

Simpson Crawford Co.—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879.

The convenience of a charge account is extended to all reliable persons. Dept. of Accounts, Main Floor.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 1, 1905.

The Eighth Floor Restaurant is equally convenient to business men and shoppers.

A thousand suits and coats in 100 styles for the great after-Easter sale.

WITH one decisive move we insure a quick and complete disposal of the tailor-made suits and coats—the residue of an unparalleled pre-Easter selling. We do not think that New York at this time of year was ever offered such extraordinary bargains.

Here's the essential feature that lends unusual interest to this sale—it's the handsome, exclusive styles—the superior workmanship—the individuality of the trimming and the made to order character of each garment. Now we want to impress upon you that the individual lots are small—that this sale comes right at the height of the season, and because the values are so unusual to-day will certainly be a record breaking day in this section, so come early.



\$18.75 tailor-made suits at \$12—Here's one of the banner bargains, and yet cold type cannot tell half of the good news you must see the suits—the smart style effect—the exclusive cut—the tout ensemble of each creation to fully appreciate this sale. Don't think there are over a hundred at the price. Correct ideas in the new Eton coat and blouse suits—in plain chevrons and fancy Panamas, also light weight mixtures—coats silk braid trimmed, full sleeves, vest effect of fancy Persian silk braid, plaited skirt with detachable suspender—in gray, brown, blue, black and lighter materials—mixtures, stripes and checks—while they last—at \$12.

\$14 for \$24 suits of herringbone chevrons in blue, black and brown—also broadcloth—in plain colors and black and white shepherd checks—novelty goods—mixtures—made blouse style, short light-fitting jacket, Eton and fly front coats—skirts are plaited.

\$18 for \$29.75 suits of fine Panama in dark and light colors—also stripes and fancy mixtures—invisible plaids, plain broadcloths and hard twisted serges—worsted and mannish materials, including black, blue and brown—many different models—short or long coats—or blouse styles.

\$22 for \$32 suits of beautiful plain serges and high colored broadcloths, such as purple, oxblood, green, navy, brown or black—long, light-fitting coats and blouse effects—also short, jaunty jackets of all wool outing cloth, made with detachable pique collars and cuffs.

\$25 for \$35 suits—a large assortment, but one or two of a style—samples of high-class models and odds and ends of various styles, where the sizes are broken—very fine materials—large range of colors and models.

\$34 for \$50 strictly tailored gowns—lingerie and demi effects in fine imported cloths and mixtures, including voiles and thinner fabrics—copies of high-class models.

\$29 for \$39 suits of fine voile, in all the light shades—reseda, gray, tan, blue, brown or black—beautifully trimmed—plaited skirt—heavy silk drops—also fancy Panamas and black and white checks—broadcloths and stylish mixtures made in all the various models. This lot includes a variety of dainty evening gowns of crepe de Chine—light shades such as green, pale blue, pink, lavender or all white—daintily trimmed—made over silk.

\$39 for \$100 imported suits and copies—all exclusive models for street or carriage wear—also demi costumes for evening wear, including some smart dinner gowns in all the fashionable colors of the season and in as many different styles—not more than one of each model.

25,000 yards of sample lace strips at 25c

IF you'll just glance over this announcement we'll guarantee you'll be here to-day—if you have the slightest lace or embroidery want. This highly sensational offering is not a gathering of feathers of fancy, but bona fide in the fullest sense. The sale consists of 25,000 yards of manufacturer's trial or sample lengths of laces. We held the first sale of this kind just about one year ago—breaking all selling records.

Variety of 75c and 1 laces 25c

A yearly looked forward to event—one that always creates intense buying enthusiasm. The sale is greater than ever this year—laces were never so much in demand—so lavishly used—as this year.

25c FOR 75c. 98c FOR \$2.50 TO \$1.00 LACES. 50c FOR \$1.25 TO \$2.00 LACES. 1.48 FOR \$3.75 TO \$5.00 LACES.

The collection is simply bewildering—it represents the styles now in vogue as well as advance styles for Fall, as well as laces made exclusively for Paris, London and Vienna—you'll never be able to buy laces at these prices again this year—embroidered net all-overs—Venise lace all-overs, Baby Irish lace all-overs, Seed net laces, Venise applique laces, Venise garlands, Pompadour net laces, Lierre embroidered net laces, Point Gaze laces, Irish Point laces, Net top laces and Rose Point effects.

25c embroideries at 10c.

The season's entire collection of sample or trial lengths of embroideries—from three of the largest St. Gall makers—a great variety—all made on hand looms—not a yard of power loom embroideries in this sale.

10c FOR 15c. 25c FOR 50c. 25c FOR 85c. EMBROIDERIES. 39c FOR \$1 TO \$1.50 EMBROIDERIES.

This assortment consists of English eyelet effects—French hand made effects—sheer needlework effects—blind and Scotch embroidery—Irish Point effects—Teneriffe effects, &c., &c. Bands, insertions, edgings, matched sets, flouncings, corset cover embroideries, baby embroideries, dress embroideries, skirt embroideries, &c., in nainsook, cambric and Swiss. Divided into four great lots—extra salepeople to wait upon you. Don't miss this rare buying opportunity—embroideries were never so popular.

25,000 yds Irish dimities & cotton voiles, 9c

WE HESITATED about making the price so low because, really, it's a reflection upon the fabric, but then there's the imperative Simpson Crawford Co.'s policy—"a fair profit and no more"—and as we purchased this great lot of fabrics at a veritable sacrifice we sell them on a similar basis. Now when we tell you they are worth 15c a yard you can depend upon it absolutely. You know how popular voiles are—Fashion can hardly see anything else for smart Summer frocks. We consider this one of the best bargains we've ever offered. If you cannot come send for samples—we want you to see what grand values they are—while they last.

9c. for 25c. fine Irish dimities—those sheer dainty effects so much admired and desired for cool Summer dresses for the seashore, country, house dresses, &c., and for girls' dresses. If you could see this grand gathering of fabrics you'd say it is remarkable, and it is to sell these 25c. Irish dimities for 9c, but when you consider we bought them so low to make as much as ordinarily on 25c. dimities, you'll recognize this business acumen in selling them at 9c.

9c Most dots, stripes, scrolls, all good colorings—black and white dots for elderly women—to-day 9c.

35,000 yards of Gingham—the 12 1/2c. kind—the manufacturer has broken the price on a large quantity—in reseda, light blue, navy, tan, old rose, gray, at yard, 6c.

10,000 yards the newest French veiling, chiffon finish—25c.

12,000 yards of the rich-est silk flowered organdies—special—29c.

5,000 yards of a new poplin fabric—just out—plain shades—25c.

A sale of fine white goods. For months we have been preparing for this great May sale.

Valenciennes effects in white goods, entirely new, 25c. Fine French voiles, very sheer; special at, per yard, 25c. Imported organdies, about 2 yards wide; special, yard, 28c. Novelty waists, light, medium and heavy weight, 19c. All linen cambric, full yard wide, at, per yard, 35c.

New checked imported French voiles 59c

ONE DOLLAR and a quarter is the regular price, and that's what the identical fabrics are on sale for elsewhere—an unusual trade exigency brought these fabrics to us at about half price. It's the cancelled order of a Philadelphia house, and the importer sold them to us at a loss rather than have the 15,000 yards thrown back on his hands.

Genuine imported French voiles in beautiful checks, 59c. The most popular fabric of the day—all 59c—made from the very finest wool—fully 47 inches wide, in checks of black and white, navy and white, Alice blue and white, brown and white, tan and white, champagne and white, reseda, green and white—a fabric that was made to sell at \$1.25 per yard—it's the greatest value ever offered.

50 pieces homespun suitings—all light colorings in beautiful checks and plaids—tintured with black, blue, red and green—the most wanted fabric for tailor suits, traveling suits and separate skirts—69c quality—39c.

50 pieces French Vigoureux suitings, full 45 inches wide—all pure wool, in a variety of very desirable Spring shades—suitable for suits and separate skirts—instead of \$1.25, to-day, yard—69c.

IMPORTED MOHAIR SICILIAN—CHIFFON FINISH—SUPERIOR SILK LUSTRE—GUARANTEED FAST BLACK—DOES NOT CROCK—THE SALE OF THIS PARTICULAR FABRIC IS CONFINED SOLELY TO SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—REGULAR \$1.50 QUALITY, TO-DAY, YARD—98c.

Imported pure silk satin foulards at 48c.

WHEN you consider that satin foulards are again in the ascendency, and that these foulards would be a bargain under ordinary conditions, at 85c, thus you'll recognize the importance of this silk sale arranged to-day. For shirt waist suits and Summer gowns foulards will equal their previous popularity, for in reality there's nothing prettier than a smart foulard gown.

To-day we offer the latest small neat pattern effects in 85c foulards at 48c—the new Alice blue, reseda, green, old rose, gray, white and black, marine and navy blue, castor, brown, myrtle green and blue and white—many of these foulards were made to retail at \$1 per yard—at 48c.

75c for 1.25 and 1.50 44-in. silk crepe de Chine—positively the lowest price ever quoted for this grade of pure silk crepe de Chine—now the much wanted fabric for fashionable gowns—handsome effects in white, cream, pink, light blue and black—you've seen them advertised at \$1.50.

59c yard for 89c. all silk check Louisiana—all the popular combinations of colors—plenty of black and white and navy and white.

1.50 yard for \$2.75 double width superior grade Chameleon chiffon taffeta—the very latest combinations for shirt waist suits.

75c yard for \$1 black Lyons dye imported all silk satin Messaline—all the rage now for full dress and separate waists.

49c yd. for 69c all silk black taffeta—wear guaranteed woven on selvedge.

Women's dress hats 8.50

JUST a year ago we held a similar event and our sales surpassed those of our largest pre-Easter day, and to-day we intend to make another selling record with twice the number of hats.

Handsome, exclusive styles—artistic trimmings—every hat from our own workroom and specially priced for to-day's selling, with the sole idea of bringing the largest crowd of the season to our millinery parlors.—Second Floor.

Trimmed dress hats, sailors and tricorns. Exact duplicates of the \$12 to \$14.50 hats, and we can say without hesitation that only once before have we offered such artistic and fashionable hats at such a low price—priced to demonstrate our millinery superiority—while they last—at \$8.50.

29c. for 50c. lisle vests ONE HUNDRED and fifty dozen pure white lisle thread Swiss ribbed vests, cool and elastic, imported direct from European makers who are specialists in the manufacture of women's underwear, famed for the quality and comfort it possesses. Not a sale of imperfect goods, but vests of the highest standard, that cannot be sold for less than 50c. by stores that buy of the importer.

50c. for imported vests—Swiss ribbed—lustrous quality—highly mercerized lisle thread—highly

59c for 4 vests like cut, mercerized lisle thread, Swiss ribbed, three-inch band crocheted fronts.

50c for ribbed pants—very elastic, wide umbrella legs, wide lace, regular and extra sizes.

15c for slightly imperfect vests—Swiss ribbed white lisle thread and cotton; 25c. and 35c. qualities.

1.50 to \$3 sample combs, 50c THESE sample shell comb sales are the most eagerly awaited bargain events that take place in this store.

Of course you know when we offer novelty shell combs that sell regularly for \$1.50 to \$4 for 50c, they are bound to draw a great crowd.

The fact that these are sample combs speaks in their favor more eloquently than anything else, because every sample must be absolutely perfect.

The collection represents all the new designs, and you can tell at a glance that they are equal to, or superior to, combs that usually sell for \$1.50 to \$4—mail orders as long as they last—at 50c.

1.95 for \$2.95 shirt waists—front made of all-over English embroidery and tucks.

4.50 for \$6 waists—exquisitely designed all-over lace waists—silk lined—insertion and tucks.

6.95 for \$10 peau de soie or taffeta silk waists—beautifully designed—insertions, tucks, medallions.

3.95 for \$6 waists—about 400 handsome silk waists—made of mousseline, peau de soie or taffeta.

1.50 for \$2.95 shirt waists—front made of all-over English embroidery and tucks.

4.50 for \$6 waists—exquisitely designed all-over lace waists—silk lined—insertion and tucks.

6.95 for \$10 peau de soie or taffeta silk waists—beautifully designed—insertions, tucks, medallions.

3.95 for \$6 waists—about 400 handsome silk waists—made of mousseline, peau de soie or taffeta.

1.50 for \$2.95 shirt waists—front made of all-over English embroidery and tucks.

4.50 for \$6 waists—exquisitely designed all-over lace waists—silk lined—insertion and tucks.

6.95 for \$10 peau de soie or taffeta silk waists—beautifully designed—insertions, tucks, medallions.

3.95 for \$6 waists—about 400 handsome silk waists—made of mousseline, peau de soie or taffeta.

1.50 for \$2.95 shirt waists—front made of all-over English embroidery and tucks.

4.50 for \$6 waists—exquisitely designed all-over lace waists—silk lined—insertion and tucks.

6.95 for \$10 peau de soie or taffeta silk waists—beautifully designed—insertions, tucks, medallions.

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Annual Maysale muslin underwear

YOU have never before been offered such wonderful values in muslin underwear. It was a sheer stroke of good fortune that brought us this mammoth stock of muslin underwear right on the eve of our annual May sale—brought it to this store at a price that makes it possible to offer these record-breaking bargains.

We've made up our mind that we're going to make this sale a (value-giving epoch whereby all future sales shall be measured—that's why prices are purposely put so low. Every garment is made in a superior manner from high grade materials, under the strictest sanitary conditions.

12c for 25c. corset covers—dainty sheer effects—bona fide 25c. values, too—made with full ruffle around neck and arms—positively the best values New York has ever known.

12c for 25c. drawers—we want you to come expecting the best values ever offered, and we'll guarantee you'll not be disappointed—made with plain hem and tucks—at 12c.

39c for 50c. night gowns—those sheer high grade gowns—selected to further enhance our reputation for fine muslin underwear—we especially recommend these night gowns to our regular patrons.

Night gowns in high neck and V neck effects, with dainty tucked yokes, at 39c.

19c for 35c. corset covers and drawers—full ruffle, hemstitched hem.

25c for 50c. corset covers or drawers, several good styles, trimmed with embroidery and lace, hemstitched.

50c for 75c. corset covers—French shape; low round neck; lace trimmed.

95c for corset covers—French shape; low round neck; several styles; trimmed with lace, embroidery and ribbons.

50c for drawers of fine cambric and nainsook—full umbrella flounces; trimmed with fine embroidery and lace.

75c for drawers of fine cambric and nainsook—full umbrella flounces; trimmed with fine embroidery and lace.

Others at \$1.25, \$1.95, \$2.50, \$2.95, \$3.95, \$4.95 and up to \$20.

50c for 75c. gowns of muslin—square and V shape neck—trimmed with embroidery.

Misses' and Children's Muslin Underwear.

10c for 15c. muslin drawers—2 to 16 yrs.

15c for 25c. muslin drawers—2 to 16 yrs.

15c for 25c. cambric drawers—2 to 16 yrs.

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Monthly sale of groceries and wines, to-day.

FRESH BUTTER—ROYAL STUART—extra creamery; has the richest cream; no difficulty to obtain; 1 lb. print, delivered, 31c; 3-lb. print, 90c; 6-pound print, 1.49.

10c additional for stone crock.

COAT MEAL—Fresh milled flours—of all old-fashioned 8 T B 34 or C 11 T MEAL, 18c.

WAVELEY COP—A special blend of the imported Java and Mocha. Compare this coffee with the prices: 10 lbs., \$1.95; 6 lbs., \$1.00; 2 lbs., 22c.

NEW TEAS—Choice of all etc. varieties, including our specially blended teas, 1.00.

PICKLED WALNUTS—Royal Stuart, more appetizing than pickles; large, 50 oz. bottle, 60c; 20 oz. bottle, 25c; 10 ounce, 20c.

CAROLINA WHITE—Rice—With make delicious puddings; 10 lb., 45c; 25c.

SUCCOTASH—VALLEY BRAND—1 lb. can, 8c.

SPECIAL COFFEE—Simpson Crawford Co.'s finest; 1 lb. can, 1.00.

COGNAC—NUTRITIVE—Table Salt; the best imported; can 10c; 2-lb. can, 25c.

COLD PACKED TOMATOES—The popular 1 lb. can, 1.00.

WALNUT MEATS—Royal Stuart, more appetizing than pickles; large, 50 oz. bottle, 60c; 20 oz. bottle, 25c; 10 ounce, 20c.

CAROLINA WHITE—Rice—With make delicious puddings; 10 lb., 45c; 25c.

HAMS—ARMOUR'S BEST—Swiss's Best Premier; at this special price, only one to each purchaser; 10 to 12 lb. size, pound, 11c.

SWEET BABY CORN—Owens brand; 12 oz. can, 12c.

COLUMBIA SALAD—Royal Stuart, extra quality; 12 oz. can, 12c.

CREAM SUGAR—Corn-Cameron brand; 12 oz. can, 12c.

CLARETS & RHINE—Wines, selected vintage; 12 oz. bottle, 1.00.

MONOGRAM PURE—Fire Whisker—year old; gallon, 2.75; 12 qt. bottle, 11.00; 6 qt. bottle, 5.50; full quart 75c.

COGNAC—BRANDY—James Hennessy & Co.; vintage 1890; 12 oz. bottle, 1.00; 6 oz. bottle, 50c; 3 oz. bottle, 25c.

TARRAGONA PORT—Wine—Imported from Tarragona, Spain; regular price, 2.75; 12 oz. bottle, 1.00; 6 oz. bottle, 50c; 3 oz. bottle, 25c.

GOLD DUST—Swiss's Best Premier; 12 oz. can, 12c.

POTATOES—FIRST—Royal Stuart, extra quality; 12 oz. can, 12c.

Big flour reduction. The failure of the Wheat Pool at Chicago has brought the price of flour down to the lowest quotations of the year.

2,000 Barrels Royal Stuart Premium patent flour will be on sale to-day.

Half Bbl., 1-8 Bbl., 10 lb. Sack 6.38, 3.29, 74c, 29c.

CZAR'S LATEST EDICT MEANS A REAL REFORM

Many Millions Will Benefit by
Freedom of Conscience.

ENTIRE REVERSAL OF POLICY

Russia Has Previously Sought National
Unity in Conquered Provinces
by Means of Religious Unity.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable Correspondence.
ST. PETERSBURG, April 30.—One of the saddest Easterns in Russia's history has been brightened by the realization of the promised liberty of conscience.

The solemn abolition of religious restrictions and the customary remission of arrears on famine lands to the peasants palliate the extraordinary silence of the Emperor regarding the Zemsky Sobor, which is uppermost in people's minds.

The customary Easterlike partiality for excesses has been overpowered by the depth of the national humiliation. The mujiks have refrained from wholesale drunkenness, and a small street row with a few revolver shots is all that happened in St. Petersburg. A terrible fire in Moscow appears to be the only event of the day there. Throughout Russia blood shed has been confined to Poland.

Alarmists say that to-morrow in St. Petersburg there will be no lack of sanguinary episodes. Circumstantial reports are circulated that the factory hands are armed with revolvers, cartridges, and hand grenades, which will be brought into play to hasten the reforms, but it is more probable that the reforms will be left to the care of the political parties actively at work in Moscow.

By The Associated Press.
ST. PETERSBURG, Monday May 1.—The grant of real religious freedom to his subjects by Emperor Nicholas as an Easter gift is an historic event of the greatest significance, in comparison with which the remission of millions of dollars of taxes to the peasantry, a long list of decorations, and six pages of promotions of bureaucratic officials are hardly worth comment.

Liberty of conscience has been repeatedly proclaimed, and Procurator General Pobedonostzeff, in his famous reply to the evangelical petition of 1880, contended that it existed in the empire. The fact is that all religions have been tolerated in Russia, but none has been allowed to trespass upon the orthodox faith.

People were free to remain true to the religion of their fathers, but were forbidden to make proselytes. Everybody might enter but none might leave the Orthodox Church without forfeiting all civil rights, including the right to inherit or own property; and in the train of that policy persecutions of every conceivable character were directed against the "Raskolniki" or dissident sect, especially the Old Believers. Among the Raskolniki are a thousand queer and rustic heretics bred of the great schism caused by the reform of the ancient liturgy and urged by the suppression of the Patriarchate by Peter the Great. The Old Believers, who cling to the old liturgy and made the sign of the cross with three fingers instead of two, were broken up into numerous sects, some declaring priests and sacraments, while others instituted an episcopate and priesthood of their own and dealt with all innovations from the West as inventions of the Antichrist, eschewing tea, coffee, and sugar, and considering shaving wicked.

These latter survived countless persecutions for years, and in spite of them became commercially the ablest class in Russia. This branch of the Old Believers includes merchant princes of Moscow rivaling those of America; but they have never ceased to be regarded as apostates from the Orthodox Church and have been subjected to all sorts of legal persecutions as such.

A BLOOD OF STRANGE SECTS.
The brood of dissenters have had a much harder time, being hunted down until secretly they gave rise to a brood of strange sects. One preached redemption by suicide and fiery or bloody baptism; others worshipped images of Napoleon as the Messiah, believing him to have escaped to Siberia and would return some day and establish a reign of justice and peace, and still others, like the Flagellants, Jumpers, and Adamites, which are now practically wiped out, indulged in licentious rites.

The Stundists and Molokans of Southern Russia, now the principal native non-conformists, who might be described as the Quakers of Russia, have made tremendous progress in recent years in spite of persecutions, which have often driven them eastward and made them pioneers of Russian colonization. There are in all about 12,000,000 of these dissenters. The Emperor's act will also affect about 40,000,000 belonging to alien faiths, such as the Jews, Catholics and Lutherans of Poland and the Baltic provinces, the Protestants of Finland, and the followers of Islam and Buddha in the Ural, the Crimea, the Caucasus, Turkistan, and Central Asia.

These figures are only approximate, as probably millions who are nominally orthodox secretly profess other religions. Whole villages of Mussulmans, baptized in the Orthodox communion by a ruse, petitioned in vain to be permitted to return to Mohammedanism. REFORM TO BE IMMEDIATE.
While the Emperor's approval of the action of the Committee of Ministers at St. Petersburg holds to orthodox as the State religion and creates the usual commission to work out many details in connection with the reform, it also reaches a number of acts aimed specifically at various religious and ecclesiastical principles of absolute freedom of worship and the right of every Russian who becomes of age to change his confession of faith, in which the assurance of religious freedom lies. It also contemplates relief for Catholics and Poles from the present vexations and restrictions as to preaching, the catechism, the Russian language, etc.

Logically, the Emperor's action involves a complete reversal of the Russian policy of seeking national unity in conquered provinces by means of religious unity. He has accepted the axiom of the Metro-

pol in St. Petersburg, and no disturbances in the provinces have been reported. In the factory quarters of St. Petersburg police and Cossacks were much in evidence, but there was no occasion for their services, and it is thought the situation is well in hand for to-day.

At Poland, however, serious trouble today is feared. There was rioting on a small scale on Saturday in one or two Polish industrial centers. As a precaution and to avoid possible complications with foreign powers, the Governor General of Warsaw has sent a circular to the Consuls there requesting each of them to warn persons of his nationality of the danger of venturing into the streets in case disturbances should occur.

JAPAN HONORS HER DEAD.

Elaborate Ceremonies to be Held in
Tokio Three Days This Week.

TOKIO, April 30.—With elaborate ceremonies, beginning on Wednesday and ending on Friday, the names of 30,800 soldiers and sailors of Japan killed prior to the battle of Mukden will be enshrined in the Spokosha Temple.

Many kinsmen and kinwomen of the victims of the war are assembling in Tokio to take part in the ceremonies, and a special consideration is being shown them. They will be the guests of the Government.

The flags of the Russian cruiser Variaz, which was sunk in the first naval battle of the war, and a standard captured at Mukden are on exhibition in the temple. The Emperor and Empress will attend the ceremony on Thursday, and the Crown Prince and Princess will be present on Friday.

The ceremonies are based on the national belief in the immortality of the soul and the homage due to ancestors.

LINEVITCH REPORTS SUCCESS.

Japanese Driven from Five Positions—
Russian Army's Easter.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 30.—Gen. Linévitch, in a message to Emperor Nicholas, says:

"Two Russian forces on the night of April 29 simultaneously attacked the Japanese near the town of Tungshusien, driving them from five consecutive positions and occupying Tungshusien."

GUNSHU PASS, April 30.—The Russian Army here celebrated its second Easter in the field with the traditional religious services and observances. Easter feasts were prepared for the soldiers, and they obtained a respite from their usual duties wherever possible.

IRKUTSK, Siberia, April 30.—On account of the inadequacy of accommodations for the wounded soldiers from Manchuria, of whom there are 20,000 here, while more are arriving daily, clubhouses and schoolhouses have been converted into hospitals.

Provisions, especially bread, are scarce, owing to the military pressure on the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

RUSSIAN FLEETS TOGETHER?

Report That Rojstvensky and Nebogotoff Are Near Hainan.

TSINGTAU, Shan-Tung Peninsula, Monday, May 1.—It is reported that the Russian Second Pacific Squadron (Rojstvensky's), together with the Russian Third Pacific Squadron (Nebogotoff's), are near the Island of Hainan.

HONGKONG, April 30.—The steamer Stettin, which has arrived here, sighted between thirty and forty vessels of the Russian Second Pacific Squadron in Hongkoi Bay (about fifty miles north of the city) on Thursday afternoon. Two cruisers, which had their decks stacked with coal, signaled to the Stettin to stop and questioned her.

The fleet was preparing for sea.

LONDON, Monday, May 1.—The Daily Telegraph's Tokyo correspondent says:

"It is stated here that the whole of the Second and Third Russian Pacific Squadrons will join forces on the morning of May 5."

JAPAN HAS MONEY TO SPARE.

Able to Resume Construction of Rail-
way Stopped When War Began.

LONDON, Monday, May 1.—The Tokyo correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"The fifth native loan of (\$50,000,000) has been subscribed five times over, and the financial position is now such that the Central Railway through Japan, which was stopped at the beginning of the war,"

DELCASSE SEES KING EDWARD

Loubet Gives Dinner at Elysee in
Honor of British Ruler.

PARIS, April 30.—The exchange of official visits between King Edward and President Loubet this afternoon was marked by the utmost cordiality, the conversation on each occasion lasting twenty minutes.

President Loubet had previously received Foreign Minister Delcassé at his residence. Afterward accorded a long audience.

President Loubet's dinner in honor of King Edward at the Elysee this evening was a brilliant and entirely non-political in character. There were 120 guests, and nearly the entire Diplomatic Corps was present, including the British, American, German, Italian, Russian, Spanish, and Austrian Ambassadors, while M. Rouvier, Etienne Bertaux, Delcassé, and Thomson represented the French Cabinet.

King Edward's right sat Mme. Loubet, Count Tornelli, the Italian Ambassador, Lady Lefevre, and Prince von Radolin, the German Ambassador. At his left sat Marquis de Mun, the Spanish Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, the retiring American Ambassador, M. de Kersaint, the Russian Ambassador.

At President Loubet's right were Countess de Mun, Count Khevenhüller-Metsch, the Ambassador for Austria-Hungary, and at the Elysee's left were Prince von Radolin, Marquis de Mun, Mme. Delcassé, and Sir Francis Bertie. No speeches were delivered.

RAID BROADWAY CRAP GAME.

Police Get Twenty Men and as Many
More Escape by Windows.

Detectives Donohue and Fitzpatrick, by Bicycle Policemen Duane and Kerrigan, last night raided an alleged crap game in the basement of a five-story office building, in Broadway near Forty-seventh Street. Twenty men were captured and a lot more got away.

ORGIES AT MUKDEN BEFORE THE RETREAT

Story Told by Trader Who Went
North with Russians.

MANY SOLDIERS WERE DRUNK

Senseless Officers Thrown Into Carts
Like So Much Wood—Anarchy
at Tie Pass.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.
NIU-CHWANG, March 25.—The following story of the retreat from Mukden was given by a trader:

"I went with the retreat to Tie Pass. I saw it, I don't want any more. I knew that the retreat was coming. I've seen 'em before. I saw the Boers clear out of Pretoria; I know the signs."

"The Russian officers jeered when I suggested such a thing, but I knew. They were packing their stores, getting their papers together in the various offices. Trunks, boxes, valises of all sorts, were ready to be sent off at a moment's notice. They tried to keep up their bluff until the very last."

"Cherchov, the head of the gendarmes, was a bad one. We had to get our papers from him. We left our papers in his office, and he gave us a permit to stay a week, ten days, two weeks, as the case might be, until we sold our milk or brandy, or, worse, sometimes not. If Cherchov ailed us up as easy it went badly with us; otherwise we got off with only a small squeeze. The day before the evacuation commenced Cherchov charged two breaks \$500 apiece for two weeks' permits, and then cleared out at midnight, leaving the men without their passes."

"There was another fellow in the Commissary Office who gave a dinner one night. 'We have been successful,' he boasted in his after-dinner speech. The Japanese are in retreat. Maybe they will make a stand at Liao-Yang, maybe not. I do not think they will. I say they are demoralized. Long live the Czar! You see, you said we should retreat. Look at me. I was frightened, too. I sent my things to the station. To-day I have brought them all back. See?' And he pointed to his hallway full of trunks and boxes."

"He was very drunk, but he left that night for the station, and for that very purpose he had packed his boxes."

"In Mukden many were drunk. Officers came in from the front, went to the restaurants, and drank themselves stupid. Chinese servants threw their masters into their carts like so much wood and carried them on their journey north. Officers and men, senseless with vodka, were piled in the waiting trains."

THE RETREAT TO TIE PASS.

"We started for Tie Pass in the afternoon with a cart. All about us were men jostling, pushing in their hurry. Many did not seem to care at all. Their eyes were fixed and staring. Some cursed Kurapatkin. Among them was a Russian woman. Why should they be ordered to retreat? Why should they be ordered to fight? They wanted to fight, to fight till the end. But mostly they did not care, just slouched along the road."

"The Japanese were way off to the west and shelled us as we went along. If they had wished to do so they could have cut off the whole army. Why they didn't, I can't understand. It only needed a sudden dash to throw the Russians into hopeless confusion."

"The artillerymen abandoned gun after gun. The ice was already weakening in the smaller streams, and the heavy carriages crashed through. No one thought of trying to drag them out again."

"Covered with dust, red-eyed, we finally reached Tie Pass. Our cart was empty. We had left it far behind. We had had no sleep, hardly any food or drink, but still there was no rest. Here there were only a few Russians, the fringe of the retreat."

"The Pass had been a great place before—musical, women, lots of drink, many traders. Now it was all upside down. The women had all gone long before. The Greeks and Poles who remained were in fear of their lives. The retreating soldiers looted all the shops and sold the stores to the comrades—champagne at a ruble a bottle, brandy, gin, rum, everything, cheap as water. The Cossacks had smashed all the boxes they could lay their hands on, and were selling by the roadside. What they could not dispose of they threw into the street. They left parcels of good liquor muddying the dust and went to join their commands."

RUSSIAN MURDERERS SHOT.

"Only once did I see any evidence of authority. A party of Cossacks in a side street found a Chinese beggar who they thought was a Russian. They shot him. He was yanked at his pistol till it came off. Then they tried to carry him away. The man clutched the spokes of a passing cart. He refused to let go his grip. The Russians tore his clothes from his back in the effort to drag him off. He would not let go."

"They drew their swords and hacked his hands off at the wrists. The man turned upon them kicking and biting, waving his arm stumps. He seized a Cossack's hand in his teeth and bit the fingers off. Crowded with pain, the Russian drew his sword with his left hand and stabbed the Chinaman. A companion slashed at him from the other side and nearly severed his head from his body. The third man finished the work and the body was dragged to the company headquarters."

"The Russian commander stood the blood-stained soldiers in the yard and shot them down for killing the Chinaman. All four bodies were left unburied for a week. They were put out on the Russian flank with 6,000 cavalry and a couple of batteries. Splendid men they were, too. He is lousy, Mitochenko, or he would have done something."

"We managed to get through to Faku-men. There we saw the Japanese flags again, but there were only eight regulars in the place. The town had been occupied by the Chinese bandits. They held us up, but we told them we had no money. The women who went through before the Pass before us had to pay 100 rubles (\$50 a piece), but they let us off. They made a lot out of the town, for they squeezed 10,000 taels (\$4,500) out of the Military Mandarin and the merchant guilds. Some of the beggars shot at us, but it was all right as soon as we showed them the pass their chief had given us."

Elevator Man Freed with Reprimand.

Arthur Smith, a colored porter em-

The Paris Lingerie Hats Are Ready

The Bags
of European Fashions, Today

We have an exhibition ready this morning that will doubtless prove more pleasing than the earlier and more pretentious Millinery displays. We have had hurried to us, by the latest steamer from Paris, the shapes, embroideries, and other trimmings, for the latest Paris craze in Lingerie Hats. They have been made up by our most expert milliners; and the hats present one of the most beautiful collections we have ever shown.

There are about seventy-five hats in the group—each one distinctly different from the other. Sometimes we had to pick, sometimes not. If Cherchov ailed us up as easy it went badly with us; otherwise we got off with only a small squeeze. The day before the evacuation commenced Cherchov charged two breaks \$500 apiece for two weeks' permits, and then cleared out at midnight, leaving the men without their passes."

Prices, \$15 to \$40.

Millinery Salon, Second floor.

Sale of Double-width FOULARD SILKS

At 75c, worth \$1.25

BRIGHT, new, beautiful Foulards—the most delightful fabrics for Summer gowns, and in the 40-inch width that saves half the seams. Just a hundred pieces to sell at 75c, instead of \$1.25 a yard.

In a variety of small figures and polka dots—in single and multi-color printing on grounds of gray, lilac, reseda, Delft blue, brown, navy and cadet blue, green and tan.

A splendid offering. Also fifteen hundred yards of pure silk 36-inch Bonnets, that will wash like linen in an ordinary wash for outing dresses and waists. Ten to twelve yards make a suit in this width. Regular 75c quality, at 55c a yard.

An Exceptional Showing OF WAISTS

The most beautiful Imported Blouses we have ever shown. Slier, white or white over a pale color-tint. Trimmed alluringly with lace and delicately toned velvet ribbon.

Handkerchief linen, lawn or mull, China silk, chiffon or point d'esprit, at \$6.75 to \$68. Little French Store, Second floor.

And these from America's best designers:

Rich Lace Waists, at \$5 to \$30. Smart Chiffon Taffeta Waists, at \$5 to \$15. Cool China Silk Waists, \$2.75 to \$15. Dainty Radia or Crepe de Chine Waists, \$2.50 to \$25. White Shirt-Waists, at \$2.75 to \$12. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

LILLIAN CORSETS— Their Beauty

Lines of grace with comfort and common sense, and the very latest styles—a pretty difficult combination to achieve.

Lillian Corsets—imported, made for us exclusively—do achieve it. New models at \$3.75, \$6, \$12.50 and \$20, again prove Lillian superiority.

Expert fitters in attendance.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

HAS PLAN TO HASTEN INTERNATIONAL PEACE

Congressman Bartholdt to Attend
Interparliamentary Union.

FOR MORE POWER FOR HAGUE

South American Republics Lead in Ar-
bitration—Delegate Sails To-
day for Brussels.

Important steps toward perfecting international arbitration will be taken by Congressman Bartholdt to-day. He is going to attend the meeting in that city of the Executive Council of the Interparliamentary Union. The chief object of which Mr. Bartholdt and his co-operators are striving now is the increase of the powers of The Hague Court. They want the different nations of the world to make treaties specifying the kind of cases they are willing to leave to the decision of the court.

"Nations that are to the front in the arbitration movement, in making treaties with one another, would include as subject to the court's decision a great many questions. More backward nations—or nations that harbored ill-feeling toward one another—would probably reserve more questions for decision on the field of battle. As they became more friendly, and as the court showed itself more worthy of trust, they would increase in the treaties the number of the questions subject to arbitration."

"It might be well to allow for an appeal to arms from a decision of the court affecting the independence or autonomy of a nation."

Another question proposed by the American movement for arbitration South America has led the world, being first to conclude arbitration treaties and having treaties more perfect than those now being negotiated in Europe.

"The population of South American nations," he said, "is considerably larger than that of the United States and Canada. Manifestly these nations have a place in the international union, and these unions will be imperfect until all the South American countries are in their places. They will come in some time, I know, but they are needed now."

Concerning the increase of the definite powers of The Hague Court Mr. Bartholdt said:

"Nations that are to the front in the arbitration movement, in making treaties with one another, would include as subject to the court's decision a great many questions. More backward nations—or nations that harbored ill-feeling toward one another—would probably reserve more questions for decision on the field of battle. As they became more friendly, and as the court showed itself more worthy of trust, they would increase in the treaties the number of the questions subject to arbitration."

"It might be well to allow for an appeal to arms from a decision of the court affecting the independence or autonomy of a nation."

Another question proposed by the Amer-

These Smart Homespun Suits At \$15

THE LONG-COAT suits of light-colored and light-weight homespun are one of the greatest fashions of the season. The style was carried from New York to Paris, and taken up most enthusiastically by the admiring Frenchmen. But the models come back to us with the smart addition of linen or pique collars and cuffs.

We had the prettiest Paris models faithfully copied by our best American manufacturers; and the suits are ready today in smart gray homespun, plain and in mixtures. The coats are 42 inches long, with loose, belted or semi-fitting back, fly-front, with patch pockets; skeleton-lined. The skirts have nineteen rows, stitched over hips, and attractively plaited below.

Price, \$15 a suit. There, here are two other attractions of the day: Various stylish suits in mixtures of gray and tan; loose mannish coat, 40 inches long, double-breasted, velvet collar, skeleton-lined. Skirt is attractively plaited. \$15.

Suits of plain serges and stylish striped flannels. Coats 44 inches long, with embroidered linen collar and cuffs; yoke and sleeves taffeta-lined; semi-fitting back; fly front. Skirts plaited, with eleven rows. \$22.50.

Second floor Broadway.

Paris Dress Fabrics Under-Price

THIS MORNING we announce a series of liberal reductions on the prices of about one hundred and fifty varieties of the choicest weaves brought from Paris this season.

These are the exclusive fabrics, personally selected by our representative, which we buy in one or two dress patterns of a kind, and which are exclusive with WANAMAKER'S in this city. All the way through the collection they have been marked from 50c to 75c a yard lower than their former fair prices. The woman who secures these fabrics knows that the design of her dress is exclusively her own.

The materials are for both afternoon and evening gowns, as well as many sheer fabrics that will make elegant outing suits. It is impossible to give the entire list of such a varied collection, but the following will suggest the character of the goods, and the reductions:

Silk Embroidered Figured Voiles and Eolennies, in a variety of colorings; formerly \$8.50, now at \$2.75 a yard. Fancy Lace-striped Novelty Fabrics, with ribbon-drawn stripes of silk, in a corded lace Voile; formerly \$8.50, now at \$2.75 a yard.

Silk-and-wool Melange Eolennies, and fancy Polka-dot Eolennies; formerly \$3, now at \$2.50 a yard. Beautiful Voiles, in small checks, embroidered with polka-dots; also Silk-striped Voiles, with lace figures in silk; formerly \$3, now at \$2.50 a yard.

Silk-and-wool Eolennies, with cord-dots and embroidered polka-dots; at \$2.50 a yard, from \$3; at \$2 a yard, from \$2.75. Corded Silk Batiste, with embroidered Bulgarian borders for trimming; and others with elaborate lace stripes of white or cream on colors; at \$2 a yard, from \$2.50.

Checked Voiles, with embroidered polka-dots; also Silk-and-wool Eolennies, in changeable colorings, at \$1.75 a yard, from \$2.25. Silk-and-wool Voiles, in checks and others plain, in changeable colorings, at \$1.50 a yard, from \$2.

Hand-made Princess Laces, 9 in. wide, at \$1 to \$8 a yard. Fancy Cotton All-over Laces, 65c to \$7.50 a yard. French Valenciennes Laces, 3c to 40c a yard.

Net-top Laces, 4 to 9 in. wide, 25c to \$6 a yard. German Valenciennes Lace, 6c to \$2 a yard. Liberty Satin Ribbons. For sashes, trimmings and curtains. All shades. 3 1/2 inches wide. 15c a yard. Tenth St. Elevator Counter, Main floor.

A Sale of Nottingham, Curtains

THIS is an offering of about twelve hundred pairs of attractive new curtains, of the sort most desired for Summer homes. The offering will be as interesting to proprietors of hotels and boarding houses as it is to individual housekeepers.

The curtains are a full third below their real value, and prices range as follows:

White and Ivory Curtains, at 70c, 75c, 85c, \$1, up to \$4.25 a pair; worth \$1.10 to \$6.50 a pair. In Arabe style, at 70c to \$3.25 a pair, worth \$1.10 to \$5 a pair. Third floor.

Some Remarkable COATS at \$10

First is a collection of about two hundred stylish Covert Coats that are really worth \$15 to \$20. The styles are the very newest, the tailoring is fine, and the finish throughout is above criticism. The price, \$10, should make lively selling all day.

Of equally remarkable value is the group of Silk Coats, some of taffeta, others of pongee silk, in the stylish 36-inch length, with a very handsome deep collar in embroidered applique. The back is full and loose; the sleeves are in a variety of new and fancy designs. Price, \$10 each.

Second floor, Broadway.

New Laces And Neckwear

We have a fine and beautiful stock of Neckwear for women, as well as the exquisite Laces that are now such demand. All beauty-loving women will enjoy looking over the collection.

Hand-made Princess Laces, 9 in. wide, at \$1 to \$8 a yard. Fancy Cotton All-over Laces, 65c to \$7.50 a yard. French Valenciennes Laces, 3c to 40c a yard.

Net-top Laces, 4 to 9 in. wide, 25c to \$6 a yard. German Valenciennes Lace, 6c to \$2 a yard. Liberty Satin Ribbons. For sashes, trimmings and curtains. All shades. 3 1/2 inches wide. 15c a yard. Tenth St. Elevator Counter, Main floor.

ENTERTAIN RAILROAD MEN.

Foreign Delegates to Congress to be
Taken for Tour of the City.

About 100 delegates to the International Railway Congress, which meets in Washington on Friday, had dinner at Sherry's last night. They are making their headquarters in the rooms of the Transportation Club, and yesterday many of them took advantage of the opportunity to visit the points of interest about the city.

On Saturday the delegations from France and Spain arrived, and yesterday the English contingent reached here by the Galtie. Among them were Col. York of the railway department of the Board of Trade; H. P. Burt, manager of the Oudh and Rehlkhand Railway, India; Ernest Corvinn, Vice President of the Tverud and St. Croix Railway, Switzerland; and J. J. Marcler de Meun of the Lausanne-Ouchy Railway.

M. Felix Sartiaux, interested in the Chemin de Fer du Nord, speaking of railroads in France, said:

"Our sleeping cars differ from yours, in that the passengers have little cabins, with a corridor running along one side of the car. To-day the Transportation Club will take the visitors for a tour of the city, starting at 9 o'clock this morning."

CAR SMASHES MAIL WAGON.

Man Knocked Unconscious and Pouches Scattered Over Street.

Men's SUITS Made to Order

In THE matter of Dress, Intelligence and Taste go hand-in-hand. Quiet elegance is, after all, the robe of genuine good taste and good breeding.

We have assembled a very complete and handsome collection of fabrics for this season's wear—but none handsomer than our black and blue unfinished worsteds. The latter are

New York, May 1, 1905

Messrs.

J. S. Bache & Co.

announce the removal of their offices to
49 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

[illegible]

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.

Capital, - -	\$1,000,000.
Undivided Profits. -	7,000,000.

1985

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BANKERS.

Members New York Stock Exchange
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High Grade Investment Securities

Transact a General Foreign and Domestic
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John Harson Rhoades, Jr. I. Richmond
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High Grade Investment Securities.

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CLARK & CHAFFEE,
First Mortgage 5s, 1920.
Phone 6515-6516 Cort. 10 WALL ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.	MERRIAM, SMITH & 2 WALL STREET, N. Y.
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J. RHINELANDER DILLON,
74 Broadway. Telephone, 3227 Cortlandt.
City Trust, Trust of North America, Lawyers' Title, Century Realty, Title Insurance, Empire Trust.

FINANCIAL.
Sinking Fund Notice.
ROANE IRON COMPANY.
Six per cent. Gold Bonds. Secured by Mort-

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with article third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to

As provided in the Trust Mortgage of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co.

of the Central Trust Company of New York at twelve o'clock noon, on the 17th day of May, 1905.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By Geo. Sherman.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
THE CHICAGO & NEBRASKA RAILROAD.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The Trust Company of America will be held at the office of the company, No. 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 3, 1927, at the lowest price not to exceed 107, and accrued interest.

1905, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of voting upon an agreement for the merger of The Trust Company of America and The City Trust Company of New York into the North American Trust Company, entered into and made by the respective Boards of Directors of

the said companies under their respective corporate seals, dated April 18, 1905, and upon any matter or thing concerning the same, or the mode of carrying the same into effect.

Dated New York, April 18, 1905.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA.

WILLIAM H. LEUPP, President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST.
LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

1006

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at

the principal office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on the FIRST WEDNESDAY (being the 3d day) OF MAY, 1906, at 9 o'clock A. M. The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

NEW YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, April 18th, 1906.
The seventy-fifth Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company for election of

Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, Grand Central Station, New York City, on Tuesday, the 16th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The time open for the two hours thereafter.

the white slips go around the market-wise.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the **MADISON SQUARE GARDEN COMPANY** will be held on Tuesday, the ninth day of May, 1905, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, East 24th Street.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Saturday, April 28, to Wednesday, May 10.
JAMES C. YOUNG, Secretary.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY
Office of the Treasurer.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.
The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

[illegible]

ST. WILLIAM ST., N. Y., MAY 18
The steamer is returning
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, etc.

The undersigned have

partnership in our firm.
P. S. MOSELEY & CO.,
41 Wall St. New York.
WE DESIRE TO ANNOUNCE THAT WE HAVE
this day formed a co-partnership for the

Leave Pier 43, N. E., weekdays, 6 P. M.



TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

BARCLAY BUILDING

Broadway, S. W. Cor. Duane St.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY
18-Story Fireproof Building
All Modern Conveniences.
Eight Rapid Elevators.
Every Office Directly Lighted.
All Doors and Interior Trim Metal Covered.
Office Heating, Hot Water, or Entire Floor Connecting.
Apply to
WM. C. WALKER'S SONS,
WRIGHT BARCLAY,
Agents, 299 Broadway.

FOR RENT,

31 & 32 Park Row.
Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—an area of approximately 4,800 square feet—containing a magnificent building, built upon, until February 1st, 1916—entirely new building, lately occupied by The New York Times.
Possession immediately.
Apply to EDWARD J. COCKEY, Agent,
162 Franklin Street, City.

2 NEW BUILDINGS

In the heart of Retail and Wholesale District.
ENTIRE, OR
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Leases start May 1st. Possession at once.
OPP. STERN BROS.
10-12 & 26-32 W. 22D ST.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 8 WEST 22D ST.,
or your own broker.

BARGAINS IN

Lofts To Let.
106 WILLIAM ST.—2 lots, 28x38, each... \$500
42 FRANKLIN ST.—1st lot, 28x38... \$500
42 FRANKLIN ST.—2nd lot, 28x38... \$500
42 FRANKLIN ST.—3rd lot, 28x38... \$500
83 CROSBY ST.—Top lot, 20x70... \$1,000
83 CROSBY ST.—Bottom lot, 20x70... \$1,000
51 LIBERTY ST., N. Y.
Large Corner Store,
Broadway, S. W. Cor. 166th St.,
AND ADJOINING STORES;
suitable for Restaurant or Drug Business;
McMillan & Koch,
273 Broadway, at 166th St.

A Six-Story Cellar and Corner

Building,
378 WASHINGTON ST.,
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.,
FROM MAY 1, 1906.
PREMISES TO LET FOR a long term of years.
1855
Factory brick and cellar building,
steam heating, power and electric plant, elevators; brokers protected. Apply to office of State of County Clerk, 40 West 22d St., N. Y. City.

BECKMAN BUILDING,

101 BECKMAN STREET,
Light Office, all improvements; very low rents.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
111 Liberty St., N. Y.

DOWNTOWN LOFTS.

Two very light Lofts, 35x100.
N. Y. City, between 4th and 5th Sts.,
Excellent light, steam heat, freight and passenger elevator.
Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty St.

A FEW DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET

In the large new office building,
running through to
NOS. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 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TROOPS IN WARSAW

SHOOT NEARLY TO

ly Procession of Workmen.

MAY DAY SCENES OF TERROR

Bombs Thrown and Cossacks Retaliate by Killing Inoffensive Citizens.

The soldiers apparently were uncontrollable and violated all orders to shoot with moderation. They fired into crowds of demonstrators, and workmen in retaliation resorted to the use of stones.

Many women and children are among the dead and dying.

What approaches a reign of terror: lists to-night; the city presents a gloomy aspect, and the temper of the

May Day opened with every promise that the recent forebodings would prove unfounded. Glorious weather ushered in the celebrations, and all factories, shops and offices of every description were closed. The streets were crowded from early in the morning with carriages and

The presence of numerous patrols of Cossack cavalry and infantry was only a reminder of lurking danger. No toward incident was reported until 1

The first disturbances occurred between 1 and 2 o'clock when a procession of several thousand workmen carrying flags marched along Zelasar Street. The demonstration was quite orderly and proceeded without molestation for some distance. Suddenly several squadrons

Uhlmanns appeared, without interference with the procession, and took up a position along the sidewalks while the wounded men passed through the lines.

Then a company of Infantry approached from the front, and immediately the cavalry charged into the procession, driving it with the flats of their swords to

disorganized mass. When the enemy withdrew the infantry fired a volley whereupon the demonstrators turned fled. The infantry continued to discharge volleys into the retreating, straggling multitude.

The shooting is described as having been quite unprovoked. It aroused the most intense indignation among classes in Warsaw. Many of those who were killed or wounded were shot in the back, showing that they were running away when they were shot.

Another terrible scene was enacted 5 P. M. at the corner of Ziota and B. Nowa Streets. Workmen fired from behind a wall at a patrol, which immediately opened fire on the passing crowds, killing or wounding twenty persons. The first bomb throwing occurred

9:35 o'clock to-night, when a bomb was thrown into a Cossack patrol near the Vienna Station. Three Cossacks and a policeman were killed and two ladies were leaving the station at the time were severely wounded by the explosion of the bomb.

of volleys, and it is reported that many persons were killed or wounded. Troops surrounded the whole neighborhood.

It has been impossible up to the present time to secure accurate information as to the casualties in this affair.

At 10:45 P. M. disturbances broke out at the Zombrowska Gate, and the soldiers

In Jerosolimi Street a man fired into the patrol from the roof of a house, but was

It was reported by telephone from Los Angeles this afternoon that a crowd there had stoned a military patrol, whereupon the soldiers fired and killed two men and wounded a boy. Later a similar scene occurred in Baluelki Square, in Los Angeles.

A student who was distributing pro-
cessions in Wola, a suburb of Warsaw

To-day's bloodshed is likely very seriously to affect the situation and may cause a general strike. The temper of the people is at white heat, and there is much apprehension regarding possible events on May 5, the one hundred anniversary of the revolution.

To-night there is every indication of trouble. All the ground that had been gained since the disturbances of last January has been lost.

Only passenger trains are leaving Warsaw to-night, and these are crowded with refugees and manned by officials of the engineering department, all the engineers, firemen, and porters having sworn work.

Two Men Injured in a St. Petersburg Apartment House.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 1.—A bomb exploded this morning in a room in apartment house here in which were two men. Both of them were injured.

of them a Russian naming student named Donbinin—seriously. The other man was only slightly hurt. It is alleged the men were preparing the bomb for use when it exploded.

...the night with him. The victim is in a hospital, and Donahue is under arrest.

The evening papers do not mention the affair, and the police are trying to keep it secret.

The explosion, while not connected with any plan of rioting, indicates that the Terrorists are still preparing to execute vengeance against individuals, undeterred by the arrest of a score of participants in one plot.

WANT RED FLAG UNFURLED.

Russian Revolutionists in Paris Issue a Call to Workmen.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 1.—The Russian Socialist Revolutionary Party here has issued a May Day Pamphlet in Russian entitled "The Red Flag."

It declares that the Russian working class has to-day attained its majority and proposes henceforth to organize society on the basis of an assured existence for every honest worker.

The authors of "The Red Flag" call upon the Russian workmen to parade the streets in their thousands with the red flag unfurled and to demand an eight-hour working day and the nationalization of the land.

OLD BELIEVERS THANK CZAR.

Their Church at Moscow Unseals After Forty-nine Years.

MOSCOW, May 1.—The removal of religious disabilities by the imperial decree enabled the old believers of Moscow to celebrate Easter in their church in the Rogozhsk Quarter.

The church, which had been closed for forty-nine years, was unsealed in the presence of the authorities. Many priceless paintings and icons were found to be irretrievably ruined by damp.

The principal service was attended by the Prefect of Police and Gen. Gallatin, Aide de Camp of the Emperor, who was the bearer of the imperial decree granting religious freedom. The worshippers knelt before Gen. Gallatin and begged him to express their gratitude to the Emperor and many of the congregation loudly sang the Almighty's blessing on his Majesty.

An important deputation of Old Believers is going to Tsarskoe-Selo to thank the Emperor.

REST OF RUSSIA CALM.

Semi-Panic in Baku Cathedral, but No Serious Disorders Anywhere.

ST. PETERSBURG, Tuesday, May 2.—The second day of the Easter holidays prevailed yesterday throughout Russia. There was hardly a sign even of a desire to stir up trouble, indicating the baselessness of rumors that had been current for some time of plans of rioting and pillage in the second day of the Easter holidays.

Associated Press correspondents at Moscow, Odessa, Kiev, Minsk, Kishineff, and other points, state that Russians of all political faiths took part in the customary holiday festivities with apparently no thought of disorder, and in St. Petersburg even the industrial quarter, which had previously been throbbing with discontent, devoted itself to merry-making and feasting.

Governor General Trepofov, who is closely in touch with the situation, early released the state of public feeling, and, while he did not withdraw the troops or police from strategic points, issued orders that they keep out of sight and avoid any unnecessary display of force.

In the course of a service in the cathedral at Baku yesterday a semi-panic was created by a revolutionist who shouted "Down with the Aristocracy!" and threw a bundle of proclamations among the worshippers. The congregation, fearing that this was the prelude for a bomb attack, commenced to rush for the exits, but recovered themselves when no explosion occurred. Nobody was badly hurt.

JAPANESE HONOR AMERICAN.

W. W. Denison Was Made Adviser to Foreign Office 25 Years Ago.

TOKIO, May 1.—Minister of Foreign Affairs Komura gave a banquet to-night to H. W. Denison in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his appointment as adviser to the Foreign Office. The Elder Statesman, Prime Minister Katsura, and Ministers and Vice Ministers who in the past twenty-five years have been connected with the Foreign Office, and the staff of the embassy, were present.

Baron Komura, Count Okuma, Viscount Aoki, and M. Kato, ex-Minister to England, were the principal speakers.

The Emperor and the office colleagues of Mr. Denison sent presents.

TELLS OF POOL LAW BRIBE.

Philadelphia Track Lessee Loses Suit to Recover Money.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., May 1.—Joseph T. Kennard, formerly lessee of the Belmont track, Philadelphia, testified in court to-day that during the legislative session of 1901 he gave to Henry A. Groman, Secretary of the State, a bribe of \$50,000 to get the influence of a State Senator in favor of the racing pool law, then before the Legislature. If the bill failed to become a law he was to get his money back.

This testimony was adduced in the trial before Judge Trexler of Kennard's suit against Groman to recover \$300,000, the balance, he said, of the \$750,000. The jury decided for the defendant.

TRIBUTE TO FITZHUGH LEE.

Many Friends Attend Funeral Services in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—An affectionate and imposing tribute was paid to-day to the memory of Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. Formal funeral services will be held in Richmond, Va., on Thursday. It was found necessary to delay them until then in order that the General's son, Lieut. George Mason Lee of the Seventh Cavalry, who was in San Francisco with his regiment, could return to the Philippines, may be in attendance.

Brief services were held to-day, however, at the Church of the Epiphany on G Street, many of the personal and official friends of Gen. Lee embracing the opportunity thus afforded to pay a last tribute of respect to his memory.

The honorary pall bearers included the Secretary of War, Major Gen. George L. Chesley, Brig. Gen. John F. Weston, Brig. Gen. George B. Davis, Brig. Gen. George H. Burton, Brig. Gen. Andrew S. Cleveland, Brig. Gen. Edward M. Hayes, Brig. Gen. Tully McCrea, Senator Daniel, and Senator Culberson.

A detail of eight non-commissioned officers of the Seventh United States Cavalry acted as body bearers. The military escort consisted of a squadron of the First Cavalry, battery of Field Artillery, and two companies of United States Infantry, the latter of which were headed by a band, moved to the railroad station via Pennsylvania Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—The special train carrying the body of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee left Richmond about 9:30 P. M. and arrived at the station by State route.

EXPECTS NAVAL BATTLE WILL COME THIS WEEK

Washington Believes Peace Negotiations Will Follow It.

RUSSIANS STILL NEAR SAIGON

Japanese Renew Discussion of France's Attitude and Further Representations May Be Made.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Secretary of the Navy Morton will arrive in Chicago next Friday or Saturday in order to meet President Roosevelt on Monday, when the President will arrive there from Colorado. Secretary Morton will take with him for the President the latest official information regarding the war in the Far East.

It may be stated on the highest authority that the United States Navy Department expects that a naval battle will be fought this week.

It is believed in Washington that whatever the outcome—whether the Japanese or the Togo—peace negotiations will follow, and that in these negotiations the United States will occupy an important position.

By The Associated Press.

SAIGON, May 1.—The Russian squadron is lying off Port Dayet (forty miles north of Kamranh Bay) and in Buhkang Bay, (near Kamranh Bay), outside of territorial waters.

Russian, German, and British transports are off Cape St. James (near Saigon) and in the Saigon River.

The French naval division has been mobilized in order to preserve neutrality in French waters.

TSING-TAU, May 1.—The German cruiser Bismarck received off Tsing-Tau yesterday a number of wireless messages which are believed to have come from a distance of about twenty-five miles.

The officers were unable to translate the messages.

TOKIO, May 1.—It is believed that Admiral Rojdestvensky continues to use the ports of Indo-China for the purpose of obtaining coal and other supplies and for maintaining communication with St. Petersburg.

The Japanese press is again questioning the good faith of the recent assurances of France. The Government here is silent, but it is believed that the Ministers are preparing to renew the neutrality question with France.

PARIS, May 1.—The renewed agitation in the Japanese press relative to France's alleged non-observance of neutrality attracts attention here, but the Foreign Office says there has been no further official communication of this kind.

It is expected that France has given the most ample assurances that she intends to observe neutrality, and these are being fully carried out.

Consequently the Government view is that the question is closed so far as France is concerned, as she has done everything within her power to secure the observance of neutrality.

This doubtless will be the response if Japan makes further representations, which, however, has not been indicated by the Japanese Ministry.

DIPLOMACY AIDS LINEVITCH.

Russian Officials Discover a New Frontier Line for Mongolia.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.

SPECIAL CABLE, Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 1.—The operations in Manchuria are assuming a distinctly novel phase, inasmuch as the capture of Tung-hu-Siang precludes the existence of the supposed formidable flanking movement north of Feng-wang-Cheng toward Vladivostok.

According to the correspondent of the Novoye Vremya at Gunshu Pass the Japanese are preparing to hurl a large force from Northeastern Korea along the Hun-Chun-Ninguta road.

Russian diplomacy is helping Gen. Linévitch by ascertaining that the frontier line of Mongolia is twenty miles west of the Da-Liao River, which will enable the Russians to extend their scouting operations and compel any hostile flanking column to march through the trackless desert.

REWARD FOR GOLL'S ARREST.

\$10,000 Offered for Capture of Bigelow's Alleged Accomplice.

MILWAUKEE, May 1.—A reward of \$10,000 has been offered for the arrest of Henry G. Goll, formerly assistant cashier of the First National Bank, who disappeared on the day of the defection of Frank G. Bigelow became known.

Bigelow walked down town to-day and had a short conference with John C. Brodhead. He is under constant surveillance. His wife's house, where he is stopping, is watched night and day, and when Bigelow leaves it a detective follows.

That Bigelow's son Gordon was responsible for his father's downfall is not only denied by some of the banker's friends, but even the father himself. Bigelow was aided in his transactions by the private secretary of his wife, who had made in wheat speculation.

The Wisconsin Trust and Security Company, which is the trustee of Bigelow's estate, was authorized to-day by Judge Landis to make emergency sales of bonds and other securities and to enter their action in the interests of the creditors without special court orders.

Several reports from that many of the Bigelow securities are of substantial market value, and are in some cases in excess of liabilities for which they were pledged.

MET SISTER THOUGHT DEAD.

Brother, Going to Cemetery with Wreng Body, Saw Her in Street.

NEW DURHAM, N. J., May 1.—While on his way to bury the body of a woman who was his sister who died on April 3 last in St. Mary's Hospital in Hoboken, Conrad Ritter met his sister this morning in Second Avenue, near Thirty-second Street, Manhattan. He was walking along Second Avenue to take a boat at the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry for Long Island City, when he met her face to face.

A woman named Anna Ritter died in St. Mary's Hospital in Hoboken on April 3, and Ritter, who is a brother of the deceased, claimed it. Ritter learned that the woman resembled his sister, and yesterday ordered that the body be disinterred and buried in a cemetery on Long Island.

JOSEPH LOUICHINE DEAD.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—Joseph Louichine, a retired wholesale clothing merchant, said to be the wealthiest Jew in this city, died to-day at his residence, 1421 North Broad Street. He was sixty-seven years old. He was Treasurer of the Broad Street Bazaar, Treasurer of the Philadelphia Milk and Ice Society, and Director of many other institutions.

ANTI-RADE SUCCEEDS

Chicago's Aldermen After Landlords Who Object to Children.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Alderman Ruxton to-night introduced an ordinance entitled "An Act to Prevent Tenant Discrimination by Landlords Against Parents."

It set forth that many landlords refused to rent flats to families in which there were children or infants, "thereby discouraging and militating against the probable increase of population in Chicago," contrary to the injunction imposed upon our first parents upon their expulsion from the Garden of Eden, to multiply and replenish the earth, and against the policy and purpose of our National Administration.

The ordinance provides that any landlord who shall refuse to rent any house or flat to families in which there are children, shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$5 or more than \$100. If the landlord shall establish the fact that the "children in any such family are of boisterous disposition, and likely to disturb the peace or quiet of the house or flat, it shall constitute a good defense."

The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

HELD FOR ATTACKING WOMAN.

Man Identified as Mrs. Downes's Assassin Is Arrested.

Charged with assaulting Mrs. George B. Downes, wife of the manager of the New York Chemical Company, at 15 West Twenty-third Street, in her apartments at 100 West Eighty-fourth Street on the afternoon of April 28, a man said to be Joseph Salvel, twenty-three years old, a laborer, was lodged yesterday in the West Eighty-fourth Street Station.

In charge of Capt. Cooney and Detective Sergeant Mahoney, Salvel was taken to the bedside of Mrs. Downes late last night. They say that she positively identified the prisoner as her assailant. He is also charged with the murder of Mrs. Downes, who was so badly injured by the assault, that she is believed to have been confined to her bed ever since.

It is asserted by Detective Sergeant Mahoney that the man was engaged with a gang of men working on fire escapes on the apartment house at 150 West Eighty-fourth Street.

Two witnesses live on the top floor. They allege that the work was completed in February, but that Salvel returned on the night of the assault. When Salvel got out of the window to the fire-escape Mrs. Downes turned her back and that when he saw this Salvel jumped back into the room and felled the woman to the floor.

They declare that he beat her into unconsciousness and then robbed a security box of \$20. Mrs. Downes was found unconscious by her husband and the police were notified.

It is said that the woman was so severely injured that her life has been despaired of.

SIX ARRESTS FOLLOW DEATH.

Police Try to Solve Mystery at North Bennington, Vt.

BENNINGTON, Vt., May 1.—Six young men have been placed under arrest on suspicion, pending investigation of the death of Frederick H. Bartlett, the North Bennington young man who was killed in the streets of that town at 3 o'clock this morning.

The prisoners all belong here and, the police say, were with Bartlett in the saloon of Charles Allen, at Wallomac, New York, on Saturday night. The police at Bennington are endeavoring to determine if his body carried to North Bennington, where it was left in front of the National Bank Building.

It is first thought to be a case of heart disease, but on investigation it was found that the man had received a knock-out blow on the back of the head, and there were many black and blue places on his abdomen. Drs. Newton and Cleaveland, who were called to the body, had been dead three hours when the body was found.

OGDEN PARTY RESTING.

Side Trips About Newport News Taken—Word from Prof. Farnam.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 1.—R. C. Ogden and his party rested here to-day. All the injured were about and joined in the various expeditions to the Cape, Hampton, Norfolk, and Portsmouth. There was no regular programme.

To the surprise of the men in the party, only two of whom had evening clothes that escaped damage in the wreck, the ladies appeared in the most gorgeous costumes.

The apparent mystery was solved when one confessed in the evening that she and others had telegraphed to New York for apparel to take to the place where they were up in the wrecked baggage car at Greenville, S. C.

A telegram was received from Prof. Farnam of Yale at Greenville that he and his wife and son had arrived safely and were on their way to New York.

He said the splendid care of the Southern people would never be forgotten.

RACE ON SENATE BUILDING.

Plan to Complete It Simultaneously with House's Quarters.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—A big race has been started between the buildings authorized by Congress for the use of the Senate and the House of Representatives. They are to occupy the squares flanking the present Capitol grounds on the north and south sides. The House building was started a year ago, and the work of excavating and building on the railroad across the plaza in front of the Capitol.

Although the Senate building is handicapped by the fact that the site is not a level one, it will push the work so as to have both buildings go up simultaneously. They will be private conveyances of well-to-do men, and are to be connected by a subway running to the new union station of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The earth taken out will be carried over a trestle and fill in the vacant space between the new station so as to give a nearly level approach from the Capitol to the station.

The excavator reported that the work was well advanced, and that the foundation of the new building was being laid.

UPHOLDS WAR REVENUE ACT.

United States Supreme Court Sustains Previous Decisions.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day denied the petition for writ of certiorari in the cases of the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank of New York and the New York Telephone Company vs. Internal Revenue Collector Treat, thus leaving in effect the decisions of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

In both cases the War Revenue Act of 1898 was attacked. The bank cases raised the question of validity as affecting undivided profits, while the telephone case dealt with the tax on messages.

The law was sustained by the Court of Appeals in both cases.

DIVORCE FOR G. H. HARRIS.

Brooklyn Indian Says His Wife Was Indulgent Half-Breed.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 1.—Judge Knickerbocker in Special Term to-day granted a final decree of divorce in favor of Godfrey H. Harris against Sarah Strunk Harris.

Harris is a Brooklyn manufacturer of paper chips, and met his ex-wife while spending the winter in Buffalo. He was a half-breed, and his wife was a half-breed.

MAN PATTERSON MAY GO TO JURY TO-DAY

Defense, in Summing Up, Suggests That Young Bought Pistol.

WOMEN SENT OUT OF COURT

Score Who Showed Undue Interest in Proceedings Told by the Recorder to Leave.

Before nightfall the case of Nan Patterson, who is accused of the murder of "Caesar" Young, probably will be in the hands of the jury. Abraham Levy, leading counsel for the defense, finished his summing up at 8 o'clock P. M. yesterday. This morning Assistant District Attorney Rand will begin his closing argument. He insists that he will not speak for more than three hours. If this supposition proves correct, Recorder Goff will deliver his charge at the afternoon session of court, and the jury will then retire to deliberate upon its verdict.

Mr. Levy urged the jury to acquit the prisoner or to bring in a verdict of murder in the first degree.

"Either she killed Caesar Young or she did not kill him," he earnestly declared. "If, not quite satisfied of her guilt, you seek to ease your conscience by finding a verdict of murder in a lesser degree than that with which she is charged, or of manslaughter, you are violating your oaths, and are just as guilty of wrongdoing as many a criminal arraigned before this bar. She is either guilty or not guilty, and you must decide accordingly."

Two explanations of the death of Young were advanced by Mr. Levy. One—that the bookmaker had committed suicide—was urged at the previous trial. The other—that he had been killed by accident—was dwelt upon at length.

In substantiation of the suicide theory Mr. Levy argued that it was entirely reasonable to suppose that Young had bought the pistol himself. He said that the description of the man who made the purchase, as given by Pawnbroker Stern, was identical with that of the man who was killed. Young, he said, might have flourished the pistol to frighten Nan Patterson, and it might then have been discharged in a struggle.

CROWD GREATER THAN EVER.

The closing scenes of the trial are arousing public interest to a degree almost unprecedented in the history of criminal cases in New York. An hour before the doors were opened yesterday morning the court building was besieged by a throng which numbered thousands. Some of those who sought admission said they were relatives of President Roosevelt, of Commissioner McClellan, of Mayor McClellan, and other distinguished men. Even those who were connected with the case had difficulty in getting in.

As soon as Recorder Goff took his seat he ordered the crowd cleared of all who were without authority to be present. He caused the election of a score of women to sit in the gallery, and he ordered the proceedings. As they moved toward the door their faces were crimson with emotion, and many of them were weeping.

Four-fifths of those who succeeded in getting in were women.

When Mr. Levy began his summing up. He was still speaking when recess was announced for half an hour. The crowd, however, did not leave the court building, and the doors were opened yesterday morning the court building was besieged by a throng which numbered thousands. Some of those who sought admission said they were relatives of President Roosevelt, of Commissioner McClellan, of Mayor McClellan, and other distinguished men. Even those who were connected with the case had difficulty in getting in.

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Suits at \$17 That are Worth More

Governed by ruling prices for woollens, this collection of suits should be priced from \$20 to \$22. However, we took the initiative and provided for such an emergency, long before prices for woollens ascended to their present point. As to the fashioning and tailoring of these suits, they are characterized by all the earmarks of the high class custom tailor. Single and double breasted models, both—with our "Concave" Shoulder and "Clothing" Collar.

RIFFLE-ARMED DRIVERS

MAN CHICAGO WAGONS

Employers Serve Out Weapons to Awe the Striking Teamsters.

TO ASK FOR FEDERAL TROOPS

Army of Strike Breakers Arrives—Girl Messengers in Carriages Fool Union Pickets.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, May 1.—With the arrival in this city to-day of 1,500 strike breakers brought here by the Employers' Teaming Association the strike entered upon an exceedingly ugly phase, and the association, in the absence of what it deems adequate police protection, decided to arm its men.

Over 1,000 rifles were purchased, and during the latter part of the afternoon a number of wagons went through the streets with a rifle lying across the knees of each driver and his assistant. To-morrow, whenever a wagon of the Employers' Teaming Association goes through the streets, a rifle will be carried on each wagon in open view.

The association to-day also made arrangements to call for United States troops.

"In behalf of the company," said Victor W. Sincere, counsel for the new teaming company, "I shall make an urgent request on Levi Mayer, counsel for the Chicago Employers' Association, that he demand of the Federal Government troops to be used in strike duty at once."

When Mayor Dunne was informed of the fact that rifles would be carried by non-union men, he was visibly disturbed, and declared that the police would not be permitted to authorize the carrying of arms by any one, whether in the employment of the Employers' Teaming Association or affiliated with the strikers.

"The Chief of Police will give no authority to any one to carry arms," the Mayor said. "I had not heard of this. I will not authorize the carrying of arms."

Chief of Police O'Neil, however, declared that if the employers armed their men the police could not legally interfere, as long as the weapons were not concealed.

"There is no law against the carrying of weapons in the open," the Chief declared. "If the men keep the weapons in full view on their wagons, or by their side, the police cannot interfere. There is a law against shooting within the city limits, and also a law against brandishing a weapon in a threatening manner, and both of these laws will be strictly enforced by the police. I disapprove of the arming."

The City Council to-night passed a resolution directing the Chief of Police to enforce that portion of the State statutes which prohibits the carrying of rifles in the streets by unauthorized persons.

The Employers' Association took a further aggressive step to-day by which it is sought to line up additional interests against the strikers. A demand was made on five transfer and teaming companies that they deliver merchandise to the boycotted firms or take the consequences. If the companies comply their men will strike. If they do not comply they are threatened with the loss of business from interests controlled by the Employers' Association. The companies were told that the time had come when they must take their stand either with the employers or the strikers.

The vanguard of the strike breakers arrived this morning, when Frank Farley brought 348 men, mostly negroes, from St. Louis. The recruits were met at the station by 100 policemen, under command of Lieut. Mooney. The newcomers were marched four abreast to a lodging house on State Street, where 250 of them, negroes, were left. The others, mostly Greeks, Italians, and other foreigners, were taken to a hotel in Clark Street. In each case his name had been sworn in as a deputy or ex-policeman, but in many cases he was a stranger to the city.

The delivery wagons of retail grocery stores. These declared that they would not call for goods at any wholesale establishment where a strike existed. As the teamsters are on strike at almost all the wholesale groceries, the apparently viable supply of food for the citizens of Chicago is limited to the stocks now held by the retail dealers. The drivers for the latter also declared that they would refuse to handle meat if any strike occurred in the stock yards.

Girl messengers, riding in carriages driven by men who are not members of the union, were used by some of the department stores to-day to make delivery of urgent orders. The union pickets discovered that the carriages were being used, and a number of well-to-do patrons of the stores.

The Federal Government is helping Chicago department stores in a way that is beyond interference of the teamsters. Thousands of small packages are being delivered by mail through the United States Street Railway postal cars.

Rioting was more open and vicious, and the attacks of non-union men were more frequent and daring than at any time since the beginning of the strike. In one instance a crowd of 800 men attacked the Independent negro driver, Marshall Field & Co. One of the drivers, becoming frightened, emptied a revolver without effect. The crowd was more or less seriously wounded.

A mob, containing many women and numbering fully 2,000, attacked to-night sixteen non-union men who were going to the station to deliver a load of goods. Several non-union men were injured with stones and many of the mob suffered wounds from the clubs of the policemen. A number of arrests were made.

Another crowd attacked four coal wagons, which were guarded by eight private detectives. The non-union men were pelted with stones. The detectives drew their revolvers, charged into the crowd, and put the strikers right where they were. The crowd was dispersed, and the detectives were arrested for carrying concealed weapons.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The idea of detaching an officer of the Department of Commerce and Labor to investigate the Chicago strike is under consideration, and it is said that such a detail will probably be made. The investigation, if made, will be by the Department of the Interior, and not necessarily as a last resort for action.

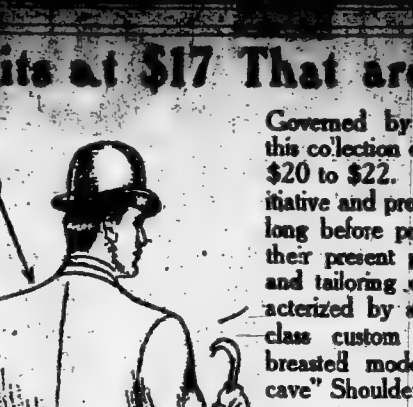
WOMAN GETS STRIKE BREAKERS.

Raising a Detachment in St. Louis for Service in Chicago.

LOBBYING BY FIRE

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—Fifty-six strike breakers were raised in St. Louis to-day.



WM. VOGEL & SON
Broadway, Houston St.

Involved are the popular smooth finished gray worsteds, in light and dark tones, characterized by exclusive patterns. Also blue and black flannels and serges, chevrons, tweeds and cassimers.

There are Many

table waters, but only one

Londonderry

LITHIA WATER

Always the same.
Pure, sparkling, and delicious.

which bears his name, and the train was protected by forty armed guards.

Orders to raise a second battalion of recruits came yesterday to Mrs. Rose De-war, wife of the head of the agency, and at 5 o'clock this afternoon employment agencies about the city were directed by Mrs. De-war to send out their runners and bring in men. It is expected that 500 will go to-morrow.

Teamsters Strike in Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., May 1.—The strike of the teamsters of this city was begun this morning, when Local Union No. 422 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters refused to go to work, and in consequence the ice, coal, lumber, stone, and general trucking business was at a standstill to-day. In all there are about 300 men on strike.

MAY DAY PESSIMISM.

Everything Out of Joint, According to Socialist Labor Orators.

At a May Day mass meeting at Cooper Union last night under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, the speakers scored feudalism, benevolent and otherwise, capitalism of every conceivable kind, unsocialized production, models of the non-belligerent type, and every other sort of ism not within the pale of the Socialist Labor Party.

It was a very large and very orderly meeting, attended by more than 1,000 well-dressed and well-mannered, clean-faced, and clean-shaven men and women, but every time one of the speakers gave a more than usually vicious shaking to the octopus, those quiet persons got on their feet and made the place ring with frantic cheers. When not occupied with capital, the orators divided their time between their own party and the labor fakirs Gompers and Mitchell, Gov. Douglas of Massachusetts, and "Belmont's comrade, McClellan."

The orators, who were all declared to be the founder of the party, Daniel De Leon, a picturesque elderly gentleman. When he rose to speak the audience set up a two-minute yell. Mr. De Leon was very mild, however, compared with Chairman John Vaughan, John Kennell, William H. Carroll of Boston, and other speakers.

Bakers Call Only May Day Strikes.

May 1, which is usually the day of big strikes throughout the country, started in this city yesterday with no trouble of any consequence. The men in the building trades have had agreements with their employers, and the only trouble was with the union bakers, who ordered strikes for the ten-hour work day in fifteen small bakeries which employ from five to fifteen men each. The large bakers in the Bronx and Yorkville, who have made agreements with their employers, declined to stand by the ten-hour clause of these agreements.

BASEBALL PLAYERS FIGHT.

Catcher "Jack" Warner Hits Clymer in Neck During Game.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—The long run of hard luck and the palpable effort of one Pittsburgh player to spike "Jack" Warner yesterday, with the Pittsburghers' case last night, paved the way for a decided feeling of hostility to that team to-day, and in the fifth inning Catcher Warner hit Otis Clymer deliberately in the neck, after Clymer had bunted him out of the way on his dash for home.

The teams hunched around the combatants, and Umpire O'Day, and an interesting two minutes followed, after which O'Day drove Warner off the field, and put the strenuous right fielder of the visitors out of the game.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

1:25 A. M.—204 Madison Avenue; owner unknown; damage \$5.

1:15 P. M.—West Fifty-sixth Street; owner unknown; damage \$50.

2:40 A. M.—West Thirty-sixth Street; Mrs. North; damage \$

Simpson Crawford Co.—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1905.

6TH AVE.—18TH TO 20TH ST.

Butterick Patterns should be as much a part of a smart dresser's planning as the materials themselves. Reduced prices—10c, 15c, and 20c. May number ready.

High, where the air is pure, cool, and refreshing, our restaurant naturally is given preference. Express elevators to Eighth Floor.

If you but knew what excellent laces you may select at 25c. you'd be here to-day.

If you weren't here yesterday you cannot comprehend the tremendous quantity of fine imported laces and embroideries we sold at less than half prices. The sale is one that has no parallel in the annals of lace selling. Those who came intending to purchase eight, ten or twelve yards bought fifty or seventy yards, so astounding were the values, but we were prepared—25,000 yards of sample strips in laces alone and thousands of yards of embroideries constituted the largest showing ever placed on sale in New York. To-day the showing is fully as attractive—the selection equally desirable with that of Monday.

But the sale is not half over. All this week it will continue, or as long as our splendid stock is equal to the extraordinary buying. Of course, in a sale of this kind it is advisable to come as near the beginning as possible, and that's why we are giving you this information to-day.

We know you want such laces—we know you must have them in making your Summer apparel. The qualities are the finest produced in Europe—the styles a little in advance of anything heretofore on sale. We bought the manufacturer's entire stock of sample strips, which, of themselves, insure you the greatest possible variety in perfect quality.

Variety of 75c and \$1 laces 25c.

A yearly looked forward to event—one that always creates intense buying enthusiasm. The sale is greater than ever this year—laces were never so much in demand—so lavishly used—as this year.

25c. for 75c. to \$1.00 laces. **98c.** for \$2.50 to \$3.50 laces. **50c.** for \$1.25 to \$2.00 laces. **\$1.48** for \$3.75 to \$5.00 laces.

The collection is simply bewildering—it represents the styles now in vogue as well as advance styles for Fall, as well as laces made exclusively for Paris, London and Vienna—you'll never be able to buy laces at these prices again this year—embroidered net alovers—Venise lace alovers, Baby Irish lace alovers, Seed net laces, Venise applique laces, Venise garlands, Pompadour net laces, Lierre embroidered net laces, Point Gause laces, Irish Point laces, Net top laces and Rose Point effects.

10,000 dozen yards French and Val. laces at 55c.

An aggregation that comprises all the latest patterns and designs—many of them exclusive with us—insertions and edgings in matched widths—so desirable at this season of the year for trimming the popular Lingerie Hats, for edges on the new flounced dresses, for combining with heavier laces on the new style waists, for trimming the children's dainty white dresses—in fact for use in many instances where daintiness is a desirable feature. This is one of the most exceptional lace buying occasions of the season—it will pay you to avail of it—French and Val. laces at, yd.,

25c. embroideries at 10c. The season's entire collection of sample or trial lengths of embroideries—from three of the largest St. Gall makers—a great variety—all made on hand looms—not a yard of power loom embroidery in this sale.

10c. for 15c. to 25c. embroideries. **25c.** for 50c. to 85c. embroideries. **15c.** for 25c. to 35c. embroideries. **39c.** for \$1 to \$1.50 embroidered effects.

This assortment consists of English eyelid effects—French hand made effects—sheer needlework effects—Irish and Scotch embroidery—Irish Point effects—Teneriffe effects, &c., &c. Bands, insertions, edgings, matched sets, flouncings, corset cover embroideries, baby embroideries, dress embroideries, skirt embroideries, &c., in nainsook, cambric and Swiss. Divided into four great lots—extra salespeople to wait upon you. Don't miss this rare buying opportunity—embroideries were never so popular.

48c. for imported pure silk satin foulards again to-day.

FOULARDS are "in" stronger than ever this season. If we hadn't realized that before, yesterday's selling was positive proof. There's nothing more charming for Summer gowns and shirt waist suits.

To-day we offer the latest small neat pattern effects in 55c. foulards at

48c.—the new Alice blue, reseda, green, old rose, gray, white and black, marine and navy blue, castor, brown, myrtle green and blue and white—many of these foulards were made to retail at \$1 per yard—at 48c.

75c. for 1.25 and 1.50 44 in. silk crepe de Chine—positively the lowest price ever quoted for this grade of pure silk crepe de Chine—now the much wanted fabric for fashionable gowns—handsome effects in white, cream, pink, light blue and black.

59c. yard for 80c. all silk check Louisine—all the popular combinations of colors—plenty of black and white and navy and white.

58c. for 75c. dress taffetas—it was a remarkable purchase and 'twill be a remarkable sale—a heavy quality of fine dress taffetas—sold in most every store in New York at 75c. and 85c. per yard—a full line of colors to select from—It's a rare buying opportunity for dressmakers.

\$1.50 yard for \$2.75 double width superior grade Chameleon chiffon taffetas—the very latest combinations for shirt waist suits.

75c. yard for \$1 black Lyons dye imported all silk satin Messaline—all the rage now for full dress and separate waists.

49c. yd. for 69c. all silk black taffeta—wear guaranteed woven on selvedge.

59c. for imported checked French voiles—very special.

THOSE stunning 47-inch fabrics that distinguish the high grade \$1.25 voiles from the inferior qualities—wish we could tell you the story of the first day's extraordinary selling and we'd need no further argument to persuade you to come to-day, as you know every smart dresser insists on having a voile suit.

59c. Genuine imported French voiles in beautiful checks, 59c. The most popular fabric of the day—all 59c.—made from the very finest wool—fully 47 inches wide, in checks of black and white, navy and white, Alice blue and white, brown and white, tan and white, champagne and white, reseda, green and white—a fabric that was made to sell at \$1.25 per yard—it's the greatest value ever offered.

50 pieces homespun suitings—all light colorings in beautiful checks and plaids tintured with black, blue, red and green—the most wanted fabric for tailor suits, traveling suits and separate skirts—59c. quality.

50 pieces French Vogue suitings, full 45 inches wide—all pure wool in a variety of very desirable Spring shades—suitable for suits and separate skirts—instead of \$1.25, to-day, yard, **69c.**

10,000 yards fancy English mohair—superior high silk lustre in a variety of dark and light colorings—in neat checks, dotted figured and fancy stripe effects—the foremost fabrics this season for noble shirt waist suits—50 pieces cream finish's veiling—very fine texture—beautiful soft chiffon finish—the most looked for fabric this season for confirmation dresses—regular 75c. quality, yard, **49c.**

IMPORTED MOHAIR SICILIAN—chiffon finish—superior silk lustre—guaranteed fast black—does not crock—the sale of this particular fabric is confined solely to Simpson Crawford Co.—regular \$1.50 quality, to-day, yard, **98c.**

Dressing sacques made of figured lawn at 39c.

MAY as well tell you they are the regular 75c. quality, for this will be readily realized on inspection, and we do not want you to miss such a rare value.

Our showing of Summer

house gowns, negligees and kimonas is a most complete exposition of the latest creations, and offers extraordinary values to-day.

Garments possess distinctive features not to be found in any you see elsewhere at similar prices.



39c. for 75c. fine figured lawn dressing sacques—full front—round collar—sleeves and sacques trimmed with 2-inch ruffle.

\$1.25 for women's lawn kimona gowns—square yoke effect—entire gowns and sleeves trimmed with beautiful colored border.

75c. for lawn kimona sacques, pretty scroll effects—yoke made of wide side plait; front and sleeves trimmed with 2-inch border of lawn.

75c. for women's \$1.50 fine lawn negligees—figured design—with square yoke—made of stitched band—waist finished with stitched girdle.

Cotton voiles & Irish dimities special at 9c. Two popular Summer fabrics.

THERE is something so distinctively summery about voiles and dimities that all who want to be dressed smartly and comfortably during the warm season insist on having them at the regular prices—15c. for the voiles and 25c. for the dimities. The crowd in our wash goods department Monday had this in mind, and although we sold enough to stock an ordinary store for a season we have a complete showing equally desirable for those who come to-day. You know what the voiles are—those fine, soft, evenly woven fabrics that have never before sold for less than 15c. to our knowledge.

9c. for 25c. fine Irish dimities—those sheer dainty effects so much admired and desired for cool Summer dresses for the seashore, country, house dresses, &c., and for girls' dresses. If you could see this grand gathering of fabrics you'd say it is remarkable, and it is, to sell these 25c. Irish dimities for 9c., but when you consider we bought them so as to make as much as ordinarily on 25c. dimities, you'll recognize this business acumen in selling them at 9c.—Mostly dots, stripes, scrolls, all good colorings—black and white dots for elderly women—to-day 9c.

9c. for 25c. fine Irish dimities—those sheer dainty effects so much admired and desired for cool Summer dresses for the seashore, country, house dresses, &c., and for girls' dresses. If you could see this grand gathering of fabrics you'd say it is remarkable, and it is, to sell these 25c. Irish dimities for 9c., but when you consider we bought them so as to make as much as ordinarily on 25c. dimities, you'll recognize this business acumen in selling them at 9c.—Mostly dots, stripes, scrolls, all good colorings—black and white dots for elderly women—to-day 9c.

35,000 yards of Gingham—the 12 3/4c. kind—the manufacturer has broken the price on a large quantity—in reseda, light blue, navy, tan, old rose, gray; at, yard, **6c.**

14,000 yards the newest French veiling, chiffon finish, **25c.** silk flowered organdies—special—**29c.** 5,000 yards a new poplin fabric—just out—plain shades **25c.**

A sale of fine white goods. For months we have been preparing for this event. Valenciennes effects in white goods, entirely new, **25c.** Silk gauze—handsome for graduation gowns—yard, **48c.** Fine French voiles, very sheer, special at, per yard, **28c.** Imported organdies, about 2 yards wide, special yard, **28c.** Novelty waistings, light, medium and heavy weight, **19c.** All linen cambric, full yard wide, at, per yard, **35c.**

A rare opportunity in women's dress hats—8.50

TWELVE to \$14.50 are the prices at which these hats have been selling regularly, but we have some great selling records to eclipse and there is no better style nor value to accomplish such an undertaking. As proof of that we point to a similar sale held just a year ago.

Handsone, exclusive styles—artistic trimmings—every

hat from our own workroom and specially priced for to-day's selling, with the sole idea of bringing another record-breaking crowd like Monday's of the

season to our millinery parlors—Second Floor.

\$8.50

Trimmed dress hats, sailors and tricorns.

Exact duplicates of the \$12 to \$14.50 hats, and we can say without hesitation that only once before have we offered such artistic and fashionable hats at such a low price—priced to demonstrate our millinery superiority—while they last—at \$8.50.

A new assembly of muslin underwear for the 2d day of the annual May sale

NEW DISPLAYS, READY FOR TO-DAY. A sale of such unprecedented moment that our vast, original showing of sheer, white muslin underwear was almost entirely depleted by the largest throng of eager, enthusiastic shoppers ever on the great second floor.

To-day you choose, not from stocks once picked over, but from the newest, freshest garments in abundance.

Herein lies the single difference between to-day and yesterday at this sale, for the very values that created a veritable sensation are repeated for those who did not come Monday.

12c. for 25c. corset covers—dainty sheer effects—bona fide 25c. values, too—made with full ruffle around neck and arms—positively the best values New York has ever known.

39c. for 50c. night gowns—those sheer high grade gowns—selected to further enhance our reputation for fine muslin underwear—we especially recommend these night gowns to our regular patrons—for those who buy them will never go anywhere else for their muslin underwear. Night gowns in high neck and V neck effects, with dainty tucked yokes, at 39c.

19c. for 35c. corset covers and drawers—full ruffle, hemstitched hem. **25c.** for 50c. corset covers or drawers—several good styles, trimmed with embroidered and lace, &c., &c.

50c. for drawers of fine cambric and nainsook; full umbrella flouncings; trimmed with fine embroidery and lace. **75c.** for drawers of fine cambric and nainsook; full umbrella flouncings; trimmed with fine embroidery and lace. **95c.** for drawers of fine nainsook and cambric; full umbrella flouncings; trimmed with fine embroidery and lace. Others at \$1.25, \$1.96, \$2.50, \$2.95, \$3.95, \$4.95, \$5.95, and up to \$20.

\$2.95 for petticoats, of fine cambric—made with full flouncings, trimmed with insertions of lace—also embroidery trimmed flouncings. Others at \$3.95, \$4.95, \$5.95, \$6.95, \$7.95, and up to \$18.

\$1.00 for \$1.50 petticoats, of fine cambric—made with full flouncings, trimmed with insertions of lace—also embroidery trimmed flouncings. Others at \$1.25, \$1.96, \$2.50, \$2.95, \$3.95, \$4.95, \$5.95, and up to \$20.

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Misses' and children's muslin underwear. **19c.** for 35c. corset covers and drawers—full ruffle, hemstitched hem. **25c.** for 50c. corset covers or drawers—several good styles, trimmed with embroidered and lace, &c., &c.

50c. for drawers of fine cambric and nainsook; full umbrella flouncings; trimmed with fine embroidery and lace. **75c.** for drawers of fine cambric and nainsook; full umbrella flouncings; trimmed with fine embroidery and lace. **95c.** for drawers of fine nainsook and cambric; full umbrella flouncings; trimmed with fine embroidery and lace. Others at \$1.25, \$1.96, \$2.50, \$2.95, \$3.95, \$4.95, \$5.95, and up to \$20.

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A great ice saver—the Atlas refrigerator, \$7.49

FIVE CENTS a day for ice is the best argument for the Atlas refrigerator at \$7.49. Consider the tremendous saving, think of the extra ordinary low price. This is genuine refrigerator weather. The inconvenience of being without one, is a positive loss that may be saved by a small expenditure.

A great sale of Star refrigerators began Monday—a carload at your disposal—every size—both styles, lift cover and apartment—made of kiln-dried hardwood—finished in golden oak—heavy zinc lining in ice and food chambers—removable waste pipe and metal shelves—bronze hinges and locks—charcoal sheathing—perfect system of cold air preservation.

Lift cover style: Ice capacity, 55 lbs. 75 lbs. 85 lbs. 105 lbs. Price, 8.75 10.20 12.25 14.74

Apartment house Star refrigerator in the larger sizes: Ice capacity, 85 lbs. 110 lbs. 150 lbs. Price, 12.50 14.75 16.95

The Atlas Refrigerator. The exterior is constructed of hard wood, highly polished—the walls and doors are packed with charcoal—heavy polished zinc lining in food and ice chambers—partitions of ice chambers are removable—also removable waste pipe, which makes it easy to clean.

Lift cover style: Ice capacity, 35 lbs. 55 lbs. 75 lbs. 85 lbs. Price, 7.95 12.25 14.75 16.75

Apartment house style: Ice capacity, 65 lbs. 85 lbs. 110 lbs. 150 lbs. Price, 14.65 16.25 18.75 21.75

Double door Atlas style (like cut): Ice capacity, 105 lbs. 120 lbs. 140 lbs. Price, 18.50 19.75 23.75

Garden and lawn requisites. **Silver King lawn mowers.** Size, 14 in. 16 in. 18 in. Price, 4.90 5.65 6.50

3c. for garden rakes—very special. **19c.** for garden rakes—very special. **48c.** for good quality steel spades. **Green japanned sprinkling pots, one-third off.**

3c. for garden rakes—very special. **19c.** for garden rakes—very special. **48c.** for good quality steel spades. **Green japanned sprinkling pots, one-third off.**

Women's lisle vests, imported quality, 29c.

FIFTY CENTS is such an extremely low price for these lisle vests that they are in constant demand by particular women. Cool, elastic, Summer vests, imported direct from European makers who are specialists in the manufacture of women's underwear, famed for the quality and comfort it possesses. Not a sale of imperfect goods, but vests of the highest standard, that cannot be sold for less than 50c. by stores that buy of the importer.

They're all in plain weave—white, pink and blue—silk taped neck and arms, low neck and sleeveless—

with and without hand crocheted front—silk taped, sleeveless and with short wing sleeves—also domestic rib—deep, fancy front—29c.

50c. for imported vests—Swiss ribbed—lustrous quality—highly mercerized lisle thread vests.

59c. for \$1 vests like cut, mercerized lisle thread, Swiss ribbed, three-inch hand crocheted fronts.

50c. for ribbed pants—very elastic, wide umbrella legs, wide lace, regular and extra sizes.

15c. for slightly imperfect vests—Swiss ribbed white lisle thread and cotton; 25c. and 35c. qualities.

25c. for women's ribbed lisle and cotton vests—plain and, crocheted—low neck and sleeveless—low neck, short sleeves.

29c. for women's Swiss ribbed domestic vests—deep crocheted front—in white, pink and blue—silk taped neck and arms—low neck and sleeveless.

50c. for women's imported ribbed lisle thread vests—low neck and sleeveless—plain and hand crocheted fronts—in white, pink and sky.

85c. for women's imported Swiss ribbed lisle thread and silk mixed vests—plain and, Richelieu—deep hand crocheted fronts—in white, pink and sky.

25c. for women's ribbed lace trimmed umbrella pants—size 4, 5, 6; extra out size, 35c., or 3 for \$1.00.

A thousand rolls of the best wearing matting.

OUR prices stand out most attractively when compared with those other stores ask. Of course we have an advantage in importing our matting direct, selling so many that we in this way secure them at marked concessions, while it would cost some stores more to import direct than to buy of the importer.

Every roll of matting that comes into this store is selected with utmost care as to serviceableness, design and durability of the colors. Even though you may pay higher prices elsewhere ours wear best.

Japanese matting. Extensive range of colors in carpet patterns, matted effects and novelties—qualities that are particularly desirable for the Summer home.

Chinese matting in green. New designs—red and brown—small all-over effects and block patterns—very durable—will stand the hardest, constant usage.

\$7.45 for \$9.75 matting. **\$8.45** for \$10.50 matting. **\$9.65** for \$12.00 matting. **\$10.25** for \$14.00 matting. **\$18.85** for \$24.50 matting.

\$6.45 for \$7.25 matting. **\$7.25** for \$8.50 matting. **\$8.45** for \$9.75 matting. **\$9.00** for \$10.50 matting. **\$10.25** for \$12.00 matting.

200 cut glass bonbon dishes at \$1. Six-inch size—richly cut and never to our knowledge has been sold for less than \$1.45.

Hundreds of remarkable saving opportunities for town, country and Summer home furnishings—hundreds of gift articles for weddings.

\$3.45 for \$5.00 cut glass bowl—8-inch size. **\$5.00** for \$7.50 cut glass vase for flowers. **\$4.75** for \$6.50 cut glass water jug to-day.

\$8.95 for \$12.50 dinner set. **\$6.95** for \$22.00 dinner set. **\$9.95** for \$15.00 dinner set. **\$21.00** for \$32.50 dinner set.

\$27.50 for \$50 Theodore Haviland dinner set—the lowest price at which this celebrated ware has ever been offered.

10c. each for bread and butter plates—usually \$1.50 a dozen. **17c.** each for tea plates—usually sold at \$1.50 a dozen. **20c.** each for breakfast plates—usually \$1.50 per dozen. **23c.** each for dinner plates—usually sold at \$4.00 a dozen.

23c. each for china cups and saucers—usually \$4.00 a dozen.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. NEW YORK

MAY

1905

MAY

BARNARD SENIORS WIN IN FIELD DAY GAMES

Miss Moston, Class of 1908, However, Breaks Only Record.

COLUMBIA MEN ARE BARRED

They Gather on Rooftops and in Windows Nevertheless and Cheer for the Contestants.

Yesterday was a bright one in the history of Barnard College, which for its happy one in the lives of the students who wear the blue and white. Early in the afternoon Milbank Quadrangle, Barnard's athletic field, was a blaze of color. A mass of students—girls, of course—were gathered on the roof of the building, and a score or more of variously attired competitors in the different events completed the picture seen by the group of enthusiastic Columbia men who had gathered on the ledges and roofs of their buildings across the street to look on.

Columbia students are not welcome spectators at Barnard's field games. In fact, the girls will not allow them admission at any price. This year they even told them that they were not to hold their field day until two weeks later, but when the Columbia youths saw the gathering on Milbank Quadrangle yesterday afternoon it was a lucky student who could get standing room anywhere within view of the games. The young men loudly applauded the efforts of their rivals, and the girls said that one reason why they did not break more records was that they were rattled by the Columbia students.

The most important event was the baseball game between two teams, one of girls from the senior and junior classes and the other from the sophomore and freshman classes. It was won in five innings by the upper class team known as the "Dorians," from the fact that Miss Cecil Dorris pitched for it. The girls played with regulation baseball and a league bat, but used sofa pillows for bases. Uniforms resembling those used in gymnasium work were worn by the players and facilitated base running. One or two daring players attempted to glide home, but tried it only once. Miss Dorris, twirler for the upper class girls, was the star of the game. In the first inning she gave two bases on balls, a single hit, and a home run, getting the only four hits made by the opposing team, but then settled down to work and kept her opponents still trying to reach third again when the game was closed. Miss Dorris came out third in the ball throwing contest.

The batting order of the two teams was as follows:

1908-9	1907-8
Van Horn, c.	Mason, 1b.
Meyer, 2b.	Jacobson, 2b.
Harmon, 3b.	Colby, rf.
Cohen, lf.	Smith, cf.
Russell, ss.	Smith, 1b.
Jones, 1b.	Colby, 2b.
Cooley, 2b.	Colby, 3b.
Fletcher, c.	Ernst, c.
McIntosh, p.	Ernst, p.

Score by innings:

R.H.E.	1908-9	1907-8
1	0 0 0	8 1 2
2	0 0 0	4 0 0
3	0 0 0	4 0 0
4	0 0 0	4 0 0
5	0 0 0	4 0 0
6	0 0 0	4 0 0
7	0 0 0	4 0 0
8	0 0 0	4 0 0
9	0 0 0	4 0 0

The interclass basketball game between the freshmen and seniors was won by the seniors by a score of 8 to 2. In the first half of the game the freshmen held their opponents down to 3 to 1. Miss Fisher, who claims no relationship to Columbia's star forward, shot a goal from a foul, and Miss Riley, another from the field. For the underclass girls, Miss Maston shot a goal from a foul. In the second half things were enlivened a bit by Miss Riley's whirlwind rushes from goal to goal, which netted her team four points from field goals. Both sides added a free goal to their tallies. The two teams were as follows:

1908-9	Position	1907-8	Position
Riley	Forwards	Jones	Forwards
Hoffman	Centers	Samson	Centers
Fisher	Centers	Samson	Centers
Cooley	Guards	Samson	Guards
Dorman	Guards	Samson	Guards

The ball throwing contest was won by Agnes Ernst, 1907, with Elizabeth Bradshaw, 1906, second and Cecil Dorris, 1905, third. Miss Ernst is said to have thrown nearly seventy feet, falling only a few inches short of last year's record. Nan Fisher, 1905, won the basket throwing contest, with only a few inches to spare. Mary Mazon, 1908, and Fanny Morley, 1907, were second and third.

In the high jump Eleanor Hampton, 1908, cleared the live at 3 feet 9 1/4 inches and won first place. Emily McLean, 1907, jumped 3 feet 9 1/4 inches, and Cecile Bennett, 3 feet 4 1/4 inches. First place in the broad jump also went to the freshmen, Florence Moston, 1908, cleared 12 feet 3 inches, breaking the college record by two inches. Second and third places were won by the seniors and sophomores respectively. The relay race was won by the senior team, with the juniors, sophomores and freshmen third.

When Miss Dorris and Miss Elias Ekberg, officials, had compared figures and spent much time in consulting the rule book, it was announced that the game of 1905 had won the meet with 32 points, and that 1908 had taken second place with 15 points. 1907 and 1906 received 10 and 9 points respectively.

At the conclusion of the games the 800 Barnard undergraduates and graduates who had gathered to witness the event gave cheers for the decision of Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman, who dismissed his complaint. Upon learning that Platt intended to appeal, Hannah Elias wrote to Brauns, asking him to give all papers concerning the case to Dally.

Brauns, in refusing to surrender them, wrote to Dally that Hannah Elias had agreed to pay him \$5,000 for defending the criminal action brought against her and \$20,000 for his work in the civil suit brought by Platt.

Justice Davis decreed that Hannah Elias furnish a bond in the sum of \$10,000, and as soon as this bond is filed Brauns is directed to turn over the Platt-Elias papers to Dally, who will conduct the case on appeal.

TO PASS ON ELIAS' FEES.

Referee Will Consider Claim of Negro's Former Attorney.

Justice Davis, in the Supreme Court, has appointed as referee Donald McLean of 27 William Street to report on fees said to be due Washington Brauns, who acted as counsel for Hannah Elias, who was sued recently by aged John R. Platt. Hannah Elias asked the court to substitute as counsel for her Daniel Dally of 140 Broadway. Platt, who sued to recover more than \$500,000 which he said had been extorted from him, has appealed from the decision of Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman, who dismissed his complaint. Upon learning that Platt intended to appeal, Hannah Elias wrote to Brauns, asking him to give all papers concerning the case to Dally.

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REPRIEVED, GETS NEW TRIAL

Murderess's Confession Gives Another Chance to Alleged Accomplice.

READING, Penn., May 1.—Judge: Excused to-day, granted a new trial for

JOHN W. WOOTEN ARRESTED.

Larceny Charge Against Counsel for Defunct Rothschild Bank.

John W. Wooten of 38 West Seventy-fifth Street, formerly counsel for the Globe Security Company and the defunct Federal Bank, was arrested last night and locked in the Fifth Street Station on a charge of grand larceny. The warrant was issued by Justice Wyatt of the Court of Special Sessions. The complainant is Benjamin F. Caston of 57 Warren Street.

It is alleged that Wooten misappropriated the proceeds of a check for \$1,000 made out to David Rothschild, who is serving a sentence of nine years in Sing Sing. The check, it is said, was made payable to the Bankers' Surety Company, and dated Oct. 27, 1908.

Wooten sent messages to Abraham Gruber, Lawyer Olcott, Frederick Gerken, and Frank M. Platt.

It is understood that Assistant District Attorney Kresel has charge of the case. David Rothschild, to whom the check was made out, was recently taken from the Sing Sing Prison and locked up in the Tombs Prison. It has been rumored since that time that Rothschild has made a confession to the District Attorney's office.

Wooten was hauled out shortly before 11 o'clock, Frank H. Platt going on his bond for \$1,000. Justice Deuel of the Court of Special Sessions accepted the bail.

When Wooten was arrested Detective Reardon seized several papers. These were sealed and Reardon told the Sergeant in the Fifth Street Station that they would be handed to the District Attorney this morning. As soon as Wooten had been hauled out he informed Justice Deuel that he had been seized of the papers.

Justice Deuel requested Reardon to return the papers to the lawyers, but Reardon refused. He said the papers were sealed up and that he was compelled to turn them over either to the District Attorney or the Justice who issued the warrant. Mr. Platt then conferred with the Justice on this matter, and they did not request the papers the second time.

REMEDY FOR REBATES.

G. R. Peck Says Injunction Is Most Effective—H. L. Bond's View.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—George R. Peck, general counsel of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, was again before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce to-day. He declared that the most effective instrument against rebates was the injunction; that the latter was better than a criminal proceeding because it was speedy and summary. Private car lines, he said, and decisions relating to the law of power to fix rates, if such legislation was enacted, would be made to leave loopholes by which the commission could not place on the commission power to do what it was the duty of the Legislature to do.

He criticised the Eech-Townsend bill, saying it would need a three-fourths vote to require at least two or three Supreme Court decisions to determine what it meant.

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GOULD CHAUFFEUR HELD.

Arrested for Overspeeding, He is Also Fined for Reckless Driving.

Alexander Mowatt of 218 West Fifty-eighth Street, chauffeur for Frank J. Gould, was among several automobilists arrested before Magistrate Crane in the West Side Court yesterday on charges of reckless driving and exceeding the speed limit.

Mowatt was fined \$10 for reckless driving and held in \$500 bail for trial on charges of exceeding the speed limit. He was arrested yesterday afternoon by Bicycle Policeman Casey of the West Forty-seventh Street station, who said that the chauffeur nearly ran into a cab at Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street. Magistrate Crane directed that the charge of reckless driving be made, in addition to the complaint of illegal speeding.

LEFT ESTATE TO A MODEL.

Relatives of Sculptor Connor, Who Died in Italy, Contest Will.

A contest of the will of James Stanley Connor, a sculptor, brought before Surrogate Court in the Kings County Surrogate's Court yesterday, revealed the fact that when he died in Florence, Italy, in October, 1904, he left nearly all of his estate of \$100,000 to Miss Caterina Paffi, a model. She lives in Montecarlo, Italy.

The only other beneficiary under the will is Mrs. Susan Leonard of Washington, an aunt of the dead sculptor. She is the next of kin have joined in the contest. The sculptor devoted the last years of his life to the study of art, and his property is in Brooklyn, where he was well known. William Wray is the executor named in the will.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC BONDS.

Two-Five-Year Issue to be Redeemed—New \$30,000,000 Issue.

Holders of two-five-year 4 1/2 per cent. gold bonds of the Southern Pacific Company are notified that the company will redeem them at par and accrued interest on June 1 at the office of the company in New York. Interest will cease on that day.

The company also announces that it has decided to create an issue of \$30,000,000 of two-five-year 4 per cent. gold bonds, dated June 1, bearing interest at 4 per cent. and redeemable at par and accrued interest on June 1 and Dec. 1, 1905, at the office of the company in New York.

BROOKLYN TEACHERS PROTEST

4,000 Sign Petition Against a Shorter School Day.

A petition from the Brooklyn Teachers' Association, bearing the names of more than 4,000 teachers, and protesting against the proposed shortening of the school year, was received by President Tift of the Board of Education yesterday. Accompanying this monster petition was a letter from Lyman A. Best, president of the organization, denouncing the stand taken by the Male Teachers' Association, declaring that its vote in favor of a shorter school year was not representative of the association, nor truly representative of the teachers of Brooklyn. Twelve members out of 4,000 had been present at the meeting when the measure was discussed.

The people of Manhattan will have a chance to air their views on the short day problem to-night at the hearing brought by Platt.

Justice Davis decreed that Hannah Elias furnish a bond in the sum of \$10,000, and as soon as this bond is filed Brauns is directed to turn over the Platt-Elias papers to Dally, who will conduct the case on appeal.

KILLED BY ELEVATED TRAIN.

Deaf Painter Climbed Between Ties Into Path of Express.

Robert Walsh, thirty years old, living on West Forty-second Street, a painter, employed by the Metropolitan Police

James McCreery & Co.

Upholstery Department, 4th Floor.

Curtains for Summer Furnishing.

About 1000 pairs of fine Nottingham and imitation Arabian Lace Curtains at one-half usual prices.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 1.35 and 1.65 per pair.

Colored Novelty Curtains with cross stripe design. Rose, reseda, blue or red.

1.00 1.35 and 1.85 per pair

Fancy Muslin Curtains, Detached or all-over pattern, with deep hem-stitched ruffle.

1.00 1.35 1.75 and 2.75 per pair.

400 pieces of Muslin, novel art design, suitable for long or casement curtains, draperies, or for bed spreads and covers.

1.15 per piece of 12 yards.

1000 Dotted Swiss Bureau Scarfs, with ruffled edge.

50c. each.

Shades, awnings, slip covers to order.

Lace Curtains, repaired, cleaned and stored.

Twenty-Third Street.

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W. & J. SLOANE

Best Imported and Domestic

Wilton Carpets

200 Rolls at

\$2.00 per Yard

Regular price \$3.00 per yard

BROADWAY & 19th STREET

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FLINTS FINE FURNITURE

COMFORT CHAIRS

We show about one hundred and fifty designs of chairs, which broadly grouped under one general name, may be designated Comfort Chairs.

There are many heights, widths and depths. Some are upholstered in leather, velour, brocade, and various art fabrics, others have artistically shaped wood seats, arms and backs, and still others are made of reed and rattan, designed in desirable and ease-affording shapes.

The Mahogany and Oak chairs may be had in either dull or highly polished finish, to conform with the room in which they are to be used.

Reed and Rattan Chairs are shown in both enameled and plain shellacked finish. The enameled chairs will be colored to special order in accordance with the specification of patrons, without extra charge.

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AS CURE FOR CANCER

Applied on an Exposed Surface Instead of in Tubes.

RESULTS GOOD, SURGEONS SAY

Prominent Physicians Witness Operations by Dr. King, Who Uses New Method at Flower Hospital.

At Flower Hospital yesterday afternoon Dr. W. Harvey King performed operations on two facial cancerous growths and inserted celluloid pencils coated with radium within the affected areas. The method differed from that previously used in treatment for cancer, in that the radium was used on an exposed pencil surface instead of in tubes.

It had been generally supposed that Dr. William James Morton used the pencils in two surgical treatments of President Harper of Chicago University, following the purely surgical operation for cancer, but it was learned yesterday that radium in tubes instead of on pencils was used in Dr. Harper's case.

Yesterday's operations attracted to the Flower Hospital operating room many prominent surgeons and an unusual number of students of the New York Hospital College. Among those who heard Dr. King's lecture and saw him use the radium were Dr. William Todd Helmuth, general surgeon; Dr. George W. Roberts, gynecologist and general surgeon; Dr. Edward G. Tutthill, gynecologist; Dr. A. E. Norton, orthopedic surgeon; Dr. J. H. B. Norton, orthopedic surgeon, and the woman practitioner and surgeon, and Hugo Lieber, the chemist whose experiments with radium have made it possible to use the substance as a material on exposed appliances in surgery.

The operation that attracted the greatest interest was in the case of a man about sixty-five years old, on whose lower right jaw and the fleshy portion of the throat on that side was a malignant cancerous growth as large as two oranges of average size.

Dr. King said that several weeks ago it was decided an operation was necessary at once, but on account of heart trouble it was thought the patient could not be etherized with safety, and, as it was intended to remove all of the lower right jaw bone, it was deemed best to wait until the heart could be treated in order to permit etherization. Meanwhile the X-rays had been used, but not with any appreciable beneficial result. The patient had not responded to treatment for the heart, Dr. King said, and finally an operation was imperative with the anesthetic or without it.

The operation was preceded by Dr. King's lecture, in the course of which he referred to the early use of radium, the results of which had been more or less indefinite so far as curative principles were concerned, but which had revealed a definiteness in the properties of the mystric atoms in surgery and the proper methods for using them in the operating room. He said it was first thought, though erroneously, that radium and the X-rays were similar in effect and that even now the belief prevailed that the two had properties in common.

In radium treatment for cancer, Dr. King said, good results had not been obtained earlier partly because the radium had not been of good quality. Within a year the quality had been greatly improved. Contrary to general belief, Dr. King said, radium gave off gases and material particles. He described the physiological properties of radium and gave a demonstration of it with an electroscope. Radium was very destructive to diseased tissues, but had no appreciable effect so far as had been learned, on healthy tissue.

The difference in the action of radium when confined within a tube and when placed on an exposed surface was then explained. Dr. King said radium in tubes had lost its effect, except such as emanated from the outer or exposed particles. In the pencil method it had been proved that bacteria could not resist its death-dealing qualities.

In the general use of radium in surgery up to now, Dr. King said, the method had been confined to applying it in tubes, which were inserted in affected areas. Lieber's experiments had made it possible to confine the radium to the surface of celluloid pencils, and these, inserted within the areas, held the substance in direct and constant contact with the cancerous mass.

Dr. King held up two pencils that had been used, one for forty-eight and another for twelve hours. The coating of radium on the first had been almost entirely consumed, while the second was shown by the electroscope to contain about 90 per cent as much radium as the other, proving that the power of the substance was gradual and even in its force. Recent surgical radium treatment of Dr. Abbey for cancer of the breast by the pencil method, from the many printed medals, etc., have seen of him. They are wonderfully well preserved, the feastures bearing an expression of sleep and calm repose. I consider it a great honor that the task of sealing the remains fell upon me.

Dr. King then brooded with the operation. The affected area on the jaw was found to be hard and only slightly sensitive. Two pencils of the radium were inserted to the depth of about two and one-half inches. The pencil inserted at the depth of one and one-half inches was clipped off, and the operation ended with the bandaging within ten minutes after it had begun. It could have been accomplished in much less time but for the accompanying lecture.

One of the pencils was of twenty-five thousand millionths and the other of ten thousand millionths, one-millionth being the radium unit. Pencils of the varying degree of strength, as indicated, were used in order to determine the proper consumption of the radium within a given time.

Dr. King said that the time to elapse before the pencils were withdrawn and others inserted was dependent on developments, but he thought the renewal would be made within forty-eight hours. The first case of cancer of the breast was that of a woman with cancerous growths on the upper and lower portions of the breast. Two pencils of different power had been inserted, and at yesterday's demonstration the growths were reduced. The growth had been greatly reduced.

Following the operations, the surgeons present said they had learned to incline them to the opinion that the surface possibilities of radium seemed limitless, and that they knew of nothing to prejudice them against its use.

He Insists on Preserving His Incognito

In Paris—Does to Races.

PARIS, May 1.—King Edward started on an automobile tour to Versailles at noon to-day. Another automobile, containing French and British officials, followed, and a third carried repairing gear for an emergency.

The route through the Champs Elysees and the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne was crowded with people, who vigorously acclaimed his Majesty. On his way to Versailles King Edward inspected the famous stud of running horses belonging to Edmond Blanc. At Versailles he took an informal luncheon at a restaurant, and then attended the races at St. Cloud.

The King occupied a private tribune, strolled about the paddock with Prince Murat, Edmond Blanc, and other turf celebrities, and took a look at the betting ring. His Majesty's presence was quite unexpected, and therefore no special card was prepared.

Between races the King, accompanied by Minister of Agriculture Ruau and the officials of the course, inspected the stables, where French methods of developing half bloods were explained.

The chief feature of the day was the Prix du Roi Soleil, in which W. K. Vanderbilt's Bengal defeated nine French runners, including Proud, Petit Frere, North Pole, and other popular favorites. After the races his Majesty returned in a motor car to Paris.

To-night the King was present at the performance of "Le Duel" at the Theatre Francaise. This was not a gala event, as the King earnestly desires to remain incognito.

He says he intends to be a frequent visitor to Paris if he is permitted to mingle unnoticed amid the throngs in the same manner as some of the minor monarchs of Europe.

At the dinner given by President Loubet yesterday King Edward talked most cordially to Gen. Porter, the retiring American Ambassador. Gen. Porter sat in the second seat from the King, and kept up a running conversation with him until he had been seated between them.

After the dinner the King invited Gen. Porter to sit down in the smoking room, where they chatted for some time about his Majesty's visit to the United States in 1880, when he was Prince of Wales. He recalled his visit to West Point, where he met Gen. Porter, who was in charge of the Reception Committee. The King made many agreeable allusions to the status now with the conditions which prevailed in 1880.

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Pure, Healthful, Refreshing

Apollinaris

"The Queen of Table Waters"

DISEASE PERIL IN CARS ROUSES HEALTH EXPERTS

Many Passengers Suffer Dire Consequences from Vitiated Air.

REMEDIAL EFFORTS HAMPERED

Legislation Needed Giving Authority to Enforce Sanitary Rules—Some Companies Testing Devices.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, May 1.—In the course of his inquiries as to the possible spread of diseases over the country through the unsanitary condition of railway passenger and street cars, Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service received a large number of letters from Health Officers of the various States and cities.

From these letters it appears to be the almost unanimous opinion among health officers that many diseases are contracted by the traveling public through breathing vitiated air in the cars or by the reception into their systems of disease germs from others infected. Especially is this said to be true of tuberculosis.

It also appears that Health Boards and Health Officers in almost all parts of the country are making strenuous efforts to remedy this great evil, but that they are hampered in their efforts by lack of legislation. Only one or two of the States have laws giving authority to the Health Boards to enforce sanitary rules and regulations on the railroads.

C. A. Goodnow, General Manager of the Chicago and Alton, writes that his company has been experimenting with a new device, and that as it has proved to be satisfactory the company doubtless will equip all its cars with it.

The Pullman Company has appointed a Superintendent of Sanitation, whose special duty it is to make thorough and complete tests of whatever devices may be offered to give the traveling public more satisfactory. Other companies are working along the same lines, and it is believed that in the near future the Health Boards, acting in harmony, will soon work decided changes for the better preservation of the public health.

PRESSURE ON MOROCCO.

Lowther's Visit to Fes is in Order to Support France's Demands.

PARIS, May 1.—The British Minister to Morocco, Gerard Lowther, in the course of an interview with the Temps correspondent at Tangier to-day made the first official declaration that the purpose of his visit to Fes is to support French policy in Morocco. He said: "When I first arrived at Tangier I did not expect to present my credentials to the Sultan before the autumn, but under the present conditions I start for Fes in three weeks."

"My mission will not be merely to draw up a protocol. It will embrace also the questions under that clause of the Franco-British accord in which the two Governments mutually engage to lend their diplomatic support to the execution of that convention. My Government is all the more desirous to fulfill this duty since the French proposition submitted to the Sultan of Morocco strictly conforms to the interest of no third power, guaranteeing the security of Morocco, and providing for the gradual development of the country without sudden upsets."

Mr. Lowther's statement contravenes the view of the German official press that he goes to Fes merely to present his credentials and to lay down the line with the understanding of the officials here concerning the purposes of his visit. Therefore, they say, the French Mission at Fes is not likely to press its negotiations until Mr. Lowther arrives, when united influences will be brought to bear.

BLOW AT NEW HAVEN ROAD.

Trolley Purchases in Massachusetts Illegal, Attorney General Says.

BOSTON, May 1.—An opinion that the recent purchase by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad of street railway companies in Massachusetts was illegal under the Constitution of that State was announced yesterday by Attorney General Herbert Parker.

The opinion was asked recently in connection with a pending bill relative to the rights of steam railroads to purchase the stock of street railways, as petitioned for by the Boston and Maine Railroad.

INCENDIARY TENEMENT FIRE.

Starts in Different Places in Flat, the Occupant of Which Is Away.

Fire that was clearly of incendiary origin threatened the lives of twenty families in the five-story tenement at 408 West Fifty-sixth Street early yesterday morning.

Fire was discovered in an apartment on the second floor front, and also in a closet under the stairs just outside the door. The woman who occupies the apartment has been away since last Thursday. When she left she said she was going to visit relatives. The flames were in one of her bedrooms and in the sitting room, as well as in the closet outside.

August Bollman, who lives with his family in the other front apartment on the second floor, discovered the fire. His cries awakened the tenants, and they began swarming downstairs in whatever clothing they had been able to grab up in a hurry.

Policeman Francis Kelly and Edward Judge of the West-Forty-seventh Street Station heard the cries of "Fire." Judge went to the nearest box and turned in an alarm, and Kelly ran to the house to try to calm the frightened tenants. He managed to get them moving out in a more orderly fashion, and then went to investigate the blaze.

Kelly found the closet blazing about as Bollman had discovered it. The door was shut tight, so the flames were hampered by lack of draught, but had Bollman not discovered the fire when he did in a few minutes more it would have burned through the door. Kelly kicked in the door and succeeded in putting out the fire before the fireman came.

When he had a chance to look around he saw a flickering reflection of light on the ceiling of the bedroom in the apartment. Kelly noticed that a small boy on the floor was holding a lighted match.

"Why, the bed's all on fire," said the boy. The policeman broke open the door, and found not only the bed blazing, but the cover and the wood of the table in the sitting room, on which stood a lighted kerosene lamp. He had this fire almost out when it is not known that the front window in the flat was opened wide, evidently to give the fire better draught. The Fire Marshal is investigating the case.

TEN-YEAR TERM FOR REYES.

President of Colombia Honored by a Convention of the People.

By a convention of the people of the Republic of Colombia have extended the term of Gen. Rafael Reyes, their President, from four to ten years. News of this action has been received in a letter to a New Yorker. It appears that the people of Colombia wish to rival the Mexicans in doing honor to the greatest man among them. Porfirio Diaz, the President of Mexico, has been in power longer than any man of modern times ever was under a republican form of Government.

Gen. Reyes is known to America chiefly through his opposition to the intervention of the United States at the time of the secession of Panama from Colombia. He protested violently against the action of the United States in an official communication to the State Department.

"If there be an eternal and immutable principle of right, that right has been injured by the United States by an incredible transgression of the limits set by equity and justice."

Reyes was anxious at one time to have the entire matter referred to The Hague Tribunal. He came to this country early last year. When he left for Paris he exulted, saying he only wanted fair play and thought he would get it.

He is a man of medium stature, and in appearance is something like President Diaz of Mexico. He was a traveler and explorer in his younger days.

MORSE BUYS FREIGHT LINE. May Run Passenger Boats on New York-Boston Route.

It was announced yesterday that Charles W. Morse had purchased the Metropolitan Steamship Company, which runs a line of freight steamers between this city and Boston and another line between Boston and Philadelphia. The price mentioned was \$3,000,000, and it was said that Mr. Morse might put into commission several passenger steamers on the New York-Boston route.

The purchase was made from Henry M. Whitney of Boston, with whom Mr. Morse has been in negotiation over the Metropolitan Line purchase for some time. The company has a capital of \$500,000, wharf property of \$700,000, and steamers and lighters valued at \$400,000.

BOSTON, May 1.—The sale marks the permanent withdrawal of Mr. Whitney from the steamship business, in which he has been prominent for many years. At the same time the transaction indicates an extension of the interest in marine transportation of New York. A letter from the principal owner of the Eastern Steamship Company, who controls all the passenger and freight lines running along the coast east of Boston, except those in Nova Scotia, says that the Metropolitan Company is H. F. Dimock of New York.

The boats which made up the Metropolitan Line are the iron propeller steamships James & Whitney, R. F. Dimock, Harman, Winter, and H. F. Dimock, as well as the auxiliary steamships Neptune and Glaucus. In addition the company owns several fleets and lighters for handling its freight from shore to steamship.

B. Altman & Co.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Fine Table Linens are offered in assortments which embrace Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Hemstitched and Drawn Work Luncheon and Afternoon Tea Sets.

Complete lines of Bed Linens, Towels and Towelings are also offered and full assortments of Summer Blankets and Comfortables.

This day Tuesday, May 2d:

Heavy Linen Damask Table Cloths, each, \$1.75, 2.35, 3.50

Napkins to match, per dozen, \$2.50, \$3.35

Turkish Bath Towels, \$3.00

B. Altman & Co.

WOMEN'S HOSIERY

for wear with Half-Shoes and Slippers, during the Spring and Summer.

Especially attractive assortments of Black, White and Tan Hosiery are offered in plain, openwork and embroidered varieties, and in suitable grades of silk and lace thread.

This day, Tuesday, May 2d, the following styles of Women's Hosiery will be placed on sale:

Black Lisle Thread Hose with openwork design.

28c. per pair. \$1.55 per box of six pairs.

Black Gauze Lisle Thread Hose, plain.

35c. per pair. \$1.90 per box of six pairs.

B. Altman & Co.

FANCY NEEDLEWORK.

For the making of embroidered articles, such as promise to be much favored for Summer wear, an extremely attractive selection of Stamped Linens has been provided, among which are:

Shirt Waist Patterns of Handkerchief Linen with designs for eyelet embroidery, and various other patterns on linens of different weights; Stamped Collar and Cuff Sets in a variety of styles and designs; Stamped Belts of heavy linen or canvas, and Stamped Hats for eyelet embroidery in the newest effects. Suitable embroidering materials are also offered.

Department on Third Floor.

B. Altman & Co.

EXPERT DENTISTS.

We are an association of specialists; our objects are to give our patrons the opportunity of having the very best dental service to be obtained by the concentrated efforts of a number of the very finest operators known to the profession.

We have every facility, including all the most modern appliances and instruments, for doing good work.

If your dental work is pleasing and satisfactory you are willing to pay a reasonable price; if not, you don't want it.

Without teeth what is life? Hence the paramount importance of the teeth. No unhealthy plates required by our new process.

Why not be free from all discomforts, as by the use of our modern methods we prevent all operations paining? All our work guaranteed.

Remember, there are no undergraduates or students members of the association. None but specialists in the different branches of PAINLESS DENTISTRY. Just how important the proper attention of the teeth is is not realized by one person in twenty. He who does not maintain well is an enemy to his own life.

Without thorough mastication there cannot be perfect DIGESTION.

Without teeth what is life? Hence the paramount importance of the teeth. No unhealthy plates required by our new process.

Why not be free from all discomforts, as by the use of our modern methods we prevent all operations paining? All our work guaranteed.

1129 BROADWAY, near 26th St.

HOURS: 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Daily. 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Sundays.

EXPERT DENTISTS' ASSOCIATION.

1129 BROADWAY, near 26th St.

HOURS: 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Daily. 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Sundays.

YOUR CREDIT ACCOUNTS ARE UNSAFE

no matter what precaution you use, unless protected by Credit Insurance.

Every credit sale amounts to an unsecured loan, exposed daily, hourly, to all the hazards of business.

At the end of each year you are confronted with a loss in spite of all precaution.

Credit Insurance Removes All Uncertainty

At the beginning you know the most year losses can be during the year; this being known you can provide for it as an Expense item of your business, and if there is no loss you have made an additional profit.

Our Credit-Indemnity Bond is guaranteed Protection to your business. Every clause clear, concise, positive. Adaptable to any manufacturing or wholesale business. Payments to Policyholders Past Three Years \$2,127,930.00, which means that amount of Profits destroyed by insolvency of customers was restored in spot cash through our indemnity. Our booklet, "Collateral on Merchandise Accounts," tells the whole story. Free. Write to-day.

The American Credit-Indemnity Co. of New York

Corporation, Capital \$1,000,000. 100 Broadway, New York City.

THE HANNAH STORE AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY

"Indestructible" Fire and Burglar Proof Warehouses (Largest in N. Y. City) and Cold Storage. (17th St. and 18th St.) Superior advantages and unrivaled security. "Insurance" of your goods. "Storage" of your goods. "Warehouse" of your goods. "Cold Storage" of your goods. "Fire and Burglar Proof" of your goods. "Indestructible" of your goods. "Hanna" of your goods. "Store" of your goods. "Warehouse" of your goods. "Company" of your goods.

SALES: FURNITURE, ORNAMENTAL, ETC., CASH, CREDIT, PAID. VAN AND BY RAIL. FREE DELIVERY. THE ILLUSTRATED descriptive pamphlet sent on application. Information of business sent on application. ADVERTISING: 100 Broadway, New York City.

CRANDALL

193 2nd St.

Wholesale and Retail. 193 2nd St.

Fond Adventures

"Like great professional free-cores" are these stories of medieval romance by Maurice Hewlett. There are in all four glowing love tales out of the heart of the Middle Ages. Since the publication of *The Forest Lovers* Mr. Hewlett has written nothing so palpitating with the full and splendid life of that virile day.

Mr. Penny-cook's Boy

The heroes of these short stories by J. J. Bell are various little lads of Glasgow, Wee Macgregor among them. Dared to climb a lamp-post, he discovers too late that it is newly painted. All sorts of amusing adventures in miniature and boyish pranks fill the volume.

HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

Special Offering

WALKING SUITS, including Panamas, Serges, Tweeds, Brilliantines, Checks, Novelty Mixtures, etc.

\$28 & \$35

Regular prices \$48 to \$58

This special offer is made to effect immediate sale.

It will pay you well to secure one or more of these high class suits at such low prices.

John Forsythe

THE WAIST HOUSE

365 Broadway, 17th and 18th Streets.

The Coward Shoe

The acme of comfort in Summer Footwear is found in a Coward Oxford.

Correct in shape, faultless in style and fit (especially at instep and ankle).

For durability, ease and appearance it has no equal.

For both men and women. All leathers.

\$3.50 to \$5.00.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE.

JAMES S. COWARD,

268-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.

(GREAT WAREHOUSE)

Mail Orders Filled. Send for Catalogue.

Welch's Grape Juice

creates vigor without reaction. It satisfies the most fastidious taste besides keeping the stomach in perfect condition. No other drink is as satisfying and no other grape juice is as pure.

Sold by druggists and grocers in quart and pint bottles. Beware of cheap imitations. The Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

That Personal Touch

Stein-Bloch

Wholesale Tailors

100 Broadway, New York City.

Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes

That part of himself that strife for perfection which every true craftsman puts into his work—that is the signature which Stein-Bloch artisans have been putting upon Wool Teated material for fifty years—the final touch of art which lends supreme distinction to all Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes.

Write for brochure: "An education in smart dress, which also explains the wonderful Wool Teated and tells you where to get the best smart clothes made to your city."

THE STEIN-BLOCH CO.

Wholesale Tailors. 100 Broadway, New York City.

LABOR DAY RIOT IN TOULON.

Several Workmen Injured in Affray in Front of Arsenal.

PARIS, May 1.—Labor Day was observed throughout France. The Trades Unions of Paris held a mohist meeting and adopted resolutions in favor of an eight-hour day.

Disorderly manifestations occurred at Brest, St. Etienne, and Toulon. At the last-named city the demonstration assumed a threatening aspect. Anarchists marched in a procession carrying a red flag, chanting a revolutionary hymn, and bearing banners inscribed with "Remember the victims of Capital at Chicago, Limoges, and Martignole."

An affray occurred in front of the Naval Arsenal, and several workmen were slightly injured.

Italy Buys a Painting by Melchers.

VENICE, May 1.—The painting entitled "The Man of the Month" by Carl Melchers, the American artist, has been purchased by the Italian Government for the Academy of Fine Arts.

GERMAN CASTLE BURNED.

Lichtenwalde Destroyed, with Many Pictures and Antiquities.

BERLIN, May 1.—The Castle of Lichtenwalde, near Chemnitz, belonging to Count Bitzium von Elchstadt, was destroyed by fire to-day, with many valuable pictures and memorials of the past, involving a loss of several million marks.

The castle was built three and a half centuries ago, by Knieht Hermann von Harva, and was rebuilt in the early part of the eighteenth century.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY LOSES.

Ex-Manager in Jamaica Gets Damages for Wrongful Dismissal.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 1.—A special jury to-day awarded to S. S. Smith, late Manager of the United Fruit Company in Jamaica, \$5,000 damages for wrongful dismissal. The plaintiff claimed \$25,000.

The company will appeal.

Students Pay Yale's Deficit.

NEW HAVEN, May 1.—By a movement started among the members of the Academic Junior and Sophomore classes in Yale University, \$2,000 has been subscribed toward payment of a deficit of \$5,000 in the academic department for the past year, and it is nearly all that is needed.

Yale's deficit was caused, Secretary Joseph Smith of the Junior class has pledged \$2,000.

MAY 1900

FINANCIAL
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
 80 Broadway, New York, April 27, 1905.
 In accordance with the terms of the TRUST COMPANY'S GENERAL GOLD BOND MORTGAGE OF 1901, fifty-three thousand three hundred and twenty-six and 91-100 dollars (\$53,326.91) has been paid to this Company to be invested in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the purpose of the sale of said bonds to the amount that the above-named sum will purchase, will be received at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 80 Broadway, New York, on or before May 15, 1905, when the lowest offer will be accepted, providing it does not exceed par and accrued interest, together with 5 per cent. of the par value in addition thereto.

Are You Reading
 these valuable articles
 appearing in the
THE BUSINESS
Wall Street Journal
 of LIFE
 2 Months Covering Series, 25
 Sample copy and special subscription
 44 BRAD ST., NEW YORK

J. FRANK HOWELL,
 (Member N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange)
 announces that he will conduct a general stock brokerage business at heretofore
MANHATTAN LIFE BLDG.,
FOURTH FLOOR,
66 Broadway, N. Y. City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.
NOTICE OF MEETING.
FOURTEENTH STREET BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
 Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Fourteenth Street Bank in the City of New York will be held at the office of the Fourteenth Street Bank, No. 1 East 14th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of May, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering the following propositions:

FIRST: To increase the capital stock of the corporation from One hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) to Five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000).
SECOND: To amend the certificate of incorporation so that the corporation shall have power to conduct its banking business, not alone at its principal banking house in the City of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, but also at such branches as the Board of Directors shall determine.
 Dated New York, April 24th, 1905.
R. ROSS APPELTON, R. ROSS APPELTON, President.
JOHN F. VAIL, JOHN F. VAIL, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA:
 Notice is hereby given that an annual meeting of the stockholders of the Trust Company of America will be held at the office of the company, No. 140 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 3, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of voting upon an agreement for the merger of the Trust Company of America and the City Trust Company of New York, into the American Trust Company, entered into and made by the respective Boards of Directors of said companies under their respective corporate seals, dated April 18, 1905, and any matter or thing concerning the same, or the mode of carrying the same into effect.
 Dated New York, April 18, 1905.
THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA,
WILLIAM H. LESTER, President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PLATE FRUIT COMPANY.
 Notice is hereby given that an annual meeting of the stockholders of the Plate Fruit Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 140 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 3, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of voting upon an agreement for the merger of the Plate Fruit Company and the City Trust Company of New York, into the American Trust Company, entered into and made by the respective Boards of Directors of said companies under their respective corporate seals, dated April 18, 1905, and any matter or thing concerning the same, or the mode of carrying the same into effect.
 Dated New York, April 18, 1905.
THE PLATE FRUIT COMPANY,
WILLIAM H. LESTER, President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.

4TH STREET BUILDING COMPANY.
 A meeting of the stockholders of 4th Street Building Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to be held, and will be held at the office of the Company, No. 140 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, May 3, at 12 o'clock noon. Said meeting is called for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.
 Dated New York, April 18, 1905.
JOHN M. STODDARD, Secretary.

BEAVER AND WALL STREET CORPORATION.
 A meeting of the stockholders of BEAVER AND WALL STREET CORPORATION has been called by the Board of Directors to be held, and will be held at the office of the Company, No. 140 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, May 3, at 12 o'clock noon. Said meeting is called for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.
 Dated New York, April 18, 1905.
JOHN M. STODDARD, Secretary.

NEW YORK & HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY.
 The seventy-fifth Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for election of Directors, will be held at the City Hall, New York, City, on Tuesday, May 3, at 12 o'clock noon. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will close on Wednesday, May 3, at 12 o'clock noon.
 Dated New York, April 18, 1905.
E. V. W. ROSS, Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY.
 The annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Joseph Lead Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 5 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, May 3, at 12 o'clock noon.
 Dated New York, May 1, 1905.
E. C. SMITH, Secretary.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
 The transfer books of this Company will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, May 6th, 1905, preparatory to the annual general meeting of the shareholders, which will be held at St. Thomas, Ontario, June 7th, and will be reopened on Tuesday, June 8th, 1905.
 Dated New York, May 1, 1905.
N. E. D. HUGGINS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PARK COMPANY.
 The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Park Company will be held at the office of the Company, 22 William Street, New York, on Tuesday, May 3, at 12 o'clock noon.
 Dated New York, May 1, 1905.
GILBERT E. JONES, Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.
SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION.
 First Department—In the matter of the Application of the NEW YORK & HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY for the appointment of new Commissioners to determine and report whether a railroad ought to be constructed and operated.
 Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, David McClure, William G. Davies, and George B. Reardon, being appointed Commissioners by the Supreme Court for the First Judicial Department, to determine and report whether a railroad ought to be constructed and operated, will hold a public hearing on the 24th day of April, 1905, bearing the name of the case, at the office of the undersigned, at 22 William Street, New York, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and on the 25th day of April, 1905, bearing the name of the case, at the office of the undersigned, at 22 William Street, New York, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and on the 26th day of April, 1905, bearing the name of the case, at the office of the undersigned, at 22 William Street, New York, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

STATION, JENNINGS & RUSSELL.
 for New York and Jersey Railroad Company, 15 Broad Street, New York City.
SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION.
 First Department—In the matter of the Application of the HUDSON AND MANHATTAN RAILROAD COMPANY for the appointment of new Commissioners to determine and report whether a railroad ought to be constructed and operated.
 Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, David McClure, William G. Davies, and George B. Reardon, being appointed Commissioners by the Supreme Court for the First Judicial Department, to determine and report whether a railroad ought to be constructed and operated, will hold a public hearing on the 24th day of April, 1905, bearing the name of the case, at the office of the undersigned, at 22 William Street, New York, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and on the 25th day of April, 1905, bearing the name of the case, at the office of the undersigned, at 22 William Street, New York, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and on the 26th day of April, 1905, bearing the name of the case, at the office of the undersigned, at 22 William Street, New York, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

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AMERICAN ICE COMPANY.

To the Holders of Preferred and Common stock.

More than 90% of each class of stock having been deposited under the proposed plan for exchange for the stock of the American Ice Securities Company, the committee begs to announce that as it is about to conclude its labors, no shares of either class of stock will be accepted after May 15, 1905, and that stock may be deposited before that date only on the terms of the published notice of March 22nd, 1905.

JOHN B. BORNE, Chairman,
WILLIAM LANMAN BULL,
FREDERICK L. ELDRIDGE,
GEORGE R. SHELTON,
OSKELIGH THORNE,
 Committee.

R. L. CROSBY,
 Secretary,
 65 Broadway, New York City.

Guaranty Trust Company
 OF NEW YORK
 MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING
 Capital, \$2,000,000 | Surplus, \$5,000,000

Travelers going to Europe should not fail to secure our
Letters of Credit
 and International Cheques
 Available in all parts of the world.

UNION EXCHANGE BANK.

We beg to announce the removal of our
 Bank to its new quarters,
Union Exchange Bank Building,
 Northwest Corner 5th Avenue and 21st Street.
HENRY S. HERRMAN, President.

PUBLIC NOTICES.
ROANE IRON COMPANY.
 Six per cent. Gold Bonds, Secured by Mortgage Dated January 29, 1892.
 THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
 Notice is hereby given that an annual meeting of the stockholders of the Roane Iron Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 140 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, May 3, at 12 o'clock noon. Said meeting is called for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.
 Dated New York, April 18, 1905.
JOHN M. STODDARD, Secretary.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA.
 Notice is hereby given that an annual meeting of the stockholders of the Trust Company of America will be held at the office of the company, No. 140 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, May 3, at 12 o'clock noon. Said meeting is called for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.
 Dated New York, April 18, 1905.
JOHN M. STODDARD, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PLATE FRUIT COMPANY.
 Notice is hereby given that an annual meeting of the stockholders of the Plate Fruit Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 140 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, May 3, at 12 o'clock noon. Said meeting is called for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.
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 Dated New York, April 18, 1905.
JOHN M. STODDARD, Secretary.

To the Holders of the Two Five Years' 4 1/2% Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Company

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Company will receive at par and accrued interest on June 1, 1905, at the office of the Company, 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, all its bonds issued under its mortgage to the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, dated December 1, 1900, securing the two five years' four and one-half per cent. gold bonds of said Southern Pacific Company, interest upon said bonds will cease on June 1, 1905.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
E. H. HARRIMAN, President.
 Referring to the above notice, the Southern Pacific Company has decided to create an issue of \$80,000,000 "Two Five Years' Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds," to be dated June 1, 1905, and to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of June and the first day of December in each year, and to be redeemable at the option of the Company, or its successors, at par and accrued interest on June 1, 1905, or on any semi-annual interest day thereafter, and to be secured by collateral to be deposited with the Central Trust Company of New York as Trustee; and the Southern Pacific Company hereby offers to the holders of its "Two Five Years' Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Bonds," which have been called for redemption on June 1, 1905, THE PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING THE SAME FOR NEW FIVE YEARS' 4 1/2% PER CENT. GOLD BONDS "ON THE BASIS OF RECEIVING \$1,000 FACE VALUE OF SUCH NEW BONDS AND \$425.00 IN CASH FOR EACH \$1,000 FACE VALUE OF THE OLD BONDS."

At this price the yearly interest will be increased from 4% to 4 1/2% if redeemed at the expiration of two years. 4 1/2% IF EXCHANGED AT THE EXPIRATION OF TWO YEARS. 4 1/2% IF EXCHANGED AT THE EXPIRATION OF FOUR YEARS. 4 1/2% UPON PAYMENT AT THE EXPIRATION OF FIVE YEARS.

HOLDERS OF SUCH FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, SECURED BY MORTGAGE DATED JANUARY 29, 1892, TO OBTAIN THE PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING THE SAME FOR NEW FIVE YEARS' 4 1/2% PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, AND \$425.00 IN CASH FOR EACH \$1,000 FACE VALUE OF THE OLD BONDS, WILL BE DELIVERED AND THE CASH PAID TO THEM AT THE OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, ON JUNE 1, 1905, OR ON ANY SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DAY THEREAFTER, AND TO BE SECURED BY COLLATERAL TO BE DEPOSITED WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK AS TRUSTEE; AND THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY HEREBY OFFERS TO THE HOLDERS OF ITS "TWO FIVE YEARS' FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. GOLD BONDS," WHICH HAVE BEEN CALLED FOR REDEMPTION ON JUNE 1, 1905, THE PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING THE SAME FOR NEW FIVE YEARS' 4 1/2% PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, AND \$425.00 IN CASH FOR EACH \$1,000 FACE VALUE OF THE OLD BONDS.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES
10c. a line; 2c. a word; 7 words to line.
LOST—Thurs. forenoon, April 27, between
Herald Sq. and 4th St., crossing Broadway,
a gold bracelet, set with amethysts;
liberal reward. Return to Transportation
Club, top floor, Hotel Manhattan.
LOST—Certificate A-10,839 for 50 shares com-
mon stock of the United States Rubber Com-
pany. A suitable reward will be paid for the re-
turn of same to the U. S. Rubber Co., 42 Broad-
way, New York.
LOST—Between 4th and 21st St., gold ring
set with emerald and two diamonds. Finder
will be rewarded on returning it to 49 East
20th St.
LOST—Diamond and pearl bar pin, Tuesday
evening, Broadway, 40th to 45th St.; prized
for associations. Finder will be liberally
paid for returning. French, 221 West 45th St.
LOST—Maude enamel watch, with diamond
circle; also bowmont, chateaux, mauve enamel
and diamonds. Suitable reward for return to
Dell & Ballou, 490 5th Av.
LOST—A light yellow Angora cat. The finder
will be rewarded by returning him to 548
Lexington Av.
REWARDS.
REWARD—Liberal reward for return of gold
chain purse, vanity box, pen, non-bow, box,
locket, all on long chain, mark "A. C. T.,"
lost Friday between the Hotel Le Marquis and
the Waldorf-Astoria. Apply Cashier, the Wal-
dorf-Astoria Hotel.
\$25 REWARD—Lost, lady's blue enamelled
hunting case watch, monogram "M. H. P.,"
and gold dragon bracelet pin. Return to
P. Walter Lawrence, 111 Union Square,
Room 791.

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HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 2c. a word; 7 words to line.
WANTED—For our alteration department, ex-
perienced fitters, examiners, and alteration
hand in pants, who operate on power ma-
chines; permanent positions. Apply at once
to Superintendent, 605 West 115th St.
WANTED—Resident teacher in small Episcopal
school, near New York; primary and hand
sewing; state salary and references. Ad-
dress Discipline, Box 809 Times.
WANTED—Stenographer: Christian, (23-25);
must be thoroughly experienced; neat and
dependable; salary \$15, with future. Room 510,
26 Cedar St.
WANTED—White girl who can cook, to work
morning and evening in private apartment.
Apply Superintendent, 605 West 115th St.
WANTED—Pressers; laundry workers; can
work day or night; good work. Altman Kleckner
Co., 841 Broadway.
WANTED—An experienced and competent
commercial salesman to travel Western and
Northern New York; will employ man on
Commission basis only, with a minimum ac-
count for expenses; applications will be
considered only from men having experi-
ence in all of the following lines: School
supplies, fireworks, holiday goods, valen-
tines, and all sporting goods. Applications
will be treated confidentially if so desired.
The Rochester News Company, Rochester,
N. Y.
WANTED—An experienced and competent
commercial post card salesman to travel in
the United States; will employ man on
commission basis only and can give him
a good salary. Apply to the following ad-
dress: J. H. B. Co., 111 Union Square, New
York.
WANTED—Boy in downtown importing
house to run errands and be generally use-
ful; one with some experience in packing
and a fair knowledge of typewriting pre-
ferred. References required. V. Box 148
Times Square.
WANTED—A young man familiar with book-
keeping and accounting, to work in the
Southwest; a good opportunity for the right
man. Address at 111 Union Square, New
York, and salary expected, \$4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,
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Simpson Crawford Co.—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1873.

Butterick Patterns should be as much a part of a smart dresser's planning as the materials themselves. Reduced prices—10c, 15c and 20c. May number ready.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1905.

High, where the air is pure, cool, and refreshing, our restaurant naturally is given preference. Express elevators to Eighth Floor.



The furnishing of Summer Homes has begun much earlier this season than ever before. After a rigorous Winter, the longing for the green, the sea and fresh country air takes an irresistible hold on dwellers in the city. We can relieve you of much of the worry, time, and trouble incident to selecting furnishings for the Summer home, making it possible for you to select, under one roof, all the requisites essential to comfort, insuring the greatest possible degree of satisfaction. For estimates on entire home furnishings visit our Contract Department, 4th floor.



A complete exposition of furnishings for the Summer home and city residence—offering you not only many valuable suggestions, but object lessons in practical economy. Whether you desire furnishings for the interior, porch or lawn, you will find our assemblage not only of a superior quality, but the buying advantage so pronounced that you'll admit that we merit your patronage. We've solved the problem of Summer furnishings—made it possible for you to select inexpensive articles without sacrificing the artistic effect so essential to a cool, comfortable home during the warm Summer months. In order to simplify the task of fitting up your country home or Summer cottage we maintain a corps of skilled artisans, one of whom we would be pleased to send to your home to make an estimate, giving you the benefit of years of study along this line. Telephone 2100 Chelsea, or send postal.

Furniture especially suited for the Summer—enticingly

A N array of furniture that attracts you because of its attributes—a showing especially adapted for Summer homes—the prices which are of such a nature as to speak most strongly for themselves.

Prairie grass rockers, special at \$7.50, \$8.75, \$11.50 and \$12.50
Prairie grass arm chairs, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$11.50 and \$13.25

Braided rush settees.
\$12.00 for \$14.25 settees.
\$12.50 for \$15.75 settees.
\$14.00 for \$17.25 settees.
\$16.70 for \$19.00 settees.

Braided rush arm chairs.
\$7.50 for \$9.50 arm chairs.
\$7.75 for \$10.00 arm chairs.
\$8.75 for \$11.25 arm chairs.
\$9.25 for \$11.75 arm chairs.

Braided rush rockers.
\$8.00 for \$10.50 rockers.
\$8.75 for \$11.00 rockers.
\$9.25 for \$11.75 rockers.
\$9.75 for \$12.25 rockers.
\$10.25 for \$12.50 rockers.
\$10.75 for \$13.00 rockers.

Reed rockers.
\$4.00 for \$6.00 reed rockers.
\$5.75 for \$8.00 reed rockers.
\$6.25 for \$9.00 reed rockers.
\$6.75 for \$9.50 reed rockers.
\$7.00 for \$10.00 reed rockers.

Silver gray rockers.
\$4.00 for \$6.00 rockers.
\$5.75 for \$8.00 rockers.
\$6.25 for \$9.00 rockers.
\$6.75 for \$9.50 rockers.
\$7.00 for \$10.00 rockers.

Silver gray settees.
\$11.50 for \$15.25 settees.
\$12.50 for \$16.50 settees.
\$12.75 for \$18.00 settees.

Silver gray tables.
\$3.75 for \$5.25 silver gray tables.
\$5.25 for \$7.50 silver gray tables.

Reed arm chairs.
\$4.85 for \$7.75 arm chairs.
\$9.50 for \$12.00 arm chairs.
\$12.25 for \$15.50 arm chairs.

Silver gray arm chairs.
\$4.00 for \$5.75 arm chairs.
\$5.50 for \$7.50 arm chairs.
\$6.25 for \$8.25 arm chairs.
\$6.75 for \$9.00 arm chairs.

Reed settees.
\$16.75 for \$21.00 reed settees.
\$17.00 for \$22.00 reed settees.
\$19.50 for \$23.50 reed settees.

Porch rockers.
\$8c. for \$12.25 porch rockers.
\$1.85 for \$2.25 porch rockers.
\$2.50 for \$3.25 porch rockers.
\$3.00 for \$4.25 porch rockers.
\$4.50 for \$5.75 porch rockers.
\$5.00 for \$6.00 porch rockers.

Porch chairs.
\$8c. for \$12.25 porch chairs.
\$1.60 for \$2.00 porch chairs.
\$2.00 for \$2.75 porch chairs.
\$3.25 for \$4.00 porch chairs.
\$4.00 for \$5.00 porch chairs.
\$6.00 for \$7.25 porch chairs.

Porch settees.
\$3.50 for \$4.25 porch settees.
\$8.25 for \$10.00 porch settees.
\$10.75 for \$13.50 porch settees.

Sale of go-carts at \$12

ALTHOUGH made to sell much higher, our prices never exceed \$24, and in this instance we have nearly 100

cars of the highest grade to close out to-day at \$12 each.

Made of the finest materials—finest quality reed, all steel, rubber tire wheels—auto-friction wheel fasteners, patent foot brakes, finished with oak, green or maroon enamel—upholstery includes armure, damask, ottoman, rep, tuscany, velvet, broadcloth, corduroy and silk tapestry. Parasols are of satin, mererized silk—some have one ruffle, others up to six ruffles—quite a few have lace covers—we sell them regularly from \$16.00 to \$24.00—they are values at from \$20.00 to \$35.00—10-day only \$15.00.



Floor coverings for Summer homes—prices which merit availing of.

A N ANNUAL SALE that offers such exceptional opportunities as a 40-yard roll of Japanese matting valued at \$10.50, to-day at \$8.95. Matting, Summer rugs, linoleums, oilcloths, fibre rugs, domestic rugs and carpets for town and Summer homes. This announcement marks the third day in this annual sale—an event in which prices are so low and values so unusual that if you wish Summer floor coverings you must come and choose at once.

Chinese mattings. Price per 40-yd. roll: \$6.65 for \$8.50 matting. \$8.95 for \$10.50 matting. \$11.65 for \$14.00 matting. Japanese mattings. Price per 40-yd. roll: \$10.95 for \$12.00 matting. \$8.50 for \$9.75 matting. \$12.95 for \$15.00 matting.

Japanese jute rugs. A complete line selected long before other stores realized they were going to be the most popular Summer rug—consequently our showing is most productive of desirable selection and prices are the lowest. \$4.50 for Japanese jute rugs—6x9 ft. \$8.75 for Japanese jute rugs—9x12 ft. \$6.50 for Japanese jute rugs—7x10 ft. \$12.00 for Japanese jute rugs—10x14 ft.

Standard oilcloths and linoleums. In paying prices so much lower than are regularly asked there's great satisfaction in knowing they are standard qualities—all well-known makes used, with greatest serviceableness.

36c for 50c. Sampson's No. 1 oilcloth—you want no other. 39c for 55c. imported Scotch linoleum, Scott & West m'fg. \$1.19 for \$1.50 linoleum, made by Joseph Wild.

Mourzook rugs for porch, lawn, hall or office. You admire their rich Oriental designs wherever you see them, and they're as suitable for one purpose as another—inexpensive but possessed of a cool, Summer beauty that never fails to attract. They're reversible, too, and there is no more durable rug. Here are the prices: 3x6 rug, \$3.50 4x7 rug, \$5.75 6x9 rug, \$10.50 8x10 rug, \$15.50 9x12 rug, \$20.75 Also a handsome showing of FIBRE and CREX MATTING RUGS—in all sizes—at special reductions. THREE SPECIAL PRICES ON CREX RUGS: 6x9 rug, \$3.95 7x10 rug, \$5.95 9x12 rug, \$7.95

Imported embroideries in a great variety

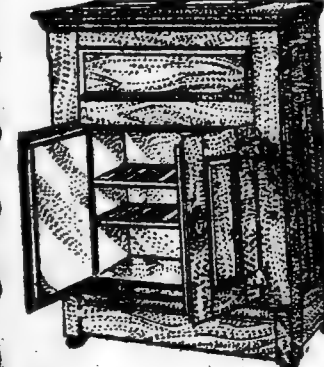
THREE of the largest St. Gall manufacturers sold their entire collections of sample strips to Simpson Crawford Co. at 1/2 and 2/3 regular prices, and, notwithstanding the tremendous crowds of Monday and Tuesday, we still have enough to repeat the season's most sensational announcement.

10c for 15c. to 25c. embroideries. 25c for 50c. to 85c. embroideries. 15c for 25c. to 35c. embroideries. 39c for \$1 to \$1.50 embroideries.

This assortment consists of English eyelet effects—French hand made effects—sheer needlework effects—blind and Scotch embroidery—Irish Point effects—Teneriffe effects, &c., &c. Bands, insertions, edgings, matched sets, flouncings, corset cover embroideries, baby embroideries, dress embroideries, skirt embroideries, &c., in nainsook, cambric and Swiss. Divided into four great lots—extra salespeople to wait upon you. Don't miss this rare buying opportunity—embroideries were never so popular.

Refrigerators that save ice.

FIVE CENTS a day for ice is the most conclusive argument the Atlas refrigerator at \$7.49 can offer. Consider the tremendous saving, think of the extraordinarily low price. This is genuine refrigerator weather. The inconvenience of being without one is a positive loss that may be saved by a small expenditure.



Lift cover style: Ice capacity, 55 lbs. 75 lbs. 85 lbs. 105 lbs. Price, 8.75 10.20 13.25 14.74 Apartment house Star refrigerator in the larger sizes: Ice capacity, 85 lbs. 110 lbs. 150 lbs. Price, 12.50 14.75 16.95

The Atlas Refrigerator. The exterior is wood, highly polished—the walls and doors are packed with charcoal—heavy polished zinc lining in food and ice chambers—partitions of ice chambers are removable—also removable waste pipe, which makes it easy to clean.

Lift cover style: Ice capacity, 35 lbs. 55 lbs. 75 lbs. 85 lbs. Price, 7.49 12.25 14.75 16.75 Apartment house style: Ice capacity, 65 lbs. 85 lbs. 110 lbs. 150 lbs. Price, 14.65 16.25 18.75 21.75 Double door Atlas (like cut), capacity 105 lbs., at \$18.50

Nottingham lace curtains at 50c. a pair.

THE great Summer sale of lace curtains and hangings for town, country and Summer homes is rich with values of which you'll want to take immediate advantage.

1,800 pairs of new, crisp Nottingham curtains—made of a durable double-thread Egyptian yarn and finished with buttonhole edges—rare designs copied from real lace curtains—suitable for Summer—specially priced at 50c., 75c., 98c., \$1.80 and \$1.95.

Irish point lace curtains. Value \$2.95—at \$1.95. Value \$3.75—at \$2.50. Value \$5.25—at \$3.50. Value \$5.75—at \$3.95. Value \$6.95—at \$4.50. Renaissance lace curtains. Value \$2.50—at \$1.50. Value \$3.25—at \$2.25. Value \$5.00—at \$2.95. Value \$7.00—at \$4.25. Cross stripe curtains. Value \$1.00—at 79c. Value \$1.25—at 98c. Value \$1.75—at \$1.25. Value \$2.95—at \$1.95. Bonne femme lace curtains. Value \$4.50—at \$2.95. Value \$5.90—at \$3.95. Value \$9.75—at \$5.90. Value \$12.50—at \$6.90.

Holland window shades. 36x72 in., in dark green only, 25c. 36x84 in., white, ecru or dark green, 40c. 36x72 in., white, ecru, green, 50c. 36x84 in., white and ecru, 75c.

No sale of household linens has ever excelled this in quality or low price

LAST week was the busiest in the history of our linen department. Those who attended our annual sale will vouch for this statement, and they will vouch for the extraordinary character of the values. To-day's offerings are but a continuance of the sale that has created so much enthusiasm, and values to-day are sure to make this another day of activity.

Great sale of towels—1,500 dozen towels, comprising Huckaback and Turkish Bath Towels, in various sizes, all good qualities and perfect goods, being a manufacturer's line of odd lots and samples—mostly half a dozen of a kind. Mail orders filled—delivered without extra charge within our regular delivery limits.

50c for 1/2 doz. towels—value 75c. 75c for 1/2 doz. towels—value \$1.00. \$1.00 for 1/2 doz. towels—value \$1.50. 500 dozen full bleached Turkish towels—plain white or colored borders—value 17c. ea., at 12 1/2c. 500 dozen full bleached Turkish towels, extra size—26x54 in.—value 40c. each, at 25c.

10c pillow cases at 7 1/2c. 7 1/2c 5,000 hemmed pillow cases, good quality bleached cotton and well made—10c.—special at 7 1/2c. three-inch hems—sizes 45x36 and 42x36—regular price 10c.—special at 7 1/2c.

Sale of hemmed bed sheets

Single bed size—1 1/2x2 1/2 yds.—value 43c—at 36c. Three-quarter bed size—2x2 1/2 yds.—value 63c—at 50c. Double bed size—2 1/2x2 1/2 yds.—value 68c—at 55c.

48c 1,000 Summer sheets, fine quality bleached cotton, three-quarter bed size—value 65c—at 43c. White bed spreads 43c. 98c. for 1.25 crochet spreads—single or full size—special. 1.85 for 2.25 Marseilles spreads, full size—ready hemmed. 1.50 for 1.85 crochet spreads—extra quality and full size. 3.50 for 4.50 Marseilles spreads, full size—extra quality.

Sale of sample blankets at 1/4 price

About 200 pairs in all—in fancy plaids, plain whites, scarlets or grays—manufacturer's sample pairs—every pair warranted perfect and offered for this sale at 1/4 to 3/4 under regular values—prices range from 85c to 5.50 per pair. 200 pairs full size white blankets, value 2.00 pairs full size white blankets, value 1.00 pairs Summer blankets, full size—2.00 pr. 2.95 3.50 pr. 4.50 pr. 5.50 pr.

This month's sale muslin underwear.

It will take a courageous effort for any woman to stay away from this Annual May Sale of Muslin Underwear after she has become acquainted with the values. Not only are the price concessions making this sale memorable, but the workmanship and high grade materials impute it with added interest. Now this sale is not the ordinary accumulation—it is the master stroke of our representative in securing a lot almost unlimited in quantity, and at discounts which are strongly reflected in our prices.

We know how every garment was made—under the strictest sanitary conditions.

19c. for 35c. corset covers—full ruffle, hemstitched hem. 19c. for 35c. muslin drawers—full ruffle—hemstitched hem—one of the best values ever offered since establishing this department.

50c. for 75c. nightgowns of fine muslin—square or V shaped neck—trimmed with embroidery—not ordinary 75c. gowns, but the best made to sell at that price.

19c. for 35c. corset covers and drawers—full ruffle, hemstitched hem. 25c. for 50c. corset covers or drawers, several good styles, trimmed with embroidery and lace, hemstitched.

50c. for 75c. corset covers—French shape; low, round neck; trimmed with fine lace. 95c. for corset covers—French shape; low, round neck; several styles; trimmed with lace, embroidery and ribbons.

50c. for drawers of fine cambric and nainsook; full umbrella flounces; trimmed with fine embroidery and lace. 75c. for drawers of fine cambric and nainsook; full umbrella flounces; trimmed with fine embroidery and lace.

95c. for drawers of fine nainsook and cambric; full umbrella flounces; trimmed with fine embroidery and lace. Others at \$1.25, \$1.95, \$2.50, \$2.95, \$3.95, \$4.95, \$5.95 and up to \$20.

50c. for 75c. gowns of muslin—square and V shape neck—trimmed with embroidery. 75c. for \$1 gowns of fine cambric and nainsook—square, round and high neck effects—trimmed with fine lace and embroidery.

\$1.00 for \$1.50 gowns—a dozen different styles of fine nainsook and cambric—trimmed with fine lace and embroidery.

Misses' and children's muslin underwear. 18c. for 18c. cambric drawers—3 to 18 yrs. 18c. for 25c. muslin drawers—3 to 18 yrs. 18c. for 35c. cambric drawers—3 to 18 yrs. 18c. for 50c. cambric drawers—3 to 18 yrs. 18c. for 65c. cambric drawers—3 to 18 yrs. 18c. for 85c. cambric drawers—3 to 18 yrs. 18c. for 1.00 cambric drawers—3 to 18 yrs. 18c. for 1.25 cambric drawers—3 to 18 yrs. 18c. for 1.50 cambric drawers—3 to 18 yrs. 18c. for 1.75 cambric drawers—3 to 18 yrs. 18c. for 2.00 cambric drawers—3 to 18 yrs. 18c. for 2.25 cambric drawers—3 to 18 yrs. 18c. for 2.50 cambric drawers—3 to 18 yrs. 18c. for 2.75 cambric drawers—3 to 18 yrs. 18c. for 3.00 cambric drawers—3 to 18 yrs. 18c. for 3.25 cambric drawers—3 to 18 yrs. 18c. for 3.50 cambric drawers—3 to 18 yrs. 18c. for 3.75 cambric drawers—3 to 18 yrs. 18c. for 4.00 cambric drawers—3 to 18 yrs. 18c. for 4.25 cambric drawers—3 to 18 yrs. 18c. for 4.50 cambric drawers—3 to 18 yrs. 18c. for 4.75 cambric drawers—3 to 18 yrs. 18c. for 5.00 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50.50 cambric drawers—3 to 18 yrs. 18c. for 50.75 cambric drawers

EQUITABLE CONTROVERSY CALLS STATE OFFICIALS

Insurance Commissioners Seek
First-Hand Information.

ALEXANDER REPLIES TO HYDE

Denies in Affidavit That He Has Betrayed Trust—Attacks the Vice President's Motives.

Superintendents of Insurance from five States, members of the Executive Committee of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners, will be here by tomorrow to ascertain at first hand the details of the controversy in the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The Executive Committee of the convention will hold a formal meeting at the Hoffman House tomorrow morning and plan for such action as they consider the circumstances require.

R. E. Folk, Superintendent of Insurance for Tennessee, and H. L. Prewitt, the State Superintendent for Kentucky, met with President Alexander yesterday afternoon and were assured that he would give them every facility possible in making such examination of affairs as they might desire. To-day, at Mr. Hyde's invitation, they will see him at his offices in the Equitable Building. The two Commissioners who are already here also saw Deputy Superintendent Robert Hunter of this State, and were assured that the investigation now being carried on by Superintendent Hendricks's department would be thorough and unsparring.

It is not the intention of the visiting Commissioners, Mr. Folk said at the Hoffman House last night, to make a move for an investigation by their convention unless a general demand for such a proceeding is expressed by policy holders of the society or they are dissatisfied with the results of the investigation by the New York State Department when that is completed. The other members of the Executive Committee who are expected by to-night or to-morrow morning are F. L. Cutting of Massachusetts, the President of the National Convention; John C. Lennahan of New Hampshire; Zeno M. Host of Wisconsin, and H. B. Appleton, the Second Deputy Superintendent of Insurance of this State.

"It is not our intention," said Mr. Folk, "to interfere with or to anticipate the examination by the New York State Department. But our constituents have been considerably disturbed by the published accounts of the controversy in the Equitable Society, and we feel that we owe it to them to come here and learn of conditions at first hand."

There was made public last evening an affidavit by President James W. Alexander of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, sworn to April 25, 1905, and presented with the amended petition of intervention of Messrs. James H. Hyde and William H. McIntyre, contains much that, as I am advised by counsel, is wholly immaterial, impertinent, and scandalous. As no one opposes the intervention of Messrs. Hyde and McIntyre, and as the order allowing their intervention has already been signed by the acquiescence of all the parties to the cause, the presentation of these papers is manifestly for no legitimate purpose. I have declined to be drawn into any controversy with regard to matters which I am advised are of no relevancy, but I do not intend to permit the unfounded assertions of this affidavit to pass without contradiction.

Mr. Hyde has presented many propositions to the Directors, and I do not know that it is of any importance to the society whether the paper which he annexed to his original petition of the paper which he annexed to the amended petition, marked Exhibit C, are the papers which he decided to rely upon. At all events they have no relevancy to the matter before the court.

The allegation in the affidavit of Mr. Hyde that since the beginning of this litigation Mr. Tarbell and myself have been in violation of any agreement or of any pledges renewed any agitation to take away the stock the rights reserved to it by an alleged agreement of all the parties is altogether false.

Pursuant to the resolution of the Board of Directors, passed on the 10th of April, 1905, at which the amended petition was adopted, Mr. C. B. Alexander, president of the society, has, I am informed, done all in his power to procure the approval by the Board of Directors of the proposed amended charter, for which Mr. Hyde has advised and to the counsel whom, as President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, I have invited to take charge of and defend this action on behalf of the defendant society, has urged upon the court in the strongest manner the denial of any injunction restraining the final approval of said charter.

I am now informed by counsel that the special counsel for Mr. Hyde in his application for an injunction to restrain the court that the proposed amended charter cannot be approved without the consent of the holders of three-fifths of the stock in favor of such amendment, and that it is now insisted by said counsel on behalf of Mr. Hyde that a stockholders' meeting should be held to authorize the proposed amended charter. In the petition originally filed on behalf of the said Hyde and his special counsel took the position that no amendment of the charter after the election of Directors could be made without a majority of the stock, and that no such amendment of the charter as has been submitted to the Superintendent of Insurance for approval can lawfully be made by the defendant society without the consent of James H. Hyde and the said William H. McIntyre, and of such of the owners of a majority of the stock. In view of the position now taken by the said James H. Hyde, through his personal counsel, that the charter cannot be amended without the consent of holders of three-fifths of the stock, it is apparent that the assertion that I have not kept faith in the matter of the amended charter is without foundation, and that, on the contrary, Mr. Hyde appears before the court in the attitude of antagonizing the approval of the amended charter as it has been adopted.

MORE RETIREMENT REPORTS.—Reports were set on foot in Wall Street yesterday, that the Erie Investment Company of Equitable Directors had requested to President Alexander that he retire from the Presidency and persuade Second Vice President Gage E. Tarbell to succeed him.

"THE SOCIETY WINE" POL ROGER & CO.

DRY SPECIAL.
BRUT SPECIAL 1898,

The highest grade of that vintage shipped by Messrs. Pol Roger & Co., is now on sale at the leading Restaurants, Clubs and Wine Merchants in this city.

ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for U. S.

"Like its leading character, the story is vivacious, glad-some and absolutely unconventional, and the reader must be of an exceptional temperament who does not immediately succumb to the sprightliness of both the heroine and the rollicking tale of her adventures."

—Boston Transcript

By BETTINA VON HUTTEN,
Author of "Our Lady of the Beeches."
DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, Publishers.

these the story that Postmaster General George B. Cortelyou would have the Presidency offered to him, and that James H. Hyde would retire temporarily and be replaced by the Frick committee or that he would retire permanently and be replaced by the Frick committee.

The United States Circuit Court here yesterday by three Philadelphia policy holders of the society seeking redress of the society and its suit instituted by J. Wilcox Brown of Maryland to get a distribution of the surplus and an accounting of money that may have been wrongfully used by officers of the society. The intervenors are Dr. Edward E. Montgomery, whose policy amount to \$152,500; T. Ashby Slythe, whose policy is for \$25,000; and Howard B. Arlison, whose policy is for \$2,000.

THE BROWN SUIT.—Battie & Marshall, attorneys for Col. Brown, issued a statement in explanation of the intervention, which in part is as follows:

"The objects of this suit are, first, to secure a division of the surplus, and second, as the case develops, to compel an accounting to the society by the Directors and other officers of the private profits which they have made by the administration of the funds of the society. We have stated to policy holders that we are in accord with Mr. Frick's published statement that the society's solvency in fact we have gone further, and said that when some of Mr. Frick's fellow-Directors have been compelled to restore to the society the profits they have made by the use of the society's funds, the surplus of the society will be considerably increased.

Before Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court yesterday argument was made on the application of A. Edward Woodruff, counsel for Herbert B. Tull, a Philadelphia policy holder, who is suing for an accounting of the Equitable surplus, and in order the reconstitution of James H. Hyde, James W. Alexander, and other officers of the society here tried to justify an order to show cause why an order for such examination should not be granted, and it is expected that new application will be made to-day on this line.

Neither Mr. Hyde nor his counsel made any such suggestion as that at the time when the agreement was entered into. He says in his petition that he approved the plan only upon the condition and agreement that he should be assured against any right on the part of the stockholders to further amend the charter without the consent of three-fifths of the stock. The agreement which was made has been published in full, and it contains no such reservation by Mr. Hyde, nor is there any such reservation made by him."

NO DIVISION OF SURPLUS.

Wisconsin Court Against Equitable Suit of Insurance Commissioner.

MADISON, Wis., May 2.—The State Supreme Court to-day denied a rehearing in the case of State Insurance Commissioner Zeno M. Host against the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Host sought some time ago to compel the Equitable to distribute several millions of its surplus funds among its policy holders in Wisconsin and the court decided adversely. The denial of a rehearing ends the case in Wisconsin.

Wins Woman's Science Prize.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—Announcement was made to-day that the \$1,000 prize offered for the best laboratory research and investigation had been awarded to Dr. Nettie Maria Stevens of Bryn Mawr College, by the association for promoting scientific research by women. The prize winning paper was on "The Germ Cells of Apis mellifera Linn."

INDICATIONS

A sort of spruce picture-book, quaint and jaunty, governs fashion this season even in the smallest things. Suits, even all of wool, prove the point. Odd or conventional in shape, made of unvarnished light wood, with a ribbon holding the sticks together, and bright floral decorations painted in clear, water colors, they lend a touch and piquancy to the Summer toilette. 50c each.

Very appropriate favors for Spring dinner parties, are Watteau effigy toys, at 50c to \$1.50, to hold the bonbons or nuts. They are tiny little planes, harpichords, watering cans, wheelbarrows and what-not, decked with blue and white forget-me-nots and gold lines—as in the days of the Belle Marguise.

Little girls, from 4 to 10, will look their prettiest beneath the new Leghorn Flap Hats that we brought to them from France. The brims are wide and graceful, edged with lace straw, and the oblique bristles of soft flannel, shaded silk—in tones of pretty colors—end, at the back, in a loose knot and broad streamers. \$2.25 each.

Partly because of the war-interest, chiefly because of their fitness for the open-air life, Japanese trappings are going to be used more than ever in Summer homes. Stone Lawn Lanterns are artistic. They used to stand as votive offerings on the temple lawns—rough, properly proportioned stone pedestals, each with an opening to hold a small light at evening. \$15 to \$30.

Japanese Wind Raps are delightful, hung at porch ends or at a window. Lovers in Japan send these swaying musical bells of painted glass or leaf-shaped metal to their ladies, and the obliging breeze makes them tinkle and recall the lovers to mind. 25c for the glass ones; metal harps, \$1.25.

Japanese Lamps, too, are inexpensive and fitting. Japanese Jars, shapely and rich in color—green or yellow or melon-striped—covered with a wicker lattice, are selling here at far below their worth. \$5 to \$10. New wicker shades from Japan, with green or red linings, cost only \$2 each.

Hampshire Pottery Lamps—American in spite of their name—are also most harmonious to Summer settings. Rich tulip-green finish, in severe urn, vase or squat shape—very handsome with red mosaic or green metal and beaded fringe shades. The Hampshire Lamps are sold at \$5 to \$20.

Ribbons—ribbons—ribbons, especially flowered Ribbons, they are decreed for belts, girdles, bretelles, millinery—entire frocks are beautifully made of the wider sorts. The ribbons are covered with flowers, either great clusters of small blossoms or single huge blooms like magnolias and orchids and roses. 25c to \$5 covers the range—the prettiest collection we have had, by the way.

Fine French Corsets

Under-Price

THIS OFFERING presents several groups of our own superb Lillian Corsets, made by the foremost French manufacturer, and representing the utmost beauty and comfort of the world's best corsets.

This opportunity occurs because we have a number of lines which are broken in sizes, and our stock requirements demand that we close them out. Price-reductions on Lillian Corsets are rare, and for the same reason present extraordinary opportunities.

The groups are as follows: \$8.50 Corsets at \$6.75—Of handsome white silk batiste; high bust, long waist and long hips. Cool, comfortable corsets for Summer wear.

\$12.50 Corsets at \$7—Fancy, exclusive model, with small waist, skin, high bust and medium hips. Cool, comfortable corsets for Summer wear.

\$8.50 Corsets at \$7—Of handsome batiste, in a model for medium figures, with tailor-finished top.

\$12.50 Corsets at \$10—In a beautiful model for tall figures, with long waist and long hips; high bust; unbanded skirt extension.

\$7.00 Corsets at \$5.25—Of fine French coutil, in a model for full figures; handsomely trimmed with lace and ribbon.

\$8.50 Corsets at \$12—Beautifully finished Corsets of handsome silk batiste, in a model with long, small waist and high bust.

Any of these Corsets will be carefully fitted, just as if they were sold at regular prices.

Second floor Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

The Season Of the Frock Coat

The height of the season for the Double-breasted Frock Coat and Waistcoat is here, and no man who makes any pretension to dress remains unprovided with this important apparel.

The Wanmaker stocks are unusually well provided in these garments at all seasons, but naturally our lines are at their best at the present moment. There is not a size or proportion for the tall, stout, short-stout or regular figure that is not provided for. In fact, so complete and comprehensive is the size-assortment that we very frequently fit, without any alterations at all, men who had supposed that they would have to go to a tailor to get clothing to fit them.

We do not know of another stock that approaches ours in this fullness; and, where we are not quite satisfied with the fit of the garments, we have our tailors make the alterations in the same expert manner as though you were having a try-on with your custom tailor.

The materials in the Wanmaker Clothing are of the very finest character, and the workmanship is of the very highest order—the collar, lapels and buttonholes all being made by hand.

Wanmaker Double-breasted Frock Coats have the same style and finish as custom-tailor work, and the fit must be absolutely satisfactory before you secure them; and yet you pay just about half what the custom tailor would charge.

Double-breasted Frock Coats and Waistcoats of black thick, unfinished worsted, Imported English vicuna, at \$20 to \$35.

Striped Worsted Trousers, in the very handsomest patterns, at \$5 to \$12.

Fancy Waistcoats in a great variety, at \$2.50 to \$6.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock

Smart New Suits For Women

EVERY DAY there is something new to exploit. The stock changes with every new thought of our own, or of best manufacturers.

A visit to WANAMAKER'S is like the arrival of the latest fashion magazine—except that WANAMAKER'S is always a month ahead of the magazine, and shows you dresses instead of pictures.

Here are smart Suits of chevrons, serges and homespun, with three-quarter length, loose, fly-front coats, with embroidered collars and cuffs, gored skirted skirts; at \$22.50 a suit.

Rainproof Suits of handsome worsteds, with fly-front, belted coats, 45° and 50° collars, skirted, lined, silk; circular skirt, plaited front and back; at \$27.50 a suit.

Suits of checked Panama cloth, serge and homespun; plaited skirt, jacket, with embroidered linen collar and cuffs; short sleeves; other blouse back Eton jacket, front-trimmed with straps and braided cloth; skirts box or side-plaited; at \$30 to \$35 a suit.

Suits of voile, Eton jacket, trimmed with taffeta and lace; skirts gored, each gore side-plaited; lined with taffeta; at \$37.50 a suit. Second floor, Broadway.

Framed Pictures

\$2 Worth \$4.50

Beautiful carbon photographs, in massive 4-inch Flemish oak frames. The group presents sixteen different subjects, including the "Broken Mirror," "The Girl with the Muff," "Innocence," "Madame Le Brun," "The Man with the Hoe," "Madonna," "Head of Rembrandt," by himself, and a number of pleasing landscapes and figure subjects. Size 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches, value, now at \$2 each. Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Fine Crepe Shirts Made to Order

We are showing a beautiful collection of soft, cool Scotch Crepe Shirts, that will be pleasing to particular men. The patterns are exclusive with us, and the variety shown is unequalled in the city.

Wanmaker Custom Shirtmaking is of the very highest order. The shirts we produce are not only superb in style, but the fit, comfort and finish of the shirts are above criticism.

All sorts of materials—hundreds of patterns, of course—but we want you particularly to see the new crepes.

Plain Negligee Shirts, \$5 each; plaited bosoms, \$5.50 each.

At the Sign of the Best Shirt, Broadway and Ninth street.

Smart Derbies

That Are Comfortable

The Wanmaker Derby Hats have made a splendid reputation among men who will not forego the dignity of a Derby Hat, yet who dislike the rigid circle of the ordinary Derby.

The Wanmaker Derbies are light in weight and self-conforming, making them as easy on the head as a soft hat, yet presenting the smart character of the best Derby hats made. The man who once wears them never goes back to the rigid and uncomfortable Derbies he has known before.

Made in shapes and proportions for men of all figures, and in four grades—\$3, \$3.50, \$5 and \$6.

Second floor, Ninth street.

STOCKINGS

For Women and Children

A timely suggestion of the most desirable Spring sorts. Some of the careful selections that have made Wanmaker stocks famous.

Women's Stockings—At 25c a pair—Imported black Cotton; plain black or black with unbleached soles or feet. At 35c a pair; three pairs for \$1—Imported Lisle thread, allover openwork in fast black or assorted shades of tan; new, pretty designs. At 50c a pair—German Lisle Thread, fast black, tan or white, with lace ankles. Tan Lisle Thread, with embroidered fronts or openworked side-closures. Fast black, small ribbed, brilliant Lisle Thread.

Children's Stockings—Fine ribbed fast black Cotton; soft, elastic yarn; double knees and soles, and extra spliced heels and toes. Size 5 to 10, 25c a pair; sizes 7 1/2 to 10, at 25c a pair. Broadway.

New and Alluring

Negligees and Kimonos

Soft, filmy, gossamer-like garments that radiate luxury and elegance. Well-made and long-wearing.

Negligees—Of China silk or crepe de Chine, trimmed with lace, plaits, shirring and ribbon. Fitted or loose effect. \$10 to \$37.50.

Of figured challis or albatross in solid colors; some with deep collars, others collarless. \$8 to \$10.

Of dotted Swiss muslin or white lawn. \$4.50 to \$13.50.

Long Kimonos—Of Japanese silk in Oriental designs; shirring, plaits, shirring and ribbon. Fitted or loose effect. \$10 to \$37.50.

Of Japanese silk in Oriental designs; shirring, plaits, shirring and ribbon. Fitted or loose effect. \$10 to \$37.50.

Of cotton crepe, in solid colors. \$1.50 to \$4.50.

Bohemian Glass—This collection of fine white and gold Bohemian Glass has just been received fully a month later than we had planned. Too late to meet the demands for post-Easter wedding presents. We fine the wares for their tardiness, and have marked them at a third below their regular values.

The collection will be interesting to housekeepers who wish to possess them for their own use, as well as those who still have wedding gifts to buy.

Bonbons on foot, at \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, up to \$3.25.

Comports, at \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.25, \$4.50, up to \$6 and \$8.

More of the Women's Raincoats At \$12

The rapidity with which the six hundred Raincoats were sold out last week started us trying to find more to meet the demands of people who were unable to share in the offering, because the raincoats were sold out before they got here.

We discovered that the manufacturer had two hundred and twenty-five coats which were just coming from the hands of the tailors. These we have secured to sell at the same price, \$12 each.

All are fresh and new, just finished, in the very latest styles, and in a very wide variety. Those who were disappointed before will come promptly now, as this is the last that we shall receive, and they are likely to go as quickly as the previous lot.

\$12 each. Second floor, Broadway.

A Remarkable Offering Of Fine New Cut Glass

WE HAVE just received a shipment of beautiful new pieces of Cut Glass from a factory that is anxious to do more business with us. That means that we have secured very decided price-advantages, and we turn them over immediately to our public.

The pieces are in handsome shapes, and the cutting is very beautifully done. To illustrate the values, the lot includes about ninety ten-inch Nappies, so large that they might fairly be called bowls for salads, sliced tomatoes or fruit. They would regularly be worth \$7.50; these are \$4.50 each.

The same proportionate values go all the way down the line, as follows: 8-inch Bowls, at \$2.75, worth \$5. Celery Trays, at \$2.50, worth \$5. Water Bottles, at \$3.50, worth \$5.50. Water Jugs, at \$3.75, worth \$7.50. Claret Jugs, at \$5.50, worth \$13.50.

12-inch Flower Vases, at \$3, worth \$5. Tall Bonbon Dishes, at \$3.50, worth \$5. Olive Dishes, at \$1, worth \$1.75. Basement.

Tan Oxfords for Women

This season tan leathers have returned to universal popularity, and the Wanmaker stocks are abundantly provided with every handsome sort that has been brought out, and never before were styles quite so handsome and varied.

The most important varieties are the following: Blucher Oxfords, of tan Russia calfskin, with welted soles and military heels, at \$5. Tudor Ties, of tan Russia calfskin, with welted soles and Cuban heels, at \$5.

Ribbon tie Oxfords, of brown calfskin, with turned soles and Louis XIV. heels, at \$4. Ribbon tie Oxfords, of brown cow kidskin, with turned soles and high Cuban heels, at \$4. Brown kidskin Oxfords, with welted soles and military heels, at \$4.

Tudor Ties, in tan calfskin, with Cuban heels and narrow toes, at \$4. Blucher Oxfords of tan calfskin, with welted soles, at \$4.

Blucher Oxfords of tan calfskin, with turned soles and Cuban heels, at \$5. Brown kidskin Oxfords, with welted soles, medium round toes and low heels, at \$2. Shoe Store, Fourth avenue.

Elegance in The New PORTIERES

The American manufacturers of draperies have succeeded in bringing their output this Spring—both in point of weave and attractiveness—within striking distance of their foreign competitors. Our showing is elegant and very moderately priced.

The Cotton and Mercerized Armures still remain the most popular hangings. They are effective and inexpensive.

These are a few suggestions: ARMURES—A small fleur-de-lis figure in full color line; plain colors, bordered with narrow strip of capentry in bright colors. \$4.75 a pair.

A small block design, in all the desirable colors, with a six-inch velvet border in harem crepe, to harmonize with body. \$6.75 a pair.

MERCERIZED ARMURES—An attractive medallion figure in plain colors, with Gobelin tapestry border; some in two-tones velvet borders. \$8 and \$9 a pair.

SILK HANGINGS—A very attractive light-weight Summer portiere in silk and cotton, dark rich colorings; odd designs; edges neatly trimmed. \$15.50 a pair.

Bonbons on foot, at \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, up to \$3.25.

Comports, at \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.25, \$4.50, up to \$6 and \$8.

Jelly Dishes, at \$2 and \$3.

Round Bowls, at \$2.25, \$4, \$5, up to \$6.50.

Square Bowls, at \$3.25, \$4.25, \$5.50, up to \$8.50.

Ice-cream Saucers, at \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.50, up to \$3.50.

Ice-cream Trays, at \$1.50, \$2.50, and \$12. Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

BURGLAR'S FATAL LEAP

Jumped from Third-Story Window—Discovery Accidental.

An investigation which detectives of the West 24th-street station had been conducting to make yesterday afternoon into the case of an unconscious man, found on West Sixty-first Street, led to the discovery of a daring attempt at burglary in which the burglar was fatally injured.

Patrolman Lyons was attracted by a crowd at Sixty-first Street and Columbus Avenue early in the afternoon and found an unconscious man lying on the sidewalk. Some people in the crowd said the man had fallen out of a window. An ambulance took him to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was found that his skull was fractured and his spine broken.

Chief Clerk later, noticing the entry on the street, called Detective McGuire to the scene. McGuire, who was on duty at the time, found the man lying on the sidewalk, and called for a doctor.

Surplus for the Stockholders

BOSTON, May 2.—At the office of the United Shoe Machinery Company in this city it was announced to-day that the incorporation of the company in New Jersey with a capital of \$50,000,000 is a step in line with the company's plan to divide the surplus of \$10,000,000.

The company's plan to divide the surplus of \$10,000,000 is a step in line with the company's plan to divide the surplus of \$10,000,000.

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The Famous Portrait of Schiller

By RÖDIG

Will be splendidly reproduced in the

Beautiful Pictorial Supplement

THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES

NEXT SUNDAY.

An Appropriate Souvenir of the 100th Anniversary of the great German Poet, May 10, 1805.

HIT ALDERMEN AGAIN OVER VETO BY MAYOR

Senate and Assembly Forward
Pennsylvania's Programme.

STEINWAY TUNNEL, SHELVED

Shifting Franchise Power Unconstitu-
tional, Says Grady—Brackett,
Breaking Ranks, Praises Mayor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 2.—The Senate backed up the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in its campaign against the Albany bill, passing over Mayor McClellan's veto to-day the Elsborg bill, which provides that authority over franchises shall be vested in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The vote was 33 to 15.

At the same time the Assembly bills were being considered in the Senate the Assembly passed the measures extending the time limit for construction of the New York Connecting Railway. It was the Aldermen's refusal to act upon this franchise that led the Pennsylvania to come to Albany with the proposition to curtail the powers of the board. The Assembly vote on extending time for the bridge was 52 to 43, and on extending time for the railway link 55 to 49. Mr. Palmer raised the point that bills giving away public property to private interests required two votes. Speaker Nixon ruled against him.

Shortly afterward the Assembly killed the Goodsell bill relating to the Steinway tunnel by sending them back to the Rules Committee. The Goodsell bill would have given the New York and Long Island Railroad Company the right to construct a tunnel under the East River at Forty-second Street and to connect with the Manhattan Subway system. Majority Leader Rogers said he had been informed that the bills were practically useless unless the Elsborg bill, now in Rules Committee, was passed.

Senator Brackett was the only Republican to vote against the bills taking the franchise power from the Aldermen. Senator McClellan, who voted for the bills when they were originally before the Senate, voted against them to-day. He explained that he had thought the change would expedite rapid transit for Brooklyn, but was willing to accept the Mayor's judgment that there would be even greater delay. Brackett's vote was a great surprise. It was the first instance this session of his taking issue with Elsborg. He said:

"I cannot vote to override the veto of the Mayor on these measures. I agree with him that the principle of the bills is wrong. The Common Council directly represents the people, and because there may be some fault to find with the manner in which they have exercised their powers is no reason why we should transfer those powers to a House of Lords. The next step will be to transfer the franchise giving power to a single individual."

"I want to say that the attempt, which it was generally understood at the commencement of the session was to be made, to put the Mayor in a hole has met with dismal failure. Instead of being put in a hole the Mayor in my judgment has climbed up a ladder."

"The Mayor has also been right on his water bill."

Senator Grady said that it was not proper to abolish an office simply because an officer had been unfaithful. The same objections which had been urged against the Board of Aldermen could be urged with much more force against the Legislature.

"Judge John F. Dillon has given it as his opinion that these bills are flagrantly unconstitutional, and if you pass them you will never get the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to exercise the powers which this legislation seeks to confer upon it. I know that the Mayor will not, and I understand several of the other members of the board will not, do this. That will mean that all rapid transit improvements will stop."

Senator Elsborg contended that the bills violated no principle of home rule, but merely transferred from one city board to another powers which it was thought the latter board could more efficiently exercise. If the Board of Estimate refused to exercise the powers conferred upon it, the board could be compelled by mandamus proceedings.

"All right," Grady retorted, "that would suit us. The Board of Estimate would then be in a position to claim that the law is unconstitutional and might hold up the New York Connecting Railway franchise until the courts pass on the point. Mandamus proceedings could have been commenced just as well against the Board of Aldermen."

"But mandamus proceedings against the Board of Estimate will not be commenced if that board refuses to act. Oh, no; we will then be told that the thing to do is to transfer the franchise power to the State Railroad Commission and the Public Utilities Commission."

"The Gardner bill to allow inspection of Grand Jury minutes, whereas no one now has access thereto save the District Attorney, the Grand Jury, and the Justices, was passed in the Senate, 28 to 14. Brackett and McClellan led the fight for the bill. Cobb and Hinman opposing. Mr. Cobb said:

"There is something back of this bill. Somebody has been indicted and somebody is working for the quashing of that indictment. It is no public demand for this kind of legislation."

He moved to reconsider, but his motion was defeated.

The Armstrong bill to prevent docking horses' tails came within one vote of passing the Senate. Senator Armstrong read opinions from leading veterinarians of this country and England in which they called the practice "cruel, barbarous, and unnecessary." It was shown that 102 cases of tetanus had set in following the docking in a single wholesale operation.

Most Democrats voted for the bill. A number of the Senators own docked horses, and their arguments in private prevailed.

HALTS PURE ELECTIONS BILL.

Assembly Amendment May Have
Shelved Measure for Session.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 2.—Mr. Merritt, Second District, offered an amendment to the Brackett Corrupt Practices bill in the Assembly to-day whereby the provisions of the measure are extended to include newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals, so that wherever money is paid to any publication for support it must appear in the bill of particulars regarding election expenses to be filed by candidates.

The amendment was adopted 56 to 51. The delay consequent upon insertion of the amendment and reprinting of the bill, it is feared, will kill the measure.

Mr. Merritt thought the bill might destroy the possibility of "what we know as a political organization." He saw in the bill the possibility of blackmail. It would force all campaign transactions to be done by committee.

Mr. Palmer quoted President Roosevelt as favoring the widest publicity in regard to campaign expenses.

Not a Republican except Wainwright came to the bill's support.

The bill making a unit of representation in Queens County Conventions the election district was passed, 56 to 36. Its object is to make a break in the power of Joseph C. Caspary. The bill aroused the opposition of several Tammany men.

Control of Employment Agents.

ALBANY, May 2.—Senator Armstrong introduced a bill transferring the

RAINES HOTEL BILL REPORT.

Applies to Structures More Than Thirty-five Feet High.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 2.—Senator Raines this afternoon presented the report of the conference committee on the excise amendments aimed at the Rains law hotels. The bill compels certification of all hotels more than 35 feet in height by the Fire, Health, and Building Departments of the larger cities. The report was adopted. The licensees taken out yesterday cannot be affected this year. The Assembly amendments to which Mr. Raines objected were cut out.

The Rains bill, pertaining to the Hotel St. Regis, was passed by which it is expected that the right of the hotel to maintain a bar will be confirmed, was advanced to third reading in the Senate.

Only six votes were recorded against the F. G. Whitney bill, amending the excise law, in the assembly. An amendment offered by Mr. Tompkins, striking out the penalty on drugists, was defeated and the bill passed by a vote of 112 to 6. The measure provides that any drugist convicted of violation of the excise law shall forfeit his drugist's license for one year, in addition to his liquor license. It further provides that any person convicted of violating the excise law, or of any felony, shall forfeit the excise license.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP BILL.

Mr. Hartman the Author of an In-
clusive General Plan.

ALBANY, May 2.—Municipal ownership of public service corporations in all cities of the State is the essence of a measure introduced in the Assembly to-day by Mr. Hartman. The main provision of the bill follows:

"Every city of this State shall have power to own, construct, acquire, purchase, maintain, and operate gas, electric light, heat, and power plants and street railways within its corporate limits, and to lease the same or any part of the same to any company incorporated under the laws of this State for the purpose of operating such plants, or for any period not longer than twenty years, on such terms and conditions as the city council, Board of Aldermen, or corresponding municipal legislative body shall deem for the best interests of the public."

RAILROAD BOARD, INCREASE.

Senate Passes Tully Bill to Enlarge
State Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 2.—The Senate to-day passed the Tully bill increasing the Railroad Commission from three to five members by a vote of 29 to 12. Senators McEwen, Hinman, and Brown, Republicans, voted in the negative. Hawkins, Dem., voted for the bill.

There was scarcely any discussion. On the roll call, Senator Grady said that there was absolutely no good reason to be urged for the increase there may be some fault to find with the manner in which they have exercised their powers is no reason why we should transfer those powers to a House of Lords. The next step will be to transfer the franchise giving power to a single individual."

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Mr. Hartman the Author of an In-

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of public service corporations in all cities

Prentice, Optician REMOVED To 181 Broadway

(over Dunlop's)

Nearly opposite the old location estab-

lished in 1842. Call or send postal for

more surprising news.

FAGAN IRON WORKS BURNED.

Owner, ex-Mayor of Hoboken, on
Board Kaiser Which Will Dock To-day

Three alarms were turned in last evening for a fire at the Fagan Iron Works, on Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, between Coles and Monmouth Streets, Jersey City, and the entire plant was destroyed. It consisted of a foundry, storehouse, and pattern shop, and more than 3,000 patterns were burned. There was no one in the building at the time but the watchman, the workmen having quit at 5:30, and the fire started in the foundry while the watchman was on duty in one of the other buildings.

The damage to the building and machinery was placed by Mr. Fagan at \$60,000, but an official of the company said that with the patterns destroyed the loss would be much greater.

The head of the firm is Lawrence Fagan, ex-Mayor of Hoboken. He has been in Europe all Winter, and is aboard the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which reached port late last night, but will not dock until this morning.

PAUL JONES COMMITTEES.

Aldermen to Take Charge of Body on
Its Arrival from France.

The Board of Aldermen at its meeting yesterday approved of the committees on reception and site for internment selected by President Porges to take charge of the body of John Paul Jones on its arrival from France.

Ambassador Porter is now making arrangements in Paris for the forwarding of the body. Efforts are being made by several historical societies to have this city selected as the final resting place.

We Sell Only the Best Fabrics

By "best" we mean in ap-
pearance and in satisfactory wear.

We carefully study and thoroughly test all the modern fabrics to make sure of their wearing qualities. We analyze them to be sure that there will be no fading. We make sample garments of untried cloths, submit them to actual outdoor service for several months so as to be absolutely certain that the tensile strength, the shape holding qualities, and the resistance to the effects of sunlight, heat and water are up to our high standard of quality. This rigid test of all our materials and our assurance—"your satisfaction or your money back"—allow us the right to say "ONLY the best fabrics at the price can be found in our stores."

Custom Tailored Worsteds Suits, \$10. Hold the shape until worn out.

Hand Tailored Worsteds Suits, \$12.50. Most stores \$16.50 and \$18.

Bench Tailored Worsteds Suits, \$15. We say "worth \$20."

"Bluffed Edge" Worsteds Suits, \$20 to \$30. Finest clothing ever produced ready for wear.

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

Four Convenient Stores:

UNION SQUARE,

14th Street, near Broadway.

279 Broadway, near Chambers.

47 Cortlandt St., nr. Greenwich.

125th St., Corner Third Ave.

SILVERWARE suitable for Wedding Gifts.

B. Altman & Co. INVITE ATTENTION TO A

SELECTION OF ARTISTIC PIECES, SUGGESTING

SUITABLE GIFTS FOR WEDDINGS AND WED-

DING ANNIVERSARIES, AND EMBRACING VASES

AND AFTER-DINNER COFFEE SETS, FRUIT

BASKETS, COMPORTERS AND LOVING CUPS OF

STERLING SILVER AND DECANTERS, VASES,

CENTREPIECES AND CARAFES OF CUT AND EN-

GRAVED GLASS, SILVER MOUNTED.

THE CLANSMAN

BY

THOMAS DIXON, JR.,

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IN THE

BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE

Our phone is 1035 Madison Sq.

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THE GAS STORE

GAS RANGES

REPAIRED.

We can clean and repair the GAS

RANGE you have, supply any needed part,

and make it practically as good as new

at a trifling cost.

If you want we will send a man to

estimate the cost of putting your range

in first-class condition; no charge for

making the estimate.

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WE SELL OR RENT RANGES.

English

LUNCHEON AND TEA BASKETS

Fitted complete, for Picnic,

Travellers, and Banquets.

Lewis & Conner

130 and 132 West 44th Street, and

135 West Forty-first St., New York.

45-CENT SUIT FAILS.

Government, at Great Expense, De-

feats Miss Goodwin.

It was determined officially yesterday

by the Board of United States General

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It was determined officially yesterday

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Appraisers that Miss Mary M. Goodwin

of Boston cannot recover the sum of 45

cents exacted as duty by the Collector

of Customs at Bangor, Me., on a suit-

case of a suit of American manufacture

returned from Newfoundland.

It appears from the evidence taken in the case that Miss Goodwin, following an annual custom, sent a souvenir spoon to a niece who resides at St. John's. The donor specified that if the spoon in question did not match other articles of a similar nature it might be returned. This was done, and when the spoon reached Bangor on its way back to this country the Collector levied 45 cents duty on the article, on the ground that it was im-

ported from a foreign country.

Miss Goodwin paid the duty, but immediately filed a protest with the Board of Appraisers asking for a review of the Collector's action. Judge Waite of the customs tribunal and John A. Kemp, counsel to the board for the Treasury Department, went to Boston, where Miss Goodwin appeared at a hearing and requested the board to order the Collector to return to her the 45 cents. She said that, as the spoon was of American manufacture, no duty should have been levied on it. She let it be inferred that she had carried the money more than the United States.

General Appraiser Hay, in an opinion written for the General Board yesterday, denies her claim. It is possible that Miss Goodwin will carry the case to the Federal Circuit Court. The litigation has already cost the Government several hundred dollars.

Every Requisite for the Refined Home

Cowperthwait & Sons

121st Street and Third Avenue

Office Companions

One's office furniture creates

either a good or bad impression.

Your chair and desk are your

intimate companions in business.

Cowperthwait's office furniture

has the substantial individuality

that is a valuable asset.

Revolving Chair

Polished quartered oak, up-

holstered in Howell's best leather,

\$17.50.

Roll Top Desks

Selected quartered white oak,

highly polished, numerous raised

panels. Drawers fitted with

movable partitions; pigeon hole

cases, complete with polished

wood document boxes.

50-inch, \$39.50. 55-inch,

\$45.00. 60-inch, \$54.00.

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50-inch, \$39.50. 55-inch,

\$45.00. 60-inch, \$54.00.

Every

MASKED ROBBER BAND RAID A COUNTRY BANK

Blow Open "Burglar Proof" Safe
and Get Over \$5,000.

TOWNSPEOPLE IN PURSUIT

Thieves Fire at Following Inhabitants
of Gilbertville and Escape with
Aid of Stolen Teams.

NEONTA, N. Y., May 2.—A band of masked robbers drove into the village of Gilbertville, about eighteen miles from here, at 3 o'clock this morning, blew open with dynamite a safe in the private bank of E. C. Brewer, and made good their escape with booty estimated at between \$5,000 and \$10,000.

When the startled villagers were awakened by the muffled roar of the explosion and had been handed by the pistol fire of the retreating bandits, they found that the robbers had completely isolated Gilbertville from the outside world by cutting all the telegraph and telephone wires. Efforts to communicate with neighboring towns were futile, and when the village folk finally started in pursuit, the robbers had gained a lead which could not be made up.

Teams which had been stolen from barns and used by the robbers in their approach to the village and their subsequent flight were found abandoned by the roadside. The light found the bandits not far from Gilbertville, and it is believed they then left the highway and went into the woods about. The woods are being searched.

It is believed there were five men in the band. That all were heavily armed was shown by the frequency of their fire when the first of the villagers arrived in the vicinity of the bank. The men first pried open the front door of the bank. Two holes were then drilled into the heavy steel doors of the newly installed "burglar-proof" safe, and into these the explosive was inserted. The explosion wrecked the safe and shattered every window in the building. Portions of the safe were found many yards from the building.

The robbers gathered up all the money they could find and started on a run just as the first of the awakened villagers reached the scene. Plans for pursuit were quickly made. Postmaster W. S. Root and C. P. Root, his brother, started for Mount Upton, the nearest railroad station, six miles away. They had gone but half a mile when they came upon a team hitched to a telegraph pole. One of the horses had become entangled in the harness and thrown himself. The robbers apparently had made an attempt to right the harness in the darkness, but finally abandoned the effort and made off. The team proved to have been stolen from a neighboring barn.

Continuing on their way, Postmaster Root and his brother came upon a one-horse surrey near Mount Upton. An axle of the vehicle was broken, and a short distance away was the horse, belonging to a farmer in the vicinity and taken from his barn during the night.

It is believed that after this vehicle failed them the robbers made their way into the woods, as no further trace of them could be found.

BINGHAMTON, May 2.—It is certain that three of the men who committed the Gilbertville robbery are the professional Post Office and bank burglars who blew open the safe of the Post Office at Port Dickinson, adjoining this city, ten days ago. The three men were seen at Upton this morning, where a description of them was obtained. The men have committed many daring burglaries in this vicinity during the past few weeks.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS MEET.

Will Elect State Deputy and National Delegates To-day.

The tenth annual State Convention of the Knights of Columbus began yesterday in the Hotel Astor. Delegates, seated and alternate, to the number of about 1,000 presented credentials.

The first function of the convention was attendance at a solemn high mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Archbishop Farley welcomed the delegates.

There are many candidates for the position of delegates to the National Convention, and it is expected that at the election to-day there will be spirited balloting. A State Deputy also will be chosen.

A committee of delegates escorted Police Commissioner MacDoo to the convention hall. The Mayor was invited, but as he could not attend he named Commissioner MacDoo to represent him. "You are welcome to this town," said the Commissioner, in closing his address. "Despite its critics and professional disparagers, to this city whose philanthropy, honesty, and charity are only equaled by the colossal proportions of its great wealth."

After the session the delegates visited the American Museum of Natural History, in Central Park. Last night they went in a body to the Lyric Theatre, and to-day they will visit Ellis Island. A hall will be given to-night at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory. Sixty-eight Street and Broadway.

It developed yesterday that there are four open candidates for the position of State Deputy—John P. O'Brien, the present State Deputy, Francis D. Thorne, Dr. John G. Coyne, New York, and John Manning of Buffalo.

The report of State Deputy Francis D. Thorne was that the membership of the order in New York State is 55,000.

GIVE HOME FOR CRIPPLES.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thorley Donate Mansion Near Hudson.

A large mansion, surrounded by spacious grounds, three miles from the town of Hudson, has been donated by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thorley of 647 Madison Avenue to the Free Industrial School for Crippled Children. It was bought from the Alenro Black estate. The place is to be called the Lulu Thorley Lyons Home for Crippled and Delicate Children, the name being in memory of Mrs. Wallace Foster Lyons.

The school and home are to be absolutely non-sectarian. The regular public course of study will be given in kindergarten, primary and grammar classes. Manual training will be a special feature. The donor wishes that the institution educate the children to be self-supporting. Many of the older children will receive a certain sum of money for the work they do.

The dedicatory exercises will be held on June 1, when Mrs. Arthur Elliot will take some sixty children to the home.

Man Hit by Fire Chief's Wagon Dead. William Valentine, sixty years old, of 120 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, died at his home yesterday of injuries received Monday afternoon at Broadway and Thomas Street. He was struck down and run over by a fire engine belonging to the 10th fire company, commanded by a fireman named John J. McLaughlin, who was hurrying to a fire. Mr. Valentine was the head city salarman of the fire of the R.

WE RECOMMEND

APENTA

—THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

BOTTLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDAPEST, HUNGARY.

Sole Exporters: THE APOLLINARIS CO., Ltd., London.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE OBSERVES VIRGINIA DAY

Robert C. Ogden's Party Hear
Students Sing and Play.

BOOKER WASHINGTON'S PLEA

Urges Fitzhugh Lee's Example Regarding the Negroes—Services for Alexander Purves.

Special to The New York Times. NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 2.—This was Virginia Day at Hampton Institute. Robert C. Ogden and his guests spent the morning at the Whittier School, where the higher grade students act as instructors of the poor colored children of the neighborhood, gaining under experts the experience they will need when they go out upon their missions of teaching in the rural regions of the black belts of the Southern States.

The Trustees of Hampton, with Mr. Ogden's guests, assembled at noon to review the parade of the Indian and negro boy and girl students. They marched past them headed by the very competent band of the institute, the young men in military uniform and the girls, who marched even better than their brothers, in white gowns. After the review the students marched into the great dining hall, where they sang grace. The visitors were then conducted to the Cleveland Hall for luncheon.

At 2 o'clock the students, headed by their brass band, marched to the gymnasium, where the exercises were opened with prayer. The students sang plantation melodies. The Indians sang the weird but charming melodies of their fathers. After addresses by graduates John Graham Brooks discussed the race problem, which, he said, probably was the hardest with which the world had to deal. The solution must be in the industrial-educational work of Hampton, the students of which had become centres of hope for the colored race, building comfortable homes, teaching the others to do likewise, and showing them how to make the best of the soil they cultivated.

Booker T. Washington received an ovation when he stood up to speak. "This is an occasion of the greatest encouragement and satisfaction," he said. "There have been those who for forty years have predicted war in the South between the races, but there has been no such war. There is a war, and that is waged against ignorance, crime, and immorality. The races should get together, as in the days when the Lees went with their bibles to teach colored children in the Sunday schools. Fitzhugh Lee was always sympathetic and helpful to the colored man. The Southern colored men grieve over his death as deeply as do the white men of the South."

"The people of this country should be patient with my people while they are passing through the period of their progress. We are largely servants, and the first thing in progress must be that we should be good servants. The nearest way to the heart of any one is through good cooking. One of the objections urged against universal education has been that when all the negroes are educated there will be no servants. An educated servant is the best servant for educated people."

ELLIS ISLAND CONTRACTS.

Competition for the Catering, Baggage and Money Changing Rights.

The scores of representatives of banking houses, express companies, and caterers who have been haunting the immigration building at Ellis Island for the last two weeks seeking figures upon which to base bids for the privileges of feeding immigrants and government employees, and transforming the immigrants' baggage, and exchanging their foreign money, made an exodus yesterday, and to-day the bids will be opened at Washington by Commissioner General Frank P. Sargent.

Three-year contracts are to be awarded. The number of bidders has been without precedent. It is believed, as more than 500 copies of the specifications have been applied for. The keenest contest is expected over the restaurant contract, which is at present held by Hudgins & Dumas. That firm is confident that the privilege will remain where it is, citing the opinions of the five or six hundred employees on the island that they "don't want to become boarding house wrecks," and are satisfied with their restaurant as it is.

Holder Hudgins of the firm will also place before the Washington officials the records of the restaurant in conforming to the various religious observances maintained by the immigrants. On American holidays the bills of fare have been amended by the addition of turkey, pudding, &c., without cost to the immigrants.

A TAMMANY THUNDERBOLT.

Alderman Haggerty Wants a Salary Cut—Amazement in the Board.

Alderman Haggerty caused a sensation at the meeting of the board yesterday and disturbed the usual quiet of the routine by introducing a resolution reducing the salary of one of the men in a city department. This is the first move in that direction since Tammany came into power.

Before Alderman Haggerty had a chance to state fully the purport of his resolution, Alderman Myers objected. Alderman Myers always objects to anything emanating from the Tammany side. "But this is a resolution reducing a salary," said Haggerty.

"What?" gasped Myers. "Say that again."

Mr. Haggerty explained. It seems that Charles Benn, the auditor and chief bookkeeper of the Department of Corrections, who died a month ago, had for years received a salary of \$2,000. In appointing his first assistant to the place Mr. Lantry fixed the new man's salary at \$2,000 and so reported to the board.



Cluett
Coat
Shirts
The best for all occasions. Patterns exclusive; colors fast.
\$1.50 and more
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.,
Makers of Cluett and Arrow Collars.

POLICE AND BURGLARS BATTLE IN HALLWAY

Detective's Timely Arrival Turns
Tide of Fight in Dark.

THIEVES ARE WELL ARMED

Cartridges, Money, and Mask Hidden
in Clothes—One Prisoner Thought
to be Former Soldier.

Two burglars, who gave the police of the Tenderloin Station a stiff fight before being captured in a hallway of 387 Sixth Avenue at an early hour yesterday morning, were later held by Magistrate Whitman in Jefferson Market Court for Special Sessions in \$3,000 bail each.

The two men, who said they were Joseph Martin, nineteen years old, and William B. Davenport, twenty-nine years old, who is thought to have done army service in the Philippines, are believed to be two dangerous Westerners.

Shortly after midnight Policeman Dwyer noticed three men loitering around the door at 387 Sixth Avenue. The offices there are occupied by a dentist and a haberdasher. The men walked toward Broadway and Dwyer resumed his patrol. When he returned, trying the doors as he went along, he noticed that the outer door at No. 387 was ajar and a faint light glimmered inside. Dwyer had a glimpse of two men working at the inner door with a "Jimmy."

The policeman silently stepped back, and, meeting a newboy, told him to run to the corner and tell Policeman Murphy to come along quickly.

As the boy started off a whistle sounded from the opposite side of the avenue. Dwyer saw the men inside the doorway start and listen and guessed that an accomplice had sounded a warning. Dwyer sprang into the hallway just as the inner door fell open under the "Jimmy," and, single-handed, engaged the two men. It was pitch dark and he was having a hard time of it when Murphy arrived to assist him. The policeman and his partner's night sticks were leveled at the burglars under the "Jimmy's." No shots were fired, as each man was on the alert to prevent his opponent from reaching his revolver. The fight lasted in the dark hallway for over five minutes, and the silence was broken only by the panting of the men and the occasional thud of a blow that went home.

The fight might have lasted for an hour, as the men were evenly matched, had not Detective Keenan of the Tenderloin Station been alarmed and gone to the rescue. The burglars, not without some further fighting, were overpowered and dragged to the sidewalk.

An electric lamp and a patent "Jimmy" were found on Davenport, while each man had a loaded revolver. A round of cartridges was found sewn in the lining of Davenport's coat. Tried around his knee was a small bag with a pocket in it containing a fifty-dollar bill and more cartridges. Inside Martin's shirt the police found a black silk mask.

41st Reunion of Third Army Corps.

Capt. William H. Howard, Secretary of the Third Army Corps Union, has issued invitations for the forty-first annual reunion of the organization at the Hotel Manhattan on Friday. The business meeting at 2:30 P. M. will be followed by a banquet at 8:30 o'clock. The officers of the union are: President—Lieut. James Boyle, Pittsfield, Mass.; Vice President—Capt. H. Powell Ramsdell, New York; Secretary—Capt. William H. Howard, Newark; Treasurer—Major William P. Shreve, Boston, Mass.; Chaplain—The Rev. Joseph H. Twitichell, Hartford, Conn.

LEMAIRE & PARIS

The judges of the St. Louis Exposition acknowledged the superiority of our goods by placing them beyond competition.

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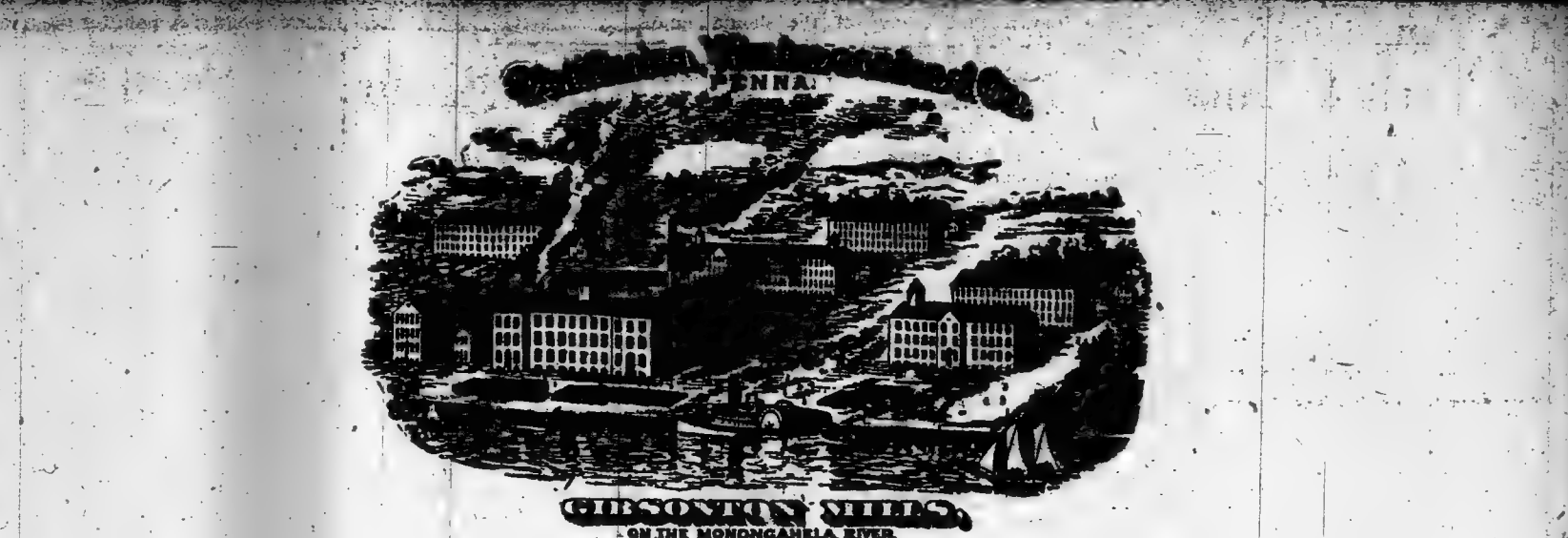
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When he came the term of Alderman Davenport, from Daver's district, to vote he was asked to state his position.

It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every pocket and waist glass you buy. Otherwise you will be deceived.

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Gibson's Pure Rye Whiskey

For the use of invalids and connoisseurs
In Bond and Tax Paid, Bottled in Bond
under the supervision of the U. S. Government officials

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If You Want Sound Opinions on Finance

you will find them constantly expressed in the news, comments, and editorial utterances of THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.

Wall Street, from one end to the other, in all its conflicting interests, will unite in testimony to the unflinching integrity of the record of THE Post's financial facts and of its accurate and conservative reasoning from those facts.

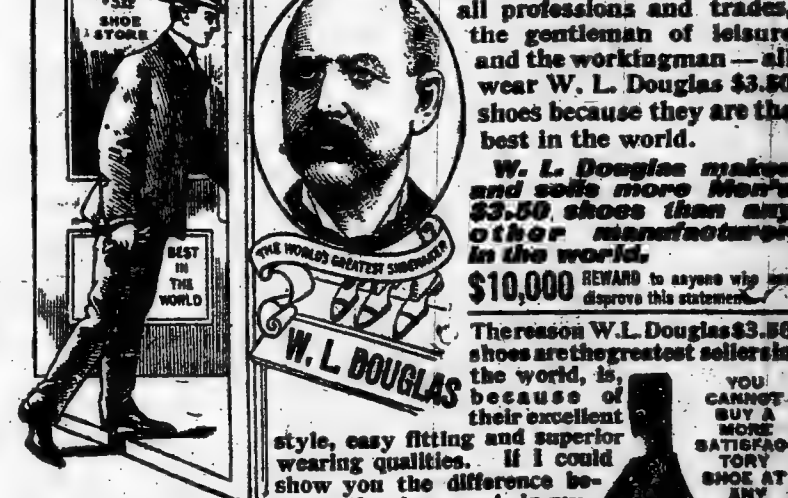
The most rigid censorship is exercised over its financial advertisements, and everything that has upon it the taint of fraud is excluded.

If you are not acquainted with it, an inquiry will bring a sample copy to your door for one week

The Evening Post

W. L. DOUGLAS

UNION MADE \$3.50 SHOES • PORT MEN



Men in every walk of life, in all professions and trades, the gentleman of leisure and the workingman—all wear W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes because they are the best in the world.

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more Men's \$3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

Thereason W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world, is because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes and the high grade leathers used, you would understand why W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other \$3.50 shoe on the market to-day. W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it. Take no substitute. Sold in W. L. Douglas exclusive Men's and Boys' Shoe Stores in the principal cities and by shoe dealers everywhere.

Boys wear W. L. Douglas \$2.50 and \$2.00 shoes because they fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes.

Fast Color Eyelets will not Wear Brassy
W. L. Douglas uses Corona Colcolin in his \$3.50 shoes. Corona Col is everywhere conceded to be the finest Patent Leather produced.
W. L. DOUGLAS
Brockton, Mass.

W. L. Douglas \$3.50 Shoe Stores in Greater New York:
423 Broadway, corner Howard Street.
785 Broadway, corner 8th Street.
833 Broadway, corner 9th Street.
1349 Broadway, corner 14th Street.
1647-1649 Broadway, corner 41st St.
86 Nassau Street.
974 Third Avenue.
2802 Third Avenue, cor. 120th St.
2778 Third Ave., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.

358 Sixth Avenue, corner 23d Street.
345 Eighth Avenue.
BROOKLYN:
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thomson St.
1287 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
431 Fulton Street, corner Pearl Street.
321 Third Avenue.
1280 AVENUE—18 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK—785 Broad Street.

OFFICE FURNITURE

Special Sale at Factory Prices
Owing to extensive alterations at the factory

DERBY DESK CO.
Offers, at factory prices, a complete line of
Self and Flat Top Desks, Chairs, Tables, etc.

SALE ROOMS:
330 Fifth Ave. 145 Fulton St.

THEIR'S BUT ONE BEST IN ANYTHING.
In Carpet Sweepers
It's
BIRSELL'S
ALL WAYS ON FACE
Permanently
moved. No electric
ity, polka, powder
or paint. Clean your
upward. Cleanse
your face
with
BIRSELL'S

Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale
THURSDAY, MAY 11, at 12 M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.

215 E. 78TH ST., near 3d Av., three-story brick building, on lot 181210.2.

J. ALEXANDER BOONER, Receiver, 214 Broadway.

ALICE BOONER, wife of J. A., 214 Broadway.

Simpson Crawford Co.—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1905.

8TH AVE.—10TH TO 20TH ST.

The convenience of a charge account is extended to all reliable persons. Dept. of Accounts, Main Floor.

The Eighth Floor Restaurant is equally convenient to business men and shoppers.

\$22 for \$32 tailor-made suits and several other remarkable values to-day.

ARE you interested to know what kind of values are making this the greatest week's selling in the history of our suit and coat department?



\$18.75 tailor-made suits at \$12.00

are wonderful bargains, and at this extremely low price we offer Eton coat and blouse suits, in plain chevrons and fancy Panamas, also light-weight mixtures—coats silk braid trimmed, full sleeves, vest effect of fancy Persian silk braid—plaited skirt with detachable suspender—in gray, brown, blue, black and lighter materials—mixtures, stripes and checks—while they last—at \$12.

\$32.00 tailor-made suits at \$22.00

are made of beautiful plain serges and high-colored broadcloths, such as purple, ox-blood, green, navy, brown or black—long, tight-fitting coats and blouse effects—also short, jaunty jackets of all-wool outing cloth, made with detachable pique collars and cuffs.

\$39.75 tailor-made suits at \$18.00

are made of fine Panams in dark and light colors—also stripes and fancy mixtures—invisible plaids, plain broadcloths and hard twisted serges—worsted and manish materials, including black, blue and brown—many different models—short or long coats—or blouse styles, plaited skirts.

\$25 for \$35 suits—a large assortment, but one or two of a style—samples of high-class models and odds and ends of various styles, where the sizes are broken—very fine materials—large range of colors and models.

\$34 for \$50 strictly tailored gowns—lingerie and demi effects in fine imported cloths and mixtures, including voiles and thinner fabrics—copies of high-class models.

This is virtually an annual sale—an event that always comes right after Easter—and we have suits that have served as models and made our Easter exposition the finest America has ever known at one-third less than you'd be likely to pay elsewhere.

A sale of white goods of extraordinary importance

THE time is so near when you will find those cool, summery dresses necessary to your comfort that prices like these are a great incentive to supply yourself with the new fabrics at once. We're showing all the correct, new materials of meritorious quality and want you to come and see them even if you do not buy.

Valenciennes effects in white goods, entirely new, 25c.
Fine ribbed white pique: actual value 48c., at, yard, 25c.
India linen, 30 inches wide; very special at, per yard, 8c.
40-inch fine Victoria lawn, evenly woven, per yard, 10c.
Silk gauze—handsome for graduation gowns—yard, 48c.
Fine French voiles, very sheer; special at, per yard, 25c.
Imported organdies, about 2 yards wide; special, yard, 28c.
Novelty waistings, light, medium and heavy weight, 19c.
All linen cambric, full yard wide, at, per yard, 35c.

Exclusive low shoe styles shown in the S. C. S.—\$3.50

THE S. C. S. is not a shoe that follows and imitates, but a shoe that sets the style, and if you are buying shoes elsewhere it is usually necessary to pay \$5 or \$6 to secure the style and quality, for which you pay \$3.50 at Simpson Crawford Co.'s.

The new tan models—the Louis XV. and the Christie Tie, with hand welted sole and inch and three quarter heel, are the admiration of all smart dressers—so dainty and stylish for all dress occasions. Price \$3.50.

For the promenade there is nothing so fashionably correct as the tan Russia calf button blucher oxford with Cuban heel—price also \$3.50.

Sixty other styles of the S. C. S. are ready for your inspection—eminently appropriate for various occasions—equal to \$5 and \$6 footwear—at \$3.50.

Complimentary offer of Fashion's distinctively new monogram stationery.

Two quires of excellent quality paper stamped with your monogram and the requisite number of envelopes, tastefully boxed—value \$1—presented with fifty fashionable visiting cards. Regular price \$3—special \$1.89. Finest quality artistically executed in shaded Old English, including plate—price alone or with stationery, \$1.89.

Mourzook rugs for porch, lawn, hall or office.

YOU admire their rich Oriental designs wherever you see them, and they're so suitable for one purpose as another—inexpensive, but possessed of a cool, summery beauty that never fails to attract. They're reversible, too, and there is no more durable rug. Here are the prices:

3x6 rug, \$3.50 4x7 rug, \$5.75 6x9 rug, \$10.50
8x10 rug, \$15.50 9x12 rug, \$20.75
Also a handsome showing of FIBRE and CREX MATTING RUGS—in all sizes—at special reductions. THREE SPECIAL PRICES ON CREX RUGS:
6x9 rug, \$3.95 7x10 rug, \$5.95 9x12 rug, \$7.95

Japanese jute rugs.
A complete line selected long before other stores realized they were going to be the most popular Summer rug—consequently our showing is most productive of desirable selection and prices are the lowest.
\$4.50 for Japanese jute rugs—6x9 ft.
\$6.50 for Japanese jute rugs—7x10 ft.
\$8.75 for Japanese jute rugs—9x12 ft.
\$12.00 for Japanese jute rugs—10x14.

Special Announcement.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR PATRONS, WE ARE RECEIVING ORDERS BY TELEPHONE FOR Groceries, Wines and Table Delicacies. JUST CALL CHELSEA—2100.

A polite, attentive, experienced salesperson will immediately respond and render you the same efficient and satisfactory service that you receive when you visit The Model Food Store.
On request, your telephone number will be registered for regular calls by us. This saves you time and possible inconvenience and reduces your expenditure for telephone calls.
Satisfactory service and prompt deliveries are assured. No delay. Favor us with a trial order.

Simpson Crawford Co.

Dressing sacques 39c

YOU'LL say they're equal to any for which you ever paid 75c. elsewhere, and we've an abundant supply—enough for the busiest kind of selling all day to-day.

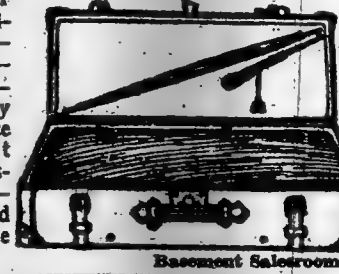


You know what 75c. dressing sacques should be—not what they usually are—well, these are what they should be to make them good values at 39c. and that's why we do not hesitate to tell you what unusual bargains they are.

They're made of a fine figured lawn—full front—round collar—sleeves and body trimmed with a 2-inch ruffle. Not like the cut—that's a 75c. sacque—but these are much handsomer.

Special—suit case, \$5.

The regular price is \$7.50—24 inch—steel frame—riveted hinges—brass lock—body of case in one piece of leather—best handle—colors russet or brown—with straps and buckles—value \$7.50—\$5.00.



Special muslin underwear opportunities at the great annual sale

MAY is the greatest time of the year for buying muslin underwear, and here's a sale that's equal to the demands of everybody, including those who require just good plain garments (now half and third less than regular prices) to the most fastidious who want the finest French lingerie.

Our second floor is a veritable sea of white—pure, immaculate garments of superior quality and workmanship and made under the strictest sanitary conditions. To-day the bargain-picking will be as great as that of record-breaking Monday.

15c. for 25c. corset covers

—one of the most exceptional bargains in this sale—it is also among the best values ever offered by this department.

25c. for 50c. corset covers or drawers, several good styles, trimmed with embroidery and lace, hemstitched.

80c. for 75c. corset covers—French shape, low, round neck; trimmed with fine lace.

95c. for corset covers—French shape; low, round neck; several styles; trimmed with lace, embroidery and ribbons.

80c. for drawers of fine cambric and nainsook; full umbrella flounces; trimmed with fine embroidery and lace.

75c. for drawers of fine cambric and nainsook; full umbrella flounces; trimmed with fine embroidery and lace.

39c. for 50c. nightgowns

—with fine tucks—not regular 50c. gowns, but the best made to sell at that price.

50c. for 75c. gowns of muslin—square and V-shape neck—trimmed with embroidery.

75c. for \$1 gowns of fine cambric and nainsook—square, round and high neck effects—trimmed with fine lace and embroidery.

\$1.00 for \$1.50 gowns—a dozen different styles of fine nainsook and cambric—trimmed with fine lace and embroidery.

\$1.25 for \$1.95 gowns—several good styles—of fine nainsook and cambric—trimmed with fine lace and embroidery.

Others at \$2.50, \$2.95, \$3.95, \$4.50, \$4.95, \$5.95 and up to \$7.50.



\$2.95 for petticoats, of fine cambric—made with full flounces, trimmed with fine lace—also embroidery—trimmed flounces.

Others at \$3.95, \$4.95, \$5.95, \$6.95, \$7.95 and up to \$9.95.

\$1.00 for \$1.50 petticoats—of fine cambric—full flounces, trimmed with lace and embroidery.

\$1.95 for petticoats of fine cambric—flounces trimmed with embroidery.

75c. for chemise—skirt trimmed—V yoke of lace insertion and full ruffle on skirt.

\$1.00 for chemise—skirt trimmed—several styles—lace and embroidery—ruffles on skirt, edged with lace.

\$1.95 for chemise—skirt trimmed—several good styles—lace and embroidery—skirt to match.

Others at \$2.95, \$3.95, \$4.95, \$5.95, \$6.95, \$7.95 and up to \$18.

Standard 50c hosiery at half price to-day

STANDARD 50c hosiery always figure in the equipment of the fashionable woman's Summer wardrobe, and here's the identical quality—sheer, cool, and wearable—at 25c a pair.

25c for women's 50c hosiery—this is one of our best offerings for the season in women's black 25c embroidered cotton and plain 25c black gauze and medium 25c weight cotton hose—applied heel and toe—double soles—made from real mabac yarn—absolutely fast dye—extra durable and elastic.

50c for women's 75c and \$1 hosiery—5,000 pairs of women's sheer gauze hose in black—hand-embroidered effects—also plain black cobweb and medium weight hose—lace ankle in champagne, tan and black—allover lace in white and black—also sheer gauze color lilies, such as reseda, green, champagne, garnet, sky, and brown.

Swiss ribbed vests in a special sale—3 for \$1.00.

WITH a little more trimming they'd be classed with regular \$1 vests—that is to say, the quality is identical. Now if you are not so particular and desire just a plain, wearable vest with one row of crochet and a dainty baby ribbon running through it, you certainly will attend this sale to-day and pick out a Summer supply of vests at the rate of 3 for \$1. Singly the price is 35c.—but then you're sure to want quite a number.

There's pink, blue and white—you may have a variety of colors or have them all the same, as you choose. They're the coolest vests you ever saw—soft and elastic, yet a very firm quality. You will see nothing elsewhere to excel them at 50c.—in fact, we have never, in all our experience, seen better vests at 50c., and you can depend upon it, when you see them you'll want a supply. It all rests with your coming.

Taffeta petticoats at \$5, exceedingly good quality

YOU will probably say you never saw petticoats of such good quality at \$5 and it is not strange if you haven't seen them, for although we've offered some very good values at \$5 we do not remember any that were quite the equal of these.

They are made with a graduated accordion plaited flounce finished with two silk ruffles and all silk under-ruffle—for to-day's sale, \$5.

6.95 for petticoats of good quality taffeta silk—some trimmed with ruche, quality taffeta silk—several good styles to choose from—some with accordion plaited flounce trimmed with ruche, others made without—all silk under ruffle.

8.95 for petticoats of the best taffeta silk—some trimmed with ruche, quality taffeta silk—several good styles to choose from—some with accordion plaited flounce trimmed with ruche, others made without—all silk under ruffle.

Sale of shirt waists, \$1.00. An exceptional value

SHIRT WAISTS at \$1 are common, but \$2 shirt waists at \$1 are extraordinary, and these are \$2 shirt waists—not imaginary values, but waists that actually sell for \$2 in some stores, showing they are good values at that.

The description will vouch for these rare bargains—several excellent styles are included at the price—Persian lawn waists, made with fancy front of all-over English embroidery and fine tucks; new sleeves, trimmed collar and cuffs.

Did you ever hear of such a waist selling for \$1.00?

\$3.95 for \$6.00 crepe de chine waists or chiffon taffeta silk waists, beautifully designed with tiny tucks, lace insertions and rows of shirring—trimmed sleeves and collar.

Attractive lace waists at from \$4.50 upward.



The cold storage of furs.

THE only satisfactory way to protect furs is to store them in cold, dry air, where moths cannot exist. Not every house has the facilities, but in this mammoth building we have ample room and plenty of furs to pay us to maintain the best modern system.

Let us store YOUR furs through the Summer—the cost is small and we will repair and put them in perfect order for next season. WE INSURE YOUR FURS AGAINST FIRE AND BURGLARY WITHOUT ADDITIONAL CHARGE.

Simpson Crawford Co.

Marvellous values in simply trimmed turbans.

500 in all, with an extremely jaunty trimming. The actual work of each has not been considered in marking these hats; we simply want to give you a splendid bargain. Four styles—one as stylish as the other.

1.25, 1.95, 2.45 and 2.95 each.

On bargain square in front of 20th St. elevator.

The 1.50 sample strip laces at 50c are of particular interest to-day.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND YARDS of laces were placed on sale Monday and more than half were disposed of in three days, due partly to the large orders of dress-makers and milliners. They cannot buy at wholesale at such low prices, much less at other stores. We give you this information believing that if you knew the saving was so extraordinary you would want to come at once and pick out a Summer collection before the showing is depleted. At present the selection is complete, though not half so large as Monday. Here's a resume of the rare values that await you to-day:

Seed Net Laces	50c and 75c laces	25c
Venise Applique Laces	1.00 and 1.50 laces	50c
Venise Garlands	2.00 to 3.50 laces	98c
Pompadour Laces	4.00 to 5.00 laces	\$1.98
Rose Point Effects		
Embroidered Net Allovers		
Venise Lace Allovers		

There's a good, plausible reason why Simpson Crawford Co. can sell the highest quality imported laces at prices so much below those asked by other stores. We have an arrangement which brings to our Paris house and thence to New York all the sample and trial strips of the largest Saxony manufacturers, and of course they allow us the rarest concessions for relieving them of the residue of their season's business. The samples always create a sensation, because it is well understood that varieties are greater than are offered by any other sale held in New York, that qualities are the finest and that only the very latest, fashionable laces are included. Summer laces for all purposes are here at 1/2 and 2/3 regular prices.

5,000 dozen val. laces at 55c. a dozen.

TO-DAY and to-morrow are Val. lace days at the great annual sale and all who contemplate using the regular dollar quality of Val. laces—French or German—will attend this sale, which offers the rare opportunity to purchase the \$1 grade at 55c. for a dozen yards.

The very widths required by Fashion—edges and insertions to match—entirely new assortment for this special Friday event—the desirable trimming of the day for children's dainty white dresses, for the popular fingerie hats, for edging the new flounce dresses, for combining with heavier laces on the new style waists and for many uses too numerous to mention—do not fail to secure these dainty laces at 55c. for a dozen yards.

Annual May sale of men's trousers To-day, Friday and Saturday at \$3.

TWO thousand five hundred pairs of regular \$5 and \$6 trousers at \$3 is all that men who have previously patronized our annual May sale of trousers will need to influence them to make a selection to-day. This sale is so well established and has grown to such proportions that it has become necessary to make it a three-day event.



There are three correct styles of trousers this season—each of pronounced distinction. They are

\$3

The peg top
The semi peg
The regular cut

For all, anybody will ever know, the pair you select are made-to-measure trousers, bought from a high-class merchant tailor at \$7 or \$8. The patterns, workmanship and quality are in the same class, and they fit perfectly. We handle this line regularly, and it has been our experience that only in rare instances is it necessary to make even the slightest alteration, never amounting to more than the change you'd require in made-to-order trousers after the last fitting process.

Handsome worsteds, swell stripes in two and three toned effects—natty chevrons and the new striped flannels are the materials that distinguish these trousers from the ordinary ready-for-service kind.

Note particularly the tailoring, the trimmings, the cut and fit, and if you don't say they're the best \$5 and \$6 trousers you ever saw we'll give you your choice of all the trousers in our immense stock, worth up to \$10, at \$3. We have them in all sizes—30 to 44 waist measures. Our Clothing Salesroom is well supplied with clerks—you won't have to wait.

THE STRIKE IN POLAND NOW BECOMING GENERAL

Attacks on Police Continual—
Two Sergeants Killed.

TROOPS SLAY LODZ RIOTERS

Strike on the East Siberian Railroad
Feared—Zemstovists Defy Order
Against Their Congress.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, May 4.—Reports from Warsaw, Lodz, Sosnowiec, Kattowice, and other towns of Poland indicate that the strike has become almost general. Newspapers are not appearing. Agitators are constantly attacking policemen whenever they are found singly, and it is perilous for the police to go about except in groups.

Reports of disturbances in various places of European Russia Easter Monday are now coming in.

At Minsk a mob for several hours held high carnival, and burned a portion of the town.

At Nijni-Novgorod a regular battle occurred between soldiers and a crowd. The soldiers fired, killing one person and wounding many.

In the course of the Easter celebration at Bimferopol a crowd of hoodlums gathered and began to beat Jews. The police suppressed the disorder.

A strike on the East Siberian Railroad is feared. A battalion of soldiers of the Railway Corps is camped at Chita to take the place of strikers in case of a walk-out.

Representatives of the various provincial zemstovs are gathering at Moscow to participate in the general zemstvo congress called for May 5 and announce their intention of holding the meeting in spite of police orders to the contrary.

WARSAW, May 3.—An unknown man shot and killed a Police Sergeant on Hozia Street this morning. The murderer escaped.

A large crowd of students and others assembled in the afternoon and attempted to start a demonstration, but they were dispersed by Cossacks, who used their whips freely.

Thirty bodies of victims of Monday's shooting were removed in five vans at 2 o'clock this morning from the police station to which they were taken on Monday to the Brudno Cemetery. Police and soldiers closed the streets around the station during the removal and arrested several loiterers.

The strike at the Warsaw factories continues. The printers struck to-day, and the afternoon newspapers did not appear.

LODZ, May 3.—Four men this morning shot and killed a Police Sergeant and severely wounded a detective who tried to arrest them.

Serious riots occurred in the streets in the course of the night. The military fired on a crowd, killing four persons and wounding several others.

LONDON, Thursday, May 4.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to a news agency here says a dozen men have been arrested in a joiner's workshop. They are suspected of being bomb makers.

Several infernal machines were found in the shop.

ALL SAY BATTLE IS NEAR.

Russian War Correspondents Contradict Official Statements.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable, Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—Although the General Staff to-day issues the stereotyped announcement, "The armies in Manchuria report no change in the situation," Russian correspondents unanimously telegraph that hostilities are imminent.

The well-informed critic of the Russ asserts that Marshal Oyama has every reason forthwith to invest Vladivostok, since, even if the Russian fleet arrives there unscathed, it will require considerable overhauling and repairs, which would be seriously hampered by the presence of a beleaguering army.

He believes that Oyama disposes of 825,000 men, of whom 100,000 are marching through Korea on Vladivostok, 150,000 are guarding lines of communication, and 575,000 are confronting Gen. Linewitch.

CONFIDENT TOGO WILL LOSE.

Capt. von Essen Tells Why He Expects a Russian Sea Victory.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, May 4.—Capt. von Essen, a hero of Port Arthur and one of the ablest of Russian naval officers, discussing yesterday the naval battle in the Far East, took a rosy view of Rojstvensky's prospects and asserted that he had a great advantage in many respects over the original Port Arthur squadron. He said:

"Take the matter of telescopic sights for instance, which are almost indispensable in engagements at the extreme ranges now usual. The Port Arthur fleet was without them, and was unable to obtain the sights on account of the cutting of communications, while Rojstvensky's big guns are all equipped."

"Furthermore, we know that Togo's ships were severely wounded in the battle of Aug. 10. The ordnance of the Japanese ships suffered especially, and, though some of the twelve-inch guns may have been replaced, it is impossible that all can have been renewed. The battle will be decided by the twelve-inch guns."

"But may not Togo elect to conduct a harassing warfare with his torpedo boats in the hope of sinking one of the Russian ships?" was asked.

"One of the lessons of the present war," replied the Captain, "is the ability of warships to defend themselves against torpedo attacks during naval engagements. After the opening surprises the Japanese torpedoes accomplished practically nothing until the last act of the naval drama, the torpedoing of the Sevastopol before the surrender of Port Arthur, and then it took five nights of continuous attacks under the most favorable weather conditions to get one of the hundreds of torpedo boats against a stationary ship."

"Capt. von Essen commented on the high state of efficiency to which Admiral Rojstvensky has brought his squadron, and said that the results of target practice with the big guns corroborated the opinion of British critics that the marksmanship of the Russians would be likely to sur-

"A Square Deal!"

President Roosevelt.

Mount Vernon

in Square bottles is the highest priced whiskey bottled. It is mainly used by people who want the best and are able and willing to pay the price.

With this class it has a larger consumption than any other brand.

Get the Square bottle.

THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO.

quest of the Navy Department for permission to purchase from the American naval supply in the Far East enough coal to accommodate the steamship Minnesota on her return trip to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Hill says he has found it impossible to get the coal in the East.

The request will be granted.

SALVING RUSSIAN WARSHIPS.

It Is Believed Several Will Be Added to the Japanese Navy.

TOKIO, May 3.—This work of saving the sunken Russian warships at Port Arthur and Che-mul-Pho is progressing satisfactorily to the Japanese.

Details are withheld, but it is believed to be certain that the Japanese Navy will secure several battleships and cruisers.

NEUTRALITY ISSUE NOT ENDED.

Japan Keeps On Asking France Questions About Rojstvensky.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable, Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—According to a prominent naval authority, Admiral Nebogostoff is now sailing north-east of Singapore, and will join Admiral Rojstvensky on May 10.

The Foreign Office declares that no further communication has been received from the French Government regarding neutrality.

The Admiralty authorizes a denial of reports of the presence of foreign mercenaries in the Baltic Fleet, declaring that no foreigner is on board any of the vessels.

Admiral Rojstvensky is now officially styled Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, May 3.—Notwithstanding denials, it now appears that the Japanese officials are carefully observing the continued presence of vessels of Admiral Rojstvensky's squadron off the Indo-Chinese coast, and are seeking information from the naval authorities concerning the nature and duration of their stay.

Members of the Japanese Legation have addressed several inquiries to the Foreign Office, asking particularly whether the ships were in French waters.

These inquiries appear to indicate the purpose of the Japanese to submit their representations or lay grounds for subsequent action.

A dispatch to the Temps from St. Petersburg says that dispatches received there through Russian channels confirm the previous reports that the Russian cruisers which were at Vladivostok have left that port.

TOKIO, May 3.—It is rumored that the destination of Admiral Rojstvensky's fleet is Petropavlovsk, on the peninsula of Kamchatka, instead of Vladivostok.

It is said that the Russians have been collecting coal and stores at Petropavlovsk, but it is regarded as improbable that the Russians intend to use that port to any great extent because its defense from the land side is considered impossible.

LONDON, Thursday, May 4.—The Daily Mail's Hongkong correspondent says that numerous steamers are constantly plying between Saigon and the Russian warships with cargoes of provisions and cattle.

He adds that it is reported that American and German newspaper correspondents at Shanghai have chartered the steamer Wuchang, ostensibly to view the coming navy battle, but it is believed they really Russian property with a mission to locate Admiral Togo.

ESCORTS SPIRITS OF DEAD.

Solemn Procession Begins the Three-Days' Ceremonies at Tokio.

TOKIO, May 3.—A solemn procession escorting the spirits of the dead soldiers and sailors opened the enshrining ceremony at the Shokonsha Temple to-day.

The impressive Shinto ritual was followed by the burning that filled and surrounded the temple, incensing thousands of relatives of the dead.

High officers of the army and navy, a large force of troops, and 1,400 sailors from Yokosuka were present at the ceremonies, which will be practically continuous until Friday night.

The Emperor and Empress will not attend the ceremony to-morrow on account of the illness of Prince Fushimi who represents their Majesties on that occasion.

TELL OF CANCER CURES.

Members of Roentgen Congress Discuss the Effect of the Rays.

BERLIN, May 3.—The treatment of cancer by Roentgen rays rather than by the knife was discussed to-day's session of the International Congress called to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the discovery of the Roentgen ray.

Prof. Lassar of Berlin, who is regarded as an authority on diseases of the skin, read a paper in which he said he had had only three failures in this cure for cancer in some hundreds of cases he had treated, but only where the growths were not deep seated, because the healing effect of the rays only penetrated to a depth of one-thirtieth of an inch. The rays seemed ineffective for larger growths.

Prof. Lassar added that he had met with success in the removal of gangrenous cancer growths by Roentgen rays such as would have seemed impossible to bold imaginations a few years ago. He dealt at length with the dangerous properties of the rays and the necessity for extreme care.

Prof. Imelmann of Berlin read a summary of reports on sixty cases of cancer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1905

The Wanamaker Store Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock The Wanamaker Store

A Remarkable Movement In SILK DRESSES for WOMEN

TODAY WE announce one of the best pieces of news that New York women have read this season. We have just purchased from one of the foremost manufacturers of the country a collection of about five hundred Silk Dresses and Silk Shirt-Waist Suits. This concern is the only American firm whose product has been sold in London and Paris. Their business is through for the season, and their designers are starting abroad for ideas for Fall. For this reason we have secured their entire stock on-hand at an average reduction of about a half of regular values.

The styles of the dresses represent the best ideas brought out this season, both here and abroad. The materials include plain taffeta silks, fancy striped and checked silk foulards, the popular Rajah silks, and a few cool and dainty checked silks. The similarity of the dresses to many that we now have in stock has compelled our adding a great many from our own stock, making the assortment still greater.

The most conservative estimate of the values of the dresses ranges from \$20 to \$35, a few are worth still more. Today they are priced at

Certainly a most startling price at which we offer fine, new beautiful suits from the foremost American manufacturer, with the season still at its height. Special selling space on

Imported Shirts That Distinguish Their Wearers

A good many more men than the public realizes buy their shirts in Paris. Season after season more of these men are coming to WANAMAKER'S. And men familiar with what Paris shows, best appreciate the Wanamaker importations. Just yesterday one of these men was passing the store, and saw a windowful of Imported Shirts. He came inside and was amazed to see what a variety of imported shirts was shown—a better assortment than can be found in any one place abroad, because the best products from the various sources are assembled here. The result was, he picked out half a dozen and promised to buy his shirts here in the future instead of in Paris.

The Wanamaker shirt business is increasing rapidly every season, as men realize the unusual character of our stocks. Of course, the assortment of imported shirts is finer this year than it has ever been before, and it is now at its best.

French Plaited Shirts, in plain white, at \$3; colored, at \$3 and \$3.50. Bohemian Shirts, in plain negligee style, at \$2 and \$2.50; with plaited bosoms, at \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50. Broadway and Ninth street.

125 BOYS' SUITS At a Saving

A few days since, we gathered up, from a manufacturer, a quantity of high-grade woollens. We gave instructions to have them made up into Boys' Suits, in our own way. The suits are here.

There are about one hundred and twenty-five in the collection—eight or ten of a size.

Fine light-weight chevrons, in light shades. Norfolk jackets and bloomer trousers. Double-breasted jackets and knee trousers. Sizes for 8 to 16 years. At \$6.50 each, worth \$8.50. Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's High-Grade SACK SUITS At \$20 to \$35

READY-TO-WEAR. Of fancy, worsted. Single or double-breasted. The minutest details of making clothes for men have the same even, close attention at our hands as the most intricate phases—making a correct shoulder and collar, for instance. This season the coat is longer, a little more roomy; the collar is deeper and fits snugly; the shoulders are natural—in no way exaggerated; the lapels are broader; deep back-vents. In a word, common sense seems to dominate clothes-making this Spring.

The newest and most stylish fabrics are here in splendid assortment, assuring a selection for every man. Distinctly high-grade Suits—these, and no waiting for the tailors. \$20 to \$35. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

More PRETTY WAISTS The soft, graceful, rich new fashions. Lace Waists Silk Waists Crepe de Chine Waists Charming far beyond these descriptions. New and moderately priced.

Of lace, silk-lined, trimmed with lace, medallions or insertions, at \$5, \$6.50, \$7, \$10, up to \$30. Of crepe de Chine, with plaits, stitching or lace, at \$6.50, \$8.75, \$10, \$12 and \$13.50.

Of chiffon taffeta or radia silk, in navy blue, brown or black; tailor-made; or more elaborate, in light colors or black, at \$5, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$11.50, up to \$25.

Of China silk, in white or black; plain with stitched plaits, or lace-trimmed; open in front or back, at \$2.75, \$3.75, \$4.50, \$5, up to \$15.

Of some stylish Black Waists for mourning or ordinary wear: Of black lawn, batiste or dotted Swiss muslin, at \$1, \$1.50, \$1.75, up to \$3.75.

Of nun's veiling or albatross, in guimpe style, with white guimpe, at \$2.50 and \$2.75. Second floor, Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

FRAUD ORDERS ISSUED AGAINST FOUR FIRMS

Inspectors Say They've Unearthed Another Storey Cotton Scheme.

HAD OFFICES IN THREE CITIES

A. J. Barry, Said to Have Operated as Morton & Co., the Principal Promoter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—A fraud order has been issued by the Post Office Department against Edward T. Hunter & Co. of Philadelphia and Newark, and A. J. Warner & Co. of Washington, the latter having been operating in conjunction with the former. The Post Office Inspectors declare that the scheme of these concerns is identical with that of the Storey Cotton Company, whose affairs are now under investigation in the Pennsylvania courts.

Hunter & Co. is said to be the name assumed by one A. J. Barry. Barry is alleged to have operated as the principal promoter under the name of Morton & Co. at 50 Broadway, New York. The police, the postal people say, compelled him to close up, whereupon he transferred his operations to Philadelphia. He later removed to Newark and then back again to Philadelphia. The mail of Hunter & Co. was withheld by reason of a fraud order issued by the department.

The inspectors obtained a good description of Barry, and then visited the offices in this city of A. J. Warner & Co., where they identified Barry as Warner. They caused his arrest April 23, and he is now held in \$1,000 bail.

A fraud order has also been issued against Frank Gardner of North Pembroke, N. Y., who seems to be something of a joker. Gardner advertised that he would deliver a paper in which he would give \$25 to any person who could detect him, and who would pronounce positively that it was not genuine. The persons who sent 25 cents received eight receipts for 25 cents each, which Gardner assured them constituted a \$2 bill. The postal authorities have forbidden postmasters to deliver mail to Frank Gardner of North Pembroke, N. Y.

North-Henry C. David's Brother.

DUNRAVEN FOR HOME RULE. He Says Only a Progressive Policy Can Save the Union.

LONDON, May 3.—The Earl of Dunraven has written a remarkable pamphlet entitled "The Crisis in Ireland: An Account of the Present Condition, with Suggestions for Reform," in which he exhaustively reviews the existing situation. He says:

"Ireland is at a crisis in her history. Year by year the country has been sinking deeper and deeper into misfortune, and has now reached a point at which it must be decided whether the dominant tendencies shall continue to the inevitable end, or whether a supreme effort shall be made to lift the country out of the national bankruptcy in man-power, intelligence, and material property which so immediately threaten it."

Lord Dunraven assails with the utmost bitterness the present system of Government in Ireland as a gross anachronism which satisfies no one. He says Ireland cannot be Anglicized, that she understands her own affairs best, and should manage her own affairs. The pamphlet concludes:

"If the union is to be maintained an active and determined progressive policy must be applied to the causes of decay."

WU OBTAINED REFORM EDICT. Abolition of Slitting to Death Was Due to His Memorial.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable, Copyright, 1905.

PEKING, May 3.—A noteworthy decree was recently issued summarizing the criminal procedure and abolishing the cruel punishment of slitting to death and the punishment of a family for the crime of an individual.

Time will show whether the decree will really be carried into effect.

The decree was in response to a memorial from Wu Ting-fang, formerly Minister at Washington.

GRABBED JEWELRY AND RAN. Negro Went into Store When Only Girl and Mother Were There.

Half hidden by trees from passersby is the quaint little jewelry store of James Ryder directly across from the old Town Hall of the old town of Gravesend.

Ruth Ryder, the sixteen-year-old daughter of the proprietor, was alone in the place at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when a large and very black negro entered. He said he wanted to buy a watch and a diamond ring. The girl called her mother, who brought out a tray of

FURS RECEIVED FOR STORAGE.

ALSO RUGS, PORTIERES AND DRAPERIES.

U. Altman & Co. ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE THE ABOVE MENTIONED ARTICLES FOR STORAGE, AND TO GUARANTEE THEIR SAFE-KEEPING.

THE REPAIRING AND ALTERING OF FURS AND THE CLEANING AND REPAIRING OF RUGS WILL ALSO BE ATTENDED TO, IF DESIRED, BEFORE STORING.

WHEN LACE CURTAINS ARE CLEANED, THEY WILL BE STORED DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS.

U. Altman & Co.

OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR IMPORTATION OF MODEL SPRING GOWNS AT ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT. THIRD FLOOR.

U. Altman & Co.

Rich but quiet elegance was never better conceived than in the production of these exquisite silks. The fabrics are soft, sheer, superbly lustrous, and they drape beautifully. The designs are modest and refined, and exclusively ours. The silks in plain and glaze; the colorings are mousse, reseda, myrtle, admiral and navy blue, coral, turquoise, gray, brown, black and white.

44 inches wide. \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50 a yard. Rotunda.

Satin Damask Lunch Sets

These are the Linens that are most serviceable for the Summer season, and the very sort that housekeepers are demanding, yet we are able to announce some very handsome savings just when they are most wanted.

Hemstitched Lunch Sets, of snow-white satin damask; cloth, 2 x 2 yds., with a dozen hemstitched napkins, 20 in. square, to match; at \$7 a set, formerly \$8. The same grade set, with cloth, 2 x 2 1/2 yds., at \$8, formerly \$10.50.

Bleached "Dollies," with sewed fringe and row of openwork running around hem; 18 in. square, at \$1, formerly \$1.50; at \$1.35, formerly \$2.

Hemstitched Tea Cloths, in Art Nouveau designs; fine quality; snow white; 1 yd. square, at 90c. worth \$1.50; 1 1/4 yds. square, at \$1.50, worth \$2; 1 1/2 yds. square, at \$2, worth \$2.75. Third floor.

Sun Bonnets & Aprons

We have a very attractive assortment of Sun Bonnets, of lawn, dainty, Swiss muslin, plique and organdy, in white, light blue, pink and black, at 50c to \$1.75.

The variety of Aprons is most elaborate, ranging from the white lawn or gingham varieties, at 25c, up to the most elaborate sorts desired. The collection includes every sort for maids, waitresses and housekeepers, as well as special styles for manoueuering and sewing.

Second floor, Tenth street.

What's the Difference?

The GENUINE is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.

NATURAL ALKALINE WATER. Insist on having the Genuine

CELESTINS

SOLD IN PINTS AND QUARTS ONLY. 220 Broadway, N. Y.

Redfern

Whalebone Corsets

The "new figure" vogue stimulates us to add these essential garments in order that you may be served as correctly in your corset model as Forsythe's high standard of waist or suit style demands.

Redfern Models are used by high-class designers of costumes, both in this country and Europe, as the most exact and beautiful foundation upon which to build their garments, which "set the style" for the world.

A special corsetiere, trained by the designer of Redfern

Eye Strain

is the CAUSE—not the result—of headaches and depressed feeling. There may be danger in delay—there can certainly be no advantage in it. Step into our nearest store and have our Oculists examine your eyes. As Physicians of experience they will be able to tell you the exact facts.

NO CHARGE except for glasses, and that moderate.

J. Ehrlich & Sons

Oculists and Opticians. 45 years practice. 223 Sixth Ave. 1345 Broadway. Near 15th St. Near 34th St. Downtown 125 Broad Street Arcade.

CARPET CLEANSING

Largest in the World. Every detail. 35 years experience. THE THOS. J. STEWART CO. 217 Broadway, New York City. STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND MOVING VANS. Write or telephone for interesting booklet.

ALL HAIR ON FACE Permanently Removed. No electricity, no pain, no danger. Write or telephone for interesting booklet.

Redfern

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The "new figure" vogue stimulates us to add these essential garments in order that you may be served as correctly in your corset model as Forsythe's high standard of waist or suit style demands.

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ALL HAIR ON FACE Permanently Removed. No electricity, no pain, no danger. Write or telephone for interesting booklet.

ASSEMBLY PASSES GAS BILLS; SENATE WAITS

Twenty-three Republicans Rallied in Test on Programme.

TAMMANY MAY HOLD THE KEY

Chairman Stevens Still Hopes to Gain Needed Three Votes—Higgins's Extra Session Plan.

Special to The New York Times.
ALBANY, May 3.—All seven of the Stevens gas committee's bills were rushed through the Assembly to-day, aided by emergency messages from the Governor, the Republicans standing firm against all amendments and sending the bills to the Senate two hours after they were taken up.

There was not a hitch. Five of the bills went through unanimously. The seventy-five-cent gas bill was opposed on the roll call only by Grady, Seventh Kings, who objected because it did not apply to Coney Island. He afterward changed his vote to the affirmative. The State Commission bill received 99 affirmative to 44 negative votes.

In the Senate all the bills were substituted for their counterparts on the Senate calendar, to be taken up tomorrow morning except the seventy-five-cent gas bill. This Senator McCarron, acting for Grady, made the occasion for a test vote. The line-up follows:

Yates—Aldis, Armstrong, Burr, Carpenter, Cooper, Corbin, Drechsel, Fisher, Fisher, Goodell, Himmelman, Lewis, Malby, Marks, McEwen, Page, Saxe, Stevens, Tully, Warnick, White—23.

Opposition—Ambler, Brackett, Brown, Cassidy, Cobb, Coggeshall, Cullen, Doyle, Fechter, Fitzgerald, Foley, Frawley, Gardner, Hassenburg, Hawkins, Kehoe, McEwen, Medina, Martin, McCarron, Prime, Rordan, Wilcox—54.

Senator Marks was the only Democrat who voted with the Republicans in favor of substitution. Declaring the motion to substitute lost, the chair referred the seventy-five-cent gas bill to the Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations.

Late to-night Republican leaders declared that Senators Davis, Cobb, and Brown had been over to support the gas measures. William C. Warren, State Committeeman of Erie, was summoned to the Senate to-day.

Four Democratic Senators, it is admitted, will vote for the bills if Charles F. Murphy so instructs. They are Grady, Foley, Martin, and Marks.

Tammany Hall apparently holds the key to the gas situation. If orders are sent to its Senators to support the measures, cheaper lighting will be passed. Chairman Stevens, despite the fact that he was able to muster but twenty-three Republican votes on a test in the Senate, is still confident that he will have the requisite twenty-six votes when the final vote comes.

Senator Grady was in the long-distance telephone booth in communication with New York when the vote on the substitution of the seventy-five-cent gas bill was taken. All day long Tammany Senators had been going to him for instructions. He told them he had none. Late to-night he maintained that nothing had been decided as to the minority's attitude.

Gov. Higgins announced definitely to-day his intention to call a special session of the Legislature if all the gas bills were not favorably acted upon. He made the statement that a large delegation of up-State gas and electric Directors and capitalists had called upon him to speak in favor of the State Utilities Commission bill. The Governor said they had told him that in their opinion they would be dealt with more equitably if their interests were supervised throughout the year by a State commission.

"The Consolidated Gas Company, however," said the Governor, "is very much opposed to the State Commission bill. The fight in the Assembly to-day centered on the Utilities Commission bill. On the 75-cent gas proposition, Walworth, Second Westchester, Wedemeyer, Richmond, Sullivan, First Queens, and Grady offered amendments with relation to their sections, all of which were defeated.

Minority Leader Palmer began the struggle against the commission bill by offering an amendment providing that one Commissioner should have a practical knowledge of electricity and another practical knowledge of gas and the other must be a Democrat.

Merritt, for the defense, asserted that the bill would take from the Legislature many perplexing problems. Its powers were not arbitrary, as its action would be subject to review by the courts.

"We have been accused of too much haste in making our report. Personally I am satisfied with the bill fixed and with all of the details of the bills, but I want to say that if this investigation was to go on, I think we could get informed, which would justify us in making the price lower than we have.

The investigation showed clearly that through over-capitalization the public was being robbed. By investing their money in the stocks and bonds of other companies the gas magnates of New York have built up a monopoly. And the exorbitant prices which have been paid to bring about monopoly are charged as an asset by the managers of the gas companies who then turn upon the people of the city and say, 'Pay us a dividend on what we have spent to secure a monopoly.'

"We have been accused of being Bryanites and other horrible things, but it is the feeling in this house that we have not been drastic enough because we did not include telephone and electric companies, all that you have got to do is to recommend the gas go on with our hearings, and perhaps we will be able to recommend a few more things for the benefit of the people of New York City. We are willing to meet you on that proposition."

Mr. Palmer said: "I oppose this commission bill because it is another grand move toward centralization of power and toward paternalism in our State Government."

Dale, Fifteenth Kings, declared the bill was nothing but a measure to place the Republicans in "soft berths for the lolling of the State Treasury through the large salaries that must be paid to them."

When the seventy-five-cent bill came up, McCarron said he had had no amendment ready to offer, but in view of the attitude of the Tammany members to vote for seventy-five-cent gas, he would not offer it.

OPPOSE STATE GAS BOARD.

Civic Organizations Telegraph Protest to Albany.

The following telegram was sent yesterday to M. Linn Bruce, Lieutenant Governor, at Albany:

"Have just received copies of the Gas bill. Upon inspection we find the one creating a State Gas and Electric Licensing Commission vicious in principle, in that it violates the principle of home rule and divides the responsibility for gas and electric lighting service between the Government of New York City and the Government of the State and creates another useless State commission."

The telegram was signed by William H. Gibson for the Board of Trade and Transportation, Julius Henry Cohen for the Citizens' Union, Charles Sprague Smith for the People's Institute, Gregory Weinstein for the East Side Civic Club, J. Aspinall Dodge, Jr., for the Riverdale and Morningside Heights Association, Odlin-Tomkins, James S. Lehman, Charles P. Blaney, and Frederick H. Cox of the Civic Club.

Mr. Cohen, Chairman of the Citizens' Union Legislative Committee, said last night: "There is grave danger that the Higgins-Cassidy-Leggett-Merritt bill will pass the Assembly in exchange for votes."

BOSTON WANTS 90-CENT GAS.

Legislative Committee Favors Inquiry on London Siding Scale.

BOSTON, May 3.—A bill for the capitalization at \$15,124,000 of the new Boston Consolidated Gas Companies was reported unanimously to-day in the lower branch of the Legislature by the joint Committee on Public Lighting.

The bill fixes the price of gas in this city after one year at 90 cents a thousand feet, and includes in the company the Massachusetts Pipe Line Company, which controls many miles of gas pipes in Boston.

The committee also reported a resolution for an investigation of the London sliding scale of prices, adjusting the price of gas to consumers and the rate of dividends to stockholders. The action is a compromise on the petition of Mayor Patrick A. Collins for 90-cent gas.

FOR REVISED MORTGAGE TAX.

Senate Passes Bill, 29 to 18—Jerome Wins Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 3.—The perfected mortgage tax measure was passed to-day in the Senate.

Senator Foley made a general attack on the measure and made capital of the fact that the first mortgage tax bill was not workable. The vote was 29 to 18. Senators Page, Elsieberg, and Saxe voted against the bill, as did all the Tammany Senators. Senator Lewis made a general defense.

The Senate passed the Bellini bill requiring the Interborough Company to construct an elevated railroad station at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Eighth Avenue on the east side.

An amendment to the New York charter providing that the Police Commissioner shall have the authority to promote the three officers to whom shall be awarded the medals annually for deeds of heroism was passed.

Through the influence of County Chairman W. H. Baldwin the amendment to provide for special registration by affidavit of commercial travelers was killed. The Senate to-day voted 52 to 8 to pay \$1 a ton on all sugar beets raised in the State. Most of the Tammany Senators voted for the bounty.

District Attorney Jerome witnessed in the Senate early this evening the passage of his bill with relation to fraudulent failures, for which he has worked all Winter. The bill received 34 votes to 3 against it. Creditors may demand the books of debtors.

McMACKIN OUT, SHERMAN IN.

Child Labor Committee Wins Fight—Homeopath for Health Board.

ALBANY, May 3.—Gov. Higgins sent to the Senate to-day the name of P. Tecumseh Sherman of New York to be State Commissioner of Labor in place of John McMackin of New York, and of Dr. Eugene H. Porter of New York to be State Commissioner of Health to succeed Dr. Daniel Lewis of New York. The terms of the present incumbents expired on March 6.

There has been a long and bitter fight waged against the retiring Labor Commissioner, his principal opponent being the Child Labor Committee, which recently presented formal charges of inefficiency and took other steps to prevent his reappointment.

"Our committee did not suggest Mr. Sherman's name to the Governor," said Secretary J. K. Paulding of the Child Labor Committee yesterday, "but his appointment is greatly pleasing to us. He is a man of high character and with a reputation for uprightness in all his dealings."

Philemon Tecumseh Sherman, the son of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, has always been known as an independent Republican. He was elected Alderman of New York in 1888 on the Citizens' Union ticket. In 1900 he wrote a book called "The Inside of the Machine."

His appointment was urged by Congressman-elect Herbert Parsons, who is an anti-Oddell man.

Dr. Eugene Hoffman Porter, besides being a member of many scientific societies, is President of the Berkshire Springs Company of New York City and a Director of the Amsterdam Savings Bank.

He was born in Ghent, N. Y., and is forty-nine years old. He attended Cornell University and took the degree of Master of Arts at Rutgers College. He was graduated from the New York Homeopathic Medical College in 1885, and began practice the same year. Three years ago he became editor in chief of the "North American Journal of Homeopathy." His clubs are the Republican, the Lotus, Colonial, and Cornell University. His residence is at 181 West Seventy-third Street.

In this State only one appointment of a homeopath to a State office is remembered, and he was appointed by Gov. Flower to serve merely on his private staff.

One man who had some knowledge of the appointment of Dr. Porter explained last night that there had been spirited opposition to the appointment by the allopaths, and that the Governor had disregarded that opposition, deciding, evidently, that the time had come to recognize homeopathy.

TO BUY BAKER FARM ANYWAY.

Item Reappropriating Money Shipped Into Supplemental Supply Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 3.—The Republican leaders to-day agreed to slip an item reappropriating the necessary \$42,000 into the Supplemental Supply bill to buy Isaac V. Baker's farm in Washington County, which is always rushed through the Legislature on the last day.

By the reappropriation Baker will have two years more in which to produce the two years more to which he is entitled for a right of way. Besides the \$42,000 for the site the State will have to pay \$30,000 to bring water two and a half miles from a lake. Doubt as to this source of supply is raised by the fact that the lake fills up to great depth in Winter.

STOCK STAMP TAX ENGRAVING.

Work Being Done Here—Banks as Distributing Agents.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 3.—The new stamps to be used in collection of the stock-transfer tax, which goes in effect on June 1, will be in ten denominations. They are being engraved in this city, and effort is being made to have a supply ready when the law goes into effect.

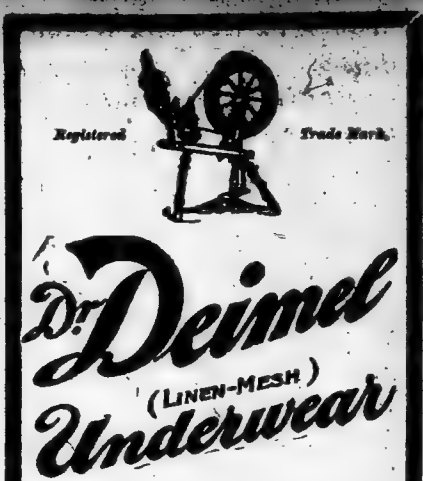
The State will designate the Bank of Manhattan as the distributing agent, and it is probable that banks in other cities will be designated.

Libel Bill Defeated.

ALBANY, May 3.—The Odell Libel bill, which provided methods whereby newspapers might avoid payment of punitive damages in libel cases, was defeated in the Senate this afternoon. The vote was 29 for the bill and 24 against it.

Against Fireproofing Resolution.

The official vote of the nineteen unions of bricklayers in Greater New York on the fireproofing resolution of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union was recorded yesterday. By an almost unanimous vote it was decided to ignore the resolution and stand by the trade agreement of the Mason Builders' Association. The fireproofing resolution provided that the contracts for the installation of the fireproofing could be sublet, and that the bricklayers cannot refuse to set the fireproofing brick for any one who pays union wages and observes union conditions.



Its absorbent properties keep the body dry and cool, and its peculiarly soft mesh finish is invigorating and delightful to the skin. It promotes both comfort and health.

"THE LINEN STORE"
James McCutcheon & Co.,
14 West 23d Street.

POLLS FAIRLY CLEAN, SAYS BISHOP POTTER

Tells Philadelphians Our Politics Are Not So Bad.

CHURCHES DON'T BAR POOR

Just as Welcome as the Rich in New York, He Declares at Unveiling of Drexel Memorial.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Bishop Potter of New York delivered the oration to-day at the unveiling of a bust of Anthony J. Drexel in the Drexel Institute. He also attended the diocesan convention which is sitting in the Church of St. Luke and the Epiphany, in which the Bishop was ordained when he was twenty-two years old.

Commenting on the indignation among citizens over the proposed paving of the city gas works, the Bishop said:

"The political corruption here seems to have reached that stage where the public has been tried beyond endurance. The real solution lies in the ballot. Yes, I know you will say that the citizens have failed again and again in that direction. But they must do the work right. Give Philadelphia such a house-cleaning as we have had several times in New York, and the corrupt politicians will surely be crushed and driven out."

"No, I don't think that the balance of party power had everything to do with it in New York. Nor is the accepted Philadelphia theory correct, that it is impossible to purge the ballot in what you term a 'clean' election. We have a foreign population several times as great in our city, and yet we manage to keep our polls fairly clean."

Bishop Potter's attention was called to a quotation in the sermon of the Rev. John B. Falkner at the opening of the present diocesan convention. Dr. Falkner said among other things: "In our churches the presence of the poor is regarded as 'bad form.'"

"Do you believe that is true?" was asked of Bishop Potter.

"I cannot speak for this diocese, but I know that in my diocese in New York it is not so. The poor there are always welcome just as much as the rich. We want them to come into our churches and when they do we try to make them feel at home."

The Roman Catholic Church, it seems to me, has solved the problem more than we have, by holding so many different services on Sundays. This gives the poor who do not like to rub elbows with the rich, the opportunity to worship when they please. It is the secret of that Church's great hold on the masses."

150 NEW ELECTION DEPUTIES.

Senate Amends Elsieberg Bill Despite Protest from Author.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 3.—After a lively fight in the Senate to-day the Elsieberg bill to amend the metropolitan elections law was passed, 29 to 18. Brackett, Cassidy, Fechter, and Hinman, Republicans, voted against it. Senator Elsieberg himself fought the bill, and the Governor had declared for the benefit of the Odell machine.

On Elsieberg's motion to strike out the amendment the line-up was as follows: Ayes—Brackett, Cassidy, Cullen, Doyle, Elsieberg, Fechter, Fisher, Fisher, Goodell, Himmelman, Lewis, Malby, Marks, McEwen, Medina, Martin, McCarron, Prime, Rordan, Wilcox—24.

Noes—Aldis, Ambler, Armstrong, Brown, Burr, Carpenter, Cobb, Coggeshall, Cooper, Corbin, Drechsel, Fisher, Fisher, Goodell, Himmelman, Lewis, Malby, Marks, McEwen, Medina, Martin, McCarron, Prime, Rordan, Wilcox—24.

"The cost of the bureau under the old system was \$137,800 a year. Under this system it will be \$224,800 a year, an increase of \$87,000."

The Senate also passed, 29 to 13, the Elsieberg bill amending the election law generally. One of the amendments sets the time for registration back a week.

MAKES BERTH FOR ALDRIDGE.

Assembly, on Governor's Advice, Votes to Enlarge Railroad Board.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 3.—The word of Gov. Higgins helped through the Assembly to-day the Tully Railroad Commission bill to increase the membership in the board from three to five. The vote was 29 to 18. George W. Aldridge of Monroe is to have one of the Commissionerships, and some man to be selected by Senator Platt the other. There is talk that Clerk of the Senate James Whipple of Cattaraugus will be appointed.

Majority Leader Rogers of Broome and Monroe of Tompkins, both Platt-Dunn men, accompanied by Speaker Nixon, went to the Governor's office to-day and learned that it was desirable to put through the Tully bill at once. George E. Graham of New York is a candidate for the secretaryship of the board, in place of Aldridge.

FIFTH AVENUE AUTO CHASE.

Policeman Says Car Was Making Thirty Miles an Hour.

In a fast ride of a mile from Fifty-ninth Street up Fifth Avenue, last night at 9 o'clock, Bicycle Policeman Sherry overtook an automobile which, he says, sped by him at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

"It's a wonder to me," said Sherry, "that the machine was not smashed off that some of the cabs in the avenue were not hit. The machine careened from side to side. I yelled to the men in it to stop, but they only cursed me until I got abreast and halted them."

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

THE weather of this month and most of next demands a substantial suit of gray worsted, chevrot, or cassimere, and a light overcoat for evenings. After that, thin unlined serges, and other tropical weight fabrics will be none too cool.

We have complete lines of clothes for both sorts of weather ready now.

Railway Station just at our door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE



Harris Suction Clip Means Eyeglass Comfort

IT'S the clip without a hurt—without a slip—without a fault. Makes the glasses feel as if they were suspended from the air. Does not mark the tenderest skin. It holds its position so rigidly that the most violent shaking of the head could not possibly move the glasses one iota.

Minimum accidents with a maximum comfort.

Fitted to all glasses I make, without extra charge, or attached to your own for 35c.

M. H. Harris

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
54 EAST 23RD ST., | 50 EAST 125TH ST.,
Near Fourth Ave. | Near Madison Ave.

Special Offering Walking Suits

Panamas, Serges, Tweeds, Brilliantines, Shepherd Plaids, Novelty Mixtures, Homespun.

\$28 & \$35
Regular prices \$45 to \$58

We make this reduction to effect immediate sale.

It will pay you well to secure one or more of these high class suits at such low prices.

John Forsythe THE WAIST HOUSE
865 Broadway, 17th and 18th Streets.

The Coward Shoe

The acme of comfort in Summer Footwear is found in a Coward Oxford.

Correct in shape, faultless in style and fit (especially at instep and ankle.)

For durability, ease and appearance it has no equal.

For both men and women.

All leathers.

\$3.50 to \$5.00.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE.

JAMES S. COWARD
268-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.

(NEAR WALL STREET.)

Mail Orders Filled. Send for Catalogue.

ECLECTIC MEN GRADUATED.

Medical College's Forty-fourth Annual Commencement.

The forty-fourth commencement of the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York was held last night at Carnegie Lecture. Among those on the flower-decorated stage besides the Faculty were Col. N. B. Dike, Thomas F. Byrne, Warren S. Burr, Dr. Pitta Edwin Howe of Boston, and Dr. A. R. Hall, Secretary of the State Board of Examiners.

SIEGEL COOPER & CO.

Continuing the Celebration of the

2d Anniversary of the Installation and Distribution

of "The Sperry and Hutchinson" Green Trading Stamps.

50 "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS FREE UPON THE PRESENTATION OF A SPECIAL COMPLIMENTARY CERTIFICATE. These Certificates must accompany any purchases amounting to \$1.00 or more, and may be procured at the Premium Parlor, 5th Floor, Siegel Cooper Store.

These Specials To-day

2,000 WOMEN'S STYLISH SHIRT WAISTS in two groups.	3.95 and 5.75	HAIR BRUSHES.	39c
MEN'S SUMMER SHOES and OXFORDS.	1.95	HAND MIRRORS.	49c
WOMEN'S SUMMER SHOES and OXFORDS.	1.95	WOMEN'S SILK COATS, season's favorite shades.	12.75
WOMEN'S TAN, BLACK and WHITE OXFORDS.	98c	WHITE DOTTED SWISS WAISTS, the "Mayflower," popularly priced at	1.00
CHILDREN'S TAN OXFORDS.	69c	ALSO LINGERIE WAISTS at	1.65, 1.95, 2.25, 2.95, 3.95 and 5.95
BOYS' BLACK SHOES.	69c	CHILDREN'S DRESSES; regularly 75c.	39c
20,000 PIECES OF SPARKLING CUT GLASS.	10c	INFANTS' LONG COATS; regularly 1.75.	98c
WARE at the season's lowest prices.		INFANTS' SHORT COATS; regularly 3.50.	1.50
TOOTH BRUSHES.			

and as an added feature:

Superior Summer Shoes

For Men, Women and Children At About Half the Regular Price.

As a result of the peculiar weather of the past three months, the unreliable condition of the leather market and the number of failures among Eastern shoe manufacturers, we were able to buy many thousands of pairs of excellent Summer Shoes at prices which positively have never been equalled in point of lowness.

All the shoes are in the very newest leathers and styles; in fact, they were made to be sold during the 1905 Summer season. The variety of styles is broad enough to please the fancy of everybody.

The Greatest Sale of Summer Shoes Ever Announced Begins This Morning.

Women's Black Oxfords, \$1.95. These are mostly \$3.00 and \$3.50 grades. We have them in kid and patent leathers in light hand-turned soles; also some double soles for our door wear. There are enough styles in this lot to suit most any taste.

Women's Colored Oxfords, \$1.95. A pretty shade of Russia calfskin; also tan kid. We have these in brown or orange shades in Blucher styles, with large eyelets and wide laces; also the regular style Oxfords, all sizes.

Women's \$3.00 to \$5.00 Shoes, \$1.95. Fine sample shoes as well as regular lines of kid and patent leather in all the good styles of toes and heels, and all sizes in most of them.

Women's Tan Oxfords, 98c. Tan vic kid; also tan Russia calf; both made on good styles; all sizes of both.

Women's Black Oxfords, 98c. Vic kid Oxford lace ties and patent calf skin low button Oxfords; most of these were made to sell at \$2.00.

Women's White Oxfords, 98c. White canvas Oxfords with hand-turned soles and white heel lining; all sizes.

Men's \$3.00 Shoes, \$1.95. VICI KID LACE SHOES, with welted soles; made on the new style last, which are the easiest fitting kind ever made for men's wear. Among these are also some PATENT LEATHER LACE SHOES of an equal grade; all sizes.

Men's \$3.00 Oxfords, \$1.95. PATENT COLTSKIN, VELOUR CALF and VICI KID in the regular Oxfords; also some in the Blucher style; nobby-looking Summer footwear; all sizes.

Children's \$1.25 Tan Oxfords, 69c. Fine vic kid in brown and champagne shades; sizes up to 8.

Boys' Black Shoes, 69c. Box calf lace shoes with stout soles. In sizes up to 13½; special bargains.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor.)

White canvas Oxfords with hand-turned soles and white heel lining; all sizes.

Men's \$3.00 Shoes, \$1.95.

VICI KID LACE SHOES, with welted soles; made on the new style last, which are the easiest fitting kind ever made for men's wear. Among these are also some PATENT LEATHER LACE SHOES of an equal grade; all sizes.

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Fine vic kid in brown and champagne shades; sizes up to 8.

Boys' Black Shoes, 69c.

BELMONT PARK OPENS TO-DAY WITH BIG RACE

Metropolitan Handicap Is Inaugural Event on New Course.

EIGHTEEN HORSES TO RUN

Delhi and Beldame Are Top Weights and Betting Chances for the Famous Stakes.

With the running of the Metropolitan Handicap, this afternoon Belmont Park, the world's greatest enclosed race course, will be opened formally to the public. In combination the decision of the famous and popular race and the inauguration of racing on the newest and most splendidly equipped race track that ever has been constructed, will mark a most momentous occasion for the American turf.

The venture of the immense amount that Belmont Park has cost in a plant that can be useful for but one purpose, and that purpose racing, is a thing that appeals strongly to the public imagination, and the public this afternoon will take its first view of the vast course and its surroundings.

With an interest and curiosity that will put the race for the Metropolitan Handicap in second place until the time comes for the contest, as the fourth event of the inaugural programme, on the Westchester Racing Association's superb, new course.

The Metropolitan Handicap has been the attraction which crowded the Morris Park stands with thousands of holiday patrons of the turf, but the novelty of the new track's opening, coupled with the first of the long-established great Spring handicaps, from every indication promises to throw into eclipse all the records for attendance on a popular race day. When the multitude has assembled, though the race will be the thing, and

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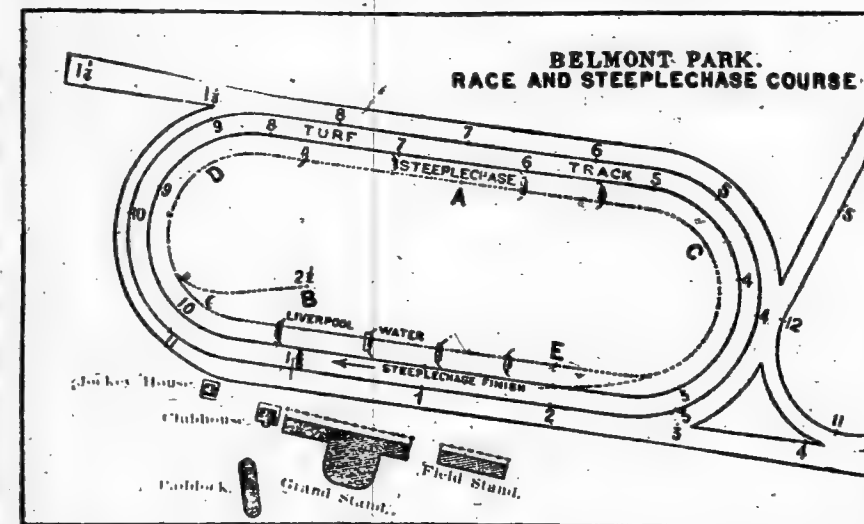
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SPECIAL LICENSE IN A CLOSE FINISH

In Front All the Way, J. R. Keene's Colt Took Suffolk Stake.

NEW YORK EARNED A PURSE

Four Favorites Were Successful Before a Big Crowd at Close of Jamaica Races.

The close of the Spring race meeting on the Metropolitan Jockey Club's track at Jamaica yesterday brought the most satisfactory sport of the eight days that racing has been in progress there, the success of four post favorites serving to give fresh encouragement to the betting visitors, and stimulating expectation for the big events of to-day at Belmont Park.

The feature contest of the day produced the one real surprise, and went to the longest-chance winner of the day. This was James R. Keene's Castleton bred colt Special License, which, at 8 to 1, was never headed in the four and a half furlong sprint by two-year-olds for the Suffolk Selling Stake, fourth on the card.

For this all the horses named on the programme went to the post, with the star of the New Orleans Winter meeting, Leonard Joe Hayman, the favorite at 6 to 5 and Anodyne, the second choice, Special License, ridden by the Keene stable jockey, McDaniels, was the quickest to move when the start was made, and in the first jump showed in the lead. From that time he held his place in front, though he had to race all the way to do it. McDaniels kept the Castleton representative close to the rail on the last turn, and hustling him got to the winning post in a body.

Keene's colt, which was a half-brother to the late, lost, and much lamented, finished a scant half length in front of Veribest, a 30 to 1 chance.

In one other race a non-favorite was first, this being New York in the fifth event, a mile and seventy yards handicap, for which five horses ran, with Grenada the top weight. Orthodox and Red Knight were equal favorites at post time, but neither of them had the speed to get to New York after that horse went to the front in the run past the stand the first time. New York was clear of his field on the first turn, and holding a lead of a length and a half, he won cleverly by two lengths. Summary:

FIRST RACE—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, six furlongs. Won by Special License, 8 to 1, by 2 1/2 lengths. Other runners: Veribest, 30 to 1, 1/2 length; Anodyne, 6 to 5, 1/2 length; Leonard Joe Hayman, 6 to 5, 1/2 length; Orthodox, 8 to 1, 1/2 length; Red Knight, 8 to 1, 1/2 length.

SECOND RACE—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile and seventy yards. Won by New York, 30 to 1, by 1 1/2 lengths. Other runners: Grenada, 8 to 1, 1/2 length; Orthodox, 8 to 1, 1/2 length; Red Knight, 8 to 1, 1/2 length; Anodyne, 6 to 5, 1/2 length; Leonard Joe Hayman, 6 to 5, 1/2 length.

THIRD RACE—Selling, for two-year-olds, five furlongs. Won by Special License, 8 to 1, by 2 1/2 lengths. Other runners: Veribest, 30 to 1, 1/2 length; Anodyne, 6 to 5, 1/2 length; Leonard Joe Hayman, 6 to 5, 1/2 length; Orthodox, 8 to 1, 1/2 length; Red Knight, 8 to 1, 1/2 length.

FOURTH RACE—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, six furlongs. Won by Special License, 8 to 1, by 2 1/2 lengths. Other runners: Veribest, 30 to 1, 1/2 length; Anodyne, 6 to 5, 1/2 length; Leonard Joe Hayman, 6 to 5, 1/2 length; Orthodox, 8 to 1, 1/2 length; Red Knight, 8 to 1, 1/2 length.

FIFTH RACE—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile and seventy yards. Won by New York, 30 to 1, by 1 1/2 lengths. Other runners: Grenada, 8 to 1, 1/2 length; Orthodox, 8 to 1, 1/2 length; Red Knight, 8 to 1, 1/2 length; Anodyne, 6 to 5, 1/2 length; Leonard Joe Hayman, 6 to 5, 1/2 length.

SIXTH RACE—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, six furlongs. Won by Special License, 8 to 1, by 2 1/2 lengths. Other runners: Veribest, 30 to 1, 1/2 length; Anodyne, 6 to 5, 1/2 length; Leonard Joe Hayman, 6 to 5, 1/2 length; Orthodox, 8 to 1, 1/2 length; Red Knight, 8 to 1, 1/2 length.

SEVENTH RACE—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile and seventy yards. Won by New York, 30 to 1, by 1 1/2 lengths. Other runners: Grenada, 8 to 1, 1/2 length; Orthodox, 8 to 1, 1/2 length; Red Knight, 8 to 1, 1/2 length; Anodyne, 6 to 5, 1/2 length; Leonard Joe Hayman, 6 to 5, 1/2 length.

EIGHTH RACE—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, six furlongs. Won by Special License, 8 to 1, by 2 1/2 lengths. Other runners: Veribest, 30 to 1, 1/2 length; Anodyne, 6 to 5, 1/2 length; Leonard Joe Hayman, 6 to 5, 1/2 length; Orthodox, 8 to 1, 1/2 length; Red Knight, 8 to 1, 1/2 length.

NINTH RACE—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile and seventy yards. Won by New York, 30 to 1, by 1 1/2 lengths. Other runners: Grenada, 8 to 1, 1/2 length; Orthodox, 8 to 1, 1/2 length; Red Knight, 8 to 1, 1/2 length; Anodyne, 6 to 5, 1/2 length; Leonard Joe Hayman, 6 to 5, 1/2 length.

TENTH RACE—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, six furlongs. Won by Special License, 8 to 1, by 2 1/2 lengths. Other runners: Veribest, 30 to 1, 1/2 length; Anodyne, 6 to 5, 1/2 length; Leonard Joe Hayman, 6 to 5, 1/2 length; Orthodox, 8 to 1, 1/2 length; Red Knight, 8 to 1, 1/2 length.

ELEVENTH RACE—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile and seventy yards. Won by New York, 30 to 1, by 1 1/2 lengths. Other runners: Grenada, 8 to 1, 1/2 length; Orthodox, 8 to 1, 1/2 length; Red Knight, 8 to 1, 1/2 length; Anodyne, 6 to 5, 1/2 length; Leonard Joe Hayman, 6 to 5, 1/2 length.

Twelve for 25 cents.

15c. cotton collars must go. They belong on the 10c. counter. Most 15c. collars are cotton. You're protected by the word "LINEN" on TRIANGLE COLLARS.

German Club Nominates Robert Graves—Dr. Thomas's Entry.

Two additional entries were received for the Vanderbilt Cup race yesterday by Robert Lee Morrell, Chairman of the Racing Committee of the American Automobile Association. They are from Dr. Harold S. Thomas of the Chicago Automobile Club, who sent word last week that he had been elected to membership and Robert Graves, one of the early members of the Automobile Club of America. Unusual interest attaches to the entry of Mr. Graves, because it is a German entry. Mr. Graves informed him that he had been elected to membership and that he had been nominated by the club for the Vanderbilt event. Mr. Graves enters a powerful 120 horse power German car.

Rogers Wins in Pool Tourney.

Peter Rogers gave a high-class exhibition of pool playing in his match in the local pool championship tournament last night at Sanders's Billiard Arcade and defeated Ed. Stroder by a score of 125 to 81. His performance was consistent and at no time was the result in doubt. His high run was 34, against Stroder's 24. The match was played on a billiard table.

WRESTLING BOUT TO-NIGHT.

Hackenschmidt Ready to Meet Jenkins for the Championship Title.

In Madison Square Garden to-night George Hackenschmidt, the world renowned Greco-Roman champion, will contest for the catch-as-catch-can wrestling title with Tom Jenkins, the American holder. The bout has attracted attention throughout the country and should prove the choicest tid-bit that has been offered local followers of the game in recent years. The men will wrestle to a finish, the winner gaining two falls out of three and carrying off the lion's share of the gate receipts besides a two-thousand-dollar side bet and the championship title.

The conditions call for a twenty-four-foot ring, elevated four feet. All holds are admitted except the strangle. Two judges will officiate besides the referee. Tim Hurst has been named as referee, while one of the judges will be occupied by Stanley Leonard, the New York Athletic Club. The other is still unnamed.

FOR CONSERVATION.

WALLACH'S NEWS.

Not a great deal of money when you spend it. A whole lot when you invest it in a HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known) Varsity Suit. Fifteen Dollars buys as well cut, well draped a suit as Forty. Not as expensive clothing, not silk lined—no frills. But a whole Summer of Satisfaction. \$15. 40 to Frook Suits—Special at \$18.

You remember the days of the "silver craze" when a lot of people voted that fifty cents worth of silver was a dollar, especially for paying debts.

Business wavered until the gold standard was safe; and now we laugh at our strange delusions.

A similar attempt is being made to "debate the standard" in the clothing business; it's as great a menace to clothing interests as the silver fallacy was to the country at large; your clothing interests as well as those in the business.

"Mercerized cotton" is put forward, like the cheap silver dollar, as an equivalent for all-wool; makers and dealers in it naturally want you to vote for it; they may make the price a little lower than all-wool in order to buy your vote.

But you don't make anything by buying it; you lose; the profit in "mercerized cotton" clothes is larger than in all-wool, but you don't get any of it.

You lose more than money by it; you lose in looks, in confidence in good clothes; maybe in self-respect. But you needn't. All-wool clothes can be easily had. Ask for them. Our label stands for all-wool; a small thing to look for, a big thing to find.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Good Clothes Makers.

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UNTIL MAY 15 ONLY



ON THAT DATE THE DISCOUNT OF 43 PER CENT. WILL BE WITHDRAWN.

The Historians' History of the World.

THIS new magnum opus of world-history—the most successful, interesting and instructive book of many years, is now completed, and this event, according to announcements already made, will be followed by an increase in prices. Readers of this newspaper should mail their orders promptly in order to make sure of getting the introductory prices. They should take into consideration their distance from New York and the possibilities of postal delay. There is no time to be wasted.

During publication *The Historians' History of the World* has been offered at a discount of 43 per cent. from the regular prices. This generous concession and the distribution of specimen volumes (substituting the book for the book agent, and saving the agent's commission) have achieved

A GREAT AND IMMEDIATE SUCCESS

for the history, which is now universally recognized as the one complete, modern, and at the same time interesting narrative of all history and all times. For example, it brings Japanese history down to the battle of Liao Yang and United States history down to the election of Roosevelt. Present indications are that the first edition now offered will be largely oversubscribed.

Opinions of Scholars and Critics.

(Note.—Ex-President Cleveland's letter has been already published.)

ANDREW CARNEGIE: I have yours of March 8th. I am pleased to see that you say "historical books of our country are few in number, and that it is almost hopeless for the busy man to try to read them." Nothing can be truer than that. The great fault with historians, it seems to me, is that they devote to mere detail. Those in charge of your "Historians' History" give attention only to important events such as change or development of conditions, grasping the psychologies, moments, thus giving readers knowledge of causes and results but those uprisings which in the history of every nation seem to mark epochs. This makes the work an encyclopedia of the World's History, to which one may refer as one does to encyclopaedia for controlling facts.

EDWARD GAYLORD BOURNE, Professor of History, Yale University: Taking the work by and large, I am convinced that the average searcher for historical knowledge who is without expert guidance from a trained scholar will, on the whole, find much better in resorting to *The Historians' History*, so far as getting at the accepted results of historical scholarship in a readable form is concerned, than he would in the average American public library of forty to fifty thousand volumes, unless he had expert guidance. In proportion as the libraries to which he has access are smaller, in that degree would he fare better by relying on *The Historians' History*. Nor do I see how it can reasonably be questioned that the average public or school library and many college libraries would find their range of historical material greatly expanded by the acquisition of *The Historians' History*.

CHARLES WAGNER, author of "The Simple Life": I think that *The Outlook* has done a fine thing in compiling *The Historians' History of the World* according to this plan. It is just what we need at this period of the world's progress to help all nations to understand, appreciate, and love one another, and to clear away the jealousies and misunderstandings that have caused such terrible misery. Your history shows much to admire in every nation. What I particularly in your work is the vast amount of translating you have done and the imperial you have made of historians of all nations. Thus you do not give history from the English or French or German point of view, but from the universal point of view.

JAMES B. ANGELL, President of the University of Michigan: It is only recently that I have been able to examine *The Historians' History of the World*, several volumes of which you sent me some months ago. The plan is so unique, and the work with some misgivings that I began my examination of the work. But I must confess that the measure of success surprises me

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

HOW WE CAN TRADE WITH GERMANY.

We note without surprise the fact that some of the extreme protectionists speak of the recent tariff policy of Germany as "unfriendly" to this country. So far as they are concerned, it should be regarded rather as flattering, for Germany has at last, and after much hesitation, advanced a good way toward our own policy.

What in substance Germany has done is to fix two sets of tariff rates on pretty nearly all imports. One, known as "general," embraces the rates that all countries must pay which have no reciprocity treaties with Germany. The other embraces much lower rates which can be secured by those countries which are willing to make corresponding reductions in their own tariffs. One of the chief objects of this new policy was to shut out the competition of the United States and Great Britain, both of which countries had a commercial treaty with Germany entitling them to the treatment of the most favored nation. That claim is now met by the fact that any reduction of tariff rates must be purchased—use a plain phrase—by an equivalent favor to Germany. Great Britain imposes no tariff rates on imports generally from Germany, save in a few cases, such as wines and liquors. She is, therefore, without any basis for a "deal," and Mr. Chamberlain is making the most of this situation as an argument for his policy. But there is ample basis for one in the tariff of the United States, and Germany will probably not be backward in seeking to take advantage of it.

As to both imports and exports, our trade with Germany is important, and second in variety and amount only to our trade with the United Kingdom. Our total trade for the last year recorded in detail was \$313,614,137, of which some \$120,000,000 was imports and some \$194,000,000 exports. Of the imports some \$92,000,000, or 75 per cent., was dutiable. The duties on these imports were all high and the average was considerably higher than the duties Germany proposes to impose in her general tariff. Among the lowest are the duties on cement, 20 per cent.; on chemicals, 25 per cent.; on coal-oil colors, 30 per cent., and from these the duties range to from 45 per cent. to 65 per cent. on cotton goods, 55 per cent. on china, and 60 per cent. on hempen fabrics. There are other duties which do not appear in the official reports for the reason that they are prohibitory and no imports are made. We have been informed by Germany that her Government is ready to enter upon negotiations for a reciprocal reduction of tariff rates, and these negotiations are now in course of preparation.

Our exports to Germany are almost exclusively food products. It is on these that the protectionists of that country have secured high duties to prevent or reduce competition, because in Germany the protectionists are land owners, as they were originally in England. So far as these repressive duties hinder the prosperity of our own citizens it is the farming class here that suffers, and that class can get no compensating advantage from the tariff because there is no competition with their products from abroad. On the other hand, a glance at the list of high duties we have given will show that the men in our country who gain most from the tariff are those who have most generally formed combinations in the nature of monopolies, and who are enabled by the tariff, which hinders competition from abroad, to exact monopolistic prices in our own market. There is every reason, therefore, why the duties on German imports should be reduced in order to obtain better terms for our exports to German markets. The plan will be opposed by the combinations of protected and favored interests, but if the farming class will use the influence to which they are fairly entitled they can compel respect for their rights.

CORRUPT AND CONTENT.

It was not to be expected that the Republican Legislature would pass the bill prepared by Mr. PERRY BELMONT prohibiting the corrupt use of money in elections. The pretext for amending the bill and thus defeating it was a miserable one, but any club would answer to do away with a measure so offensive to the men of the Republican

machine. The Republican leaders know very well that the demand for legislation against corrupt election practices grew out of the scandals of the Republican Presidential campaign of last year. The passage of the Brackett bill would have been construed as an admission of the truth of the charges made against the managers of Mr. Roosevelt's campaign, and as a criticism upon them. That was one reason for defeating the bill. There is another and much stronger reason.

The Republican machine through its agents and hirelings and captains of tens and of fifties has been accustomed to make free use of corruption funds in political campaigns in this State. The indirect or open buying of votes is notorious. Every student of the subject who attempts a careful inquiry into the nature and extent of the evil to be cured is shocked by the volume of testimony as to the bribery of voters. The enactment of a corrupt practices act like that prepared by Mr. BELMONT and introduced by Senator BRACKETT would very greatly diminish if not prevent the corrupt expenditure of campaign funds. The publicity required and the penalties imposed would make a continuance of the practice much too dangerous. Being altogether unwilling to abandon the buying of votes, the Republican machine simply killed the bill. It has thrived by corruption in the past, it is not ready to discard an instrument that has so well served its purposes. The machine is corrupt and it is willing to continue in corruption.

That is the truth about the defeat of the Brackett bill by Assemblyman MERRITT's amendment. Section 185 provided that the provisions of the act should not apply to regularly established newspapers. Mr. MERRITT moved to strike out the word "not." Newspapers do not expend money in bribing voters. Honest newspapers do not accept money for advocating causes or supporting candidates. If starving newspapers do take money for such purposes the expenditure is futile, the money is wasted. The electors do not heed the voice of such advocates. Newspapers do and may properly take money for advertisements of political meetings or the announcements of committees. That is part of their legitimate business. The Merritt amendment is without virtue, save that at this stage of the session it suffices to kill the bill. In the eyes of Republican leaders that is a shining virtue. The purpose they have doubtless entertained from the beginning is accomplished.

THE POLYCLINIC MEDICAL SCHOOL.

We published some time ago a communication from Dr. JOHN A. WYETH with reference to the kind of work, and its value, done at the Polyclinic Medical School. That institution is now in need of a new building, and appeals to the wealthy men of New York to aid it. We think the appeal is worthy of the most careful consideration, and that an examination of the purpose and methods of the school will strongly justify it.

The essential aim of the school is the practical teaching of the art of preventing and healing disease not merely through theoretic instruction, but, in addition, through the actual observation of cases in hospital and dispensary practice. It is the aim that has been pursued with such intelligence and success at Johns Hopkins in the system of which Dr. OLESEN is the eminent advocate and of which he is to undertake the establishment in the University of Oxford. In our city, though there is provision for excellent medical instruction, his system is not adopted in a degree at all proportioned to the needs of the community. Dr. WYETH and his associates have been working nearly a quarter of a century with singular devotion and unselfishness to extend the system. It is certainly a sound one, and we commend it to candid and friendly study by the philanthropic.

THE FREE LECTURE COURSE.

The reunion this evening of the Free Lecture Corps of the Board of Education celebrates a work of the first importance to the community and one which merits public appreciation. Some facts concerning the course will be of general interest.

There were given during the past season in the several boroughs of New York 4,650 of these free lectures, by 493 specialists. These lectures were attended by 1,155,000 people. The cost of the lectures averaged \$27.96 each, and the cost per auditor was 11½ cents. This includes the pay and expenses of the lecturer, the pay of the stereopticon operator, the cost of gas, and all expenses except rent. For this no allowance is made, as most of these lectures are given in public school assembly rooms or places for which no charge is made.

The total appropriation for the year was about \$130,000, and, considering the results, it must be admitted that this money was well expended. For the lecturers it is largely an unselfish service, taking them to all sorts of places in all kinds of weather, and with no other compensation than is found in the satisfaction of benefiting those who come to be instructed. These audiences are highly appreciative and consist largely of wage earners who value the opportunities thus afforded for education and recreation. The net results of the course have been summed up as follows:

Adult education is established as a permanent part of our educational scheme. Reading and study have been encouraged, a deeper interest in school life developed, and a refining influence spread throughout the community.

more than \$15,000,000. A little excess of 40 per cent., which would give a Finance Minister of the effects monarchies great uneasiness, does not impress the optimistic mind of our Secretary as of any importance. It is, however, just this state of things that the correspondent of The Tribune predicted would compel the President to take up in earnest the revision of the tariff, with a view to increasing the revenues by reducing taxes and stimulating imports. The purpose would be an excellent one, and the process sensible and practical.

One of the objections urged against universal education has been that when all the negroes are educated there will be no servants. An educated servant is the best servant for educated people. BOONER T. WASHINGTON at Hampton on Virginia Day.

Matters which belong properly to the sphere of intelligent service educated people daily find they must attend to for themselves because of the scarcity of educated servants. The demand for such servants is keen and competitive; they are well paid when obtainable. "There is no disgrace in being a cook," says Mr. WASHINGTON, "but there is eternal disgrace in being a poor cook." Graduates of Hampton, Tuskegee, and other such institutions will receive the support of intelligent citizens in the plan to establish in every Southern community schools for the education of servants and good cooks.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Scolded, but not Corrected. We seem seriously to have disturbed the temper of The American Electrician by our recent remarks about the terrible waste of coal involved in the use of incandescent lamps that give out as light only one-half of 1 per cent. of the potential energy contained in the fuel burned to run them. What we said, according to our correspondent, was "marked by 'the would-be superior tone' habitually assumed by us when discussing technical subjects; we took occasion to ignore a few facts and to distort a few others in order to make an opportunity to lecture 'electricians' on their lack of humanity and superabundance of homage seeking, which exists (sic) solely in the imagination of The Times'; we made a 'patronizing reference' to those who are trying to use coal in a more economical way than by burning it; and, in view of our record for 'judicious technical advice' and 'superior tone' a little more humility would have improved our discussion of a question of mixed thermo-dynamics and electrical engineering. As scoldings go it is a beautiful specimen, but it would have done us a lot more good if the American Electrician had found time to mention a single trifle in the paragraph that excited its rage, or if it had disproved our only contention, which was that there exists a very general misconception as to the relation between what the electricians have done and what they can do."

Before they will really deserve all the homage the public gives them and can accept that homage with clear consciences. That we have occasionally made mistakes, and lamentable ones, in the discussion of technical subjects, is known to all who read our articles. But the revival of that unfortunate fact is hardly pertinent to our critic's text, which was our presentation, on excellent authority, of the energy-loss occurring between the coal pile and the incandescent lamp. The fact that the incandescent lamp is broiled in what is, at least on the best style of decoration, but that didn't affect their accuracy, didn't vitiate our argument, and above all, didn't justify so savage an attack from a paper which we have long regarded with the affection devoted by one who frequently supports us with the long quotable passages which lighten editorial labors no agreeably. Doesn't that make The American Electrician regret its harshness just a little?

MME. MODJESKA.

Coming so soon after the death of JOSEPH JEFFERSON the retirement of Mme. MODJESKA gains an added significance. Here also is an artist, as the ceremonies attending the retirement, what we may almost call the professional funeral, attest, as much beloved in private as admired in public. The artistic rewards of a great artist's career, leaving out the emoluments, actors are prone to complain, are but the momentary applause of the crowd, and a vague tradition must serve for all that they can aspire to of fame. The same complaint is made by and on behalf of eloquent advocates:

Glory of warrior, glory of orator, glory of song,
Paid with a voice flying by to be lost on an endless sea.

But such occasions as those we have been witnessing assure us that the sentiment a great dramatic artist inspires may be both more lasting and more affectionate than great artists of that kind are apt to think it. Only, to gain such a tribute from efforts which can be made no longer, the artist must have pursued the art with seriousness, with dignity, with a certain idealism and a devotion not wholly selfish. It is an interesting and a discouraging speculation how many of the dramatic favorites of the present hour will deserve or receive such a tribute as has been paid to Mme. MODJESKA when their hour in turn is over.

The Senator from Connecticut who has just died was perhaps the most powerful of the stanch friends of Mr. ROOSEVELT in the Senate—Harper's Weekly.

True, in a way, but totally misleading. ORVILLE H. PLATT did not share the views, approve the policies, or trust the judgment of President ROOSEVELT, and was one of the few Republican Senators who had the courage to tell him of his mistakes and warn him of their consequences. In that way he was one of Mr. ROOSEVELT's staunchest and most useful friends.

Some people are easily made happy. The Secretary of the Treasury and his immediate friends are expressing contentment that the deficit a couple of months hence will probably be no more than \$22,000,000. Mr. SHAW after looking at such very respectable figures, says that an anti-slavery movement would be a good thing.

ambitious politician who, for the help, we hope unintentional, of Senator WYMAN H. CHANDLER, has just sent me, as by this time some kind friend must have notified him, of his frightful blunder, no doubt he is now in a most unhappy frame of mind. It seems that some weeks ago Mr. CHANDLER was moved to write three letters, identical except for the names, to Vice President FAIRBANKS, Secretary SHAW, and Senator FORAKER. To each he said: "I desire to inform you that it seems to me you ought to be the next President of the United States. Your long devotion to the principles of the Republican Party, with your integrity, and the faith and confidence which the people of the country repose in you, make you the logical Presidential candidate of the party of which you are to-day the most distinguished leader."

The signature was followed by "F. S. No. 1," which announced the dispatch of a similar letter to the other two members of the distinguished trio, and a "P. S. No. 2," which read, "Please do not forget me, W. E. C." The jest was not bad, and certainly it was not particularly deep, but it is declared that, in answering the letter to the Vice President, the latter not only thanked Mr. CHANDLER earnestly for his appreciation and support, but gravely added: "I am also pleased to learn that you have informed Secretary SHAW and Senator FORAKER regarding your attitude toward me and the Presidential nomination." That, now, is nothing less than frightful. By making a very great effort, of course, one can first suspect and then almost believe for a second or two—that the Vice President not only saw Senator CHANDLER's joke, but was himself enough of a humorist to make a better by pretending to take it seriously. The exertion required for doing this, however, can be expected from only a few personal friends. The vast majority of American voters will assume that the seriousness was entirely sincere, and they will think many more times than twice before they vote to place the responsibility of the Presidential office upon a man who could fall into a pit as carefully flagged and fenced as this one was. Unless Mr. FAIRBANKS can prove that this whole story is an invention of malignant enemies we fear that he is a lost candidate.

IMPORT OF CHICAGO STRIKE.

What a Victory for the Teamsters' Union Would Mean.

The teamsters' strike now on in Chicago should vitally interest the entire business community of the country. If this strike should be arbitrated, or settled in any way other than the utter defeat of the teamsters' union, the consequences will be of the greatest seriousness. It will establish a precedent that business cannot be carried on anywhere except by consent of teamsters. They become the controlling power in every labor dispute.

Montgomery Ward & Co. had trouble with some garments which went forth that no freight or express matter should be hauled from or delivered to that firm; that they should have no coal; that no ashes or rubbish should be hauled away; that no freight should be hauled to or from any firm that undertook to deliver goods or receive goods from Ward & Co.

There are plenty of teamsters ready and willing to haul freight to and from the boycotted firm. Absolutely the only way by which the strike lasts a day is on account of violence committed by the teamsters in the public streets. The teamsters have heretofore taken the same position in hotel and apartment house and many other classes of strikes, including building operations. This is the union custom. If any concern dealing with the firm under the ban of the union. Street blockades and clubbing and killing are their regular methods of carrying out their warfare.

Chicago has suffered from the tyranny of the teamsters for many years, but at last the business community have united forces to emancipate themselves from such an intolerable situation. They have plenty of teams and teamsters ready to work, if the public streets can be kept free from violence and riot. It is such a strike as this that the President of the United States is asked to arbitrate and settle.

It is to be hoped that the public authorities will do nothing in this affair but to quell riot and disorder with so much of the police and military force of the city first, the State next, and the United States last as may be required.

New York, May 2, 1906.

"Manor House" and "Mansion."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to correct two mistakes in the letter of "E. W. F." published in your issue of to-day.

In the first place, the Van Cortlandt house standing in the park of the same name is not the "Manor House." The manor house, which was built in the sixteenth century and in the Dutch architecture of the time, stands at the mouth of the Croton River, near Croton-on-Hudson. The mansion in the park is an English house of the eighteenth century.

In the second place, the mansion is not under the control of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but of the Society of Colonial Dames of the State of New York, to which the public is indebted for the appropriate furnishings and decoration, and for the intelligent keeping which make it so attractive and interesting to visitors.

New York, May 3, 1906.

Legislation by Executive Officers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would not the proposed transfer of franchise-granting power from the Board of Aldermen to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment involve a departure from the principle requiring separate and distinct lodgment of legislative and executive powers, the latter body being made up of officials whose functions are primarily executive?

JOHN SHERWIN CROSBY.
New York, May 2, 1906.

Dust in Lower Broadway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it that lower Broadway, from Canal Street to the Battery, cannot be sprinkled? Yesterday and to-day the dust has been such as to blind people, and the worst place is the lower end of the Post Office. A CITIZEN.

A Rival to the Fish.

From The London Globe.

"Talk about mosquito," said an American, "when we were in latitude 30 degrees and longitude 75 degrees, a host of mosquitoes settled on our flaring, and when they left us, there wasn't a stitch of canvas left on the boat." "What?" said his friend, "that's strange, because when I was sailing in latitude 30 degrees and longitude 75 degrees, a swarm of mosquitoes settled on our flaring and every one of them had a pair of calve breeches on."

Identification.

From Puck.

"What kind of a looking man is that chap, Captain, you just mentioned? I don't believe I have ever seen him."

Mrs. Cabot for State Board.

BOSTON, May 3.—Gov. Douglas sent to the Executive Council to-day the nomination of Ella Lyman Cabot to be a member of the State Board of Education to succeed the late Elmer H. Capen, President of Tufts College. Mrs. Cabot is the wife of Dr. Richard C. Cabot of this city.

Plans for McKinley Monument.

CANTON, Ohio, May 3.—The McKinley National Memorial Association will meet here to-day to discuss plans for the monument to President McKinley.

Metropolitan Wins Suit.

Assessment on Capital Stock for 1897 Is Ordered Vacated.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which brought an action in the Supreme Court to have reviewed the action of the Tax Department in levying an assessment on the company's capital stock for the year 1897, in which the assessment was fixed at \$10,134,350, won its case yesterday, when Justice Bischoff confirmed the report of Referee Hamilton Howell. The referee held that the assessment should be set aside for the reason that the "taxable assets" of the railway company were exceeded by the "deductible liabilities." In confirming the referee's report that the assessment should be stricken from the assessment roll and wholly vacated, Justice Bischoff says that the referee's conclusion is based upon the finding that the taxable assets of the railway company are exceeded by the deductible liabilities by something over \$1,000,000.

In round numbers, "the referee's finding is that the assets in the form of securities, real estate, and other property, and the value of real estate, aggregate \$3,625,000, and the outstanding liabilities deductible under the statute, and consisting of accounts payable, together with the indebtedness represented by bonds issued by the railway company, aggregate \$4,625,000, which was assumed by the referee to be the correct assessment of the debtor company, aggregate a little over \$2,000,000."

MAYOR RIDES IN AMBULANCE.

Tests Automobile Designed for Conveying Contagious Disease Patients.

Mayor McClellan rode in an ambulance yesterday, yielding to the urgings of Health Commissioner Darlington that he inaugurate a new branch of the city service. The ambulance is a four-wheeled automobile made from special designs. It looks like a big toy car with an ambulance attached. It is to be used, it tests prove satisfactory, in conveying patients ill with contagious diseases to various points in the Borough of Queens to the hospitals where such diseases receive treatment.

The machine was drawn up at the curb near Lafayette and Worth Streets and the Mayor walked from his place with the Mayor's car to where the big car stood chugging and chugging. As he took his seat, the chauffeur, who was a colored man, snapped their cameras and away went the machine. For the sake of Mrs. McClellan's peace of mind, the Mayor ordered that the car be stopped a block away from his home.

EDUCATORS CLOSE TOUR.

Booker T. Washington Thanks Mr. Ogden in Behalf of Negroes.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT MONROE, Va., May 3.—Robert C. Ogden's Southern trip with a party of distinguished guests from the North closed here to-night, the party leaving for New York at 6:30 this morning.

The visitors spent the forenoon at Hampton Institute, inspecting the industrial departments for Indian and negro students. In the afternoon the party attended the anniversary exercises which were held in the gymnasium. The feature of the occasion was the series of addresses by the graduates and alumni of the institution. Robert C. Ogden, President of the Board of Trustees, delivered an address to the class which is soon to be graduated. He announced that one year had been added to the course of instruction, and that Seth Low had been elected to the Board of Trustees.

Booker T. Washington of the class of 1875 in an address urged the negro students never to be ashamed of their race, but to strive for education and striving the race would prosper. It would be met by prejudice, but if it had the courage to work hard and keep silent it might and would win the heritage of respect and prosperity. He pointed to the Japanese as an example of what indomitable perseverance would do for a people.

Mr. Washington said that Mr. Ogden had been one of the greatest aids and strongest helpers in the civilization and advancement of the negro. His great achievement had been in winning to the cause not only the hearts of the North, but the best hearts of the South. He said that throughout all the recent trials of the simple business man who had taken up the work of uplifting the blacks, the sympathy and prayers of white and black in the Southland had been with him.

Mr. Washington then called the attention of the assembly to the fact that it was the twenty-fifth anniversary of Principal H. B. Frissell with the school, and handed him a box filled with gold coins, saying: "The graduates of the school, the land, most of them men and women of very modest means, have thought it not out of order to testify their love and appreciation of Dr. Frissell by presenting him a purse of \$800."

SONS COULDN'T KEEP MONEY.

Therefore Nelson Changed Will—Paintings to Museum.

The will of William Nelson, who died on April 8, at his home, 5 East Eighty-sixth Street, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's Office yesterday. The bulk of the estate is left in trust for the benefit of the widow, Marie C. Nelson, who, with her two sons, William and Horatio, known as "The Knolls" and "Spray-side," together with their contents, and the house at 5 East Eighty-sixth Street. She is also to receive \$90,000 in cash and all the life insurance benefits due from the Produce Exchange, of which her husband was a member.

A historical painting of Washington receiving Lafayette, the work of Rossetti and Mignot, is bequeathed to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. A painting of St. Peter's at Rome by George Cook is also left to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

There are four codicils to the will, the last one dated shortly before the death of Mr. Nelson. They materially change the bequests provided for in the body of the will, notably those to the testator's sons. By the original will the son, William, Horatio, and Harvey, were each to receive \$15,000 in cash, and were to share equally in the residue of the estate, but the stipulation was made that \$20,000, which Horatio received, and a similar amount which William had received, were to be charged to their accounts in dividing the residue. One of the codicils upsets these bequests, saying: "Finding my sons, William, Horatio and Harvey, are not content with the bequest of \$15,000, and Horatio an income of \$3,500 a year, I am to be set aside for the benefit of each of the younger children, George, Desmond, Marie and Gertrude Nelson."

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Tests Automobile Designed for Conveying Contagious Disease Patients.

EVANGELISTS TO SWEEP

WHOLE GREATER CITY

Non-Sectarian Wagon Campaign

Begins Next Tuesday.

TO START AT THE CITY HALL

Band of City Clergymen of All Protestant Denominations to Make Open-Air Addresses.

If the plans of the committee of clergymen arranging the matter do not miscarry, "open air evangelism" a week hence will be sweeping the city from a base on the City Hall steps, and if the first few meetings are successful Dr. C. L. Goodell of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee, says that the evangelist campaign, with the aid of tents and wagons, will be carried from Coney Island to the limits of the Bronx. From cart call ends clergymen of all denominations, who have banded themselves together for this work, will preach in the open streets to Wall Street men, Sixth Avenue shoppers, and factory girls—who will stop to listen.

The clergymen whose names appear on the list of thirty who will take active part in the campaign are: Dr. Goodell, of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church; Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, Plymouth Church; Dr. Henry Mottet, Church of the Holy Communion; Dr. Coffin, pastor-elect of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church; Dr. J. G. Fagg, Marble Collegiate Church; Dr. Charles Cushman Hall, President of the United Theological School; Dr. R. S. MacArthur, Calvary Baptist Church; Dr. W. C. Bittling, Mount Morris Baptist Church; Dr. J. F. Carson, Central Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn; Dr. E. S. Apple, Grace Methodist Episcopal Church; Dr. Michael J. McGee, Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, and some others.

The banding together of the clergymen whose names appear in the list marks in a novel way a breaking through the barriers of denominationalism. The financial part of the enterprise will be borne by the various churches, but no part of the campaign will be managed by any particular denomination. It is a common movement, say those interested, for Christianity and the good of the public. All the open air meetings will be accompanied by organ and cornet music.

Dr. Goodell, when seen at his home, 135 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, yesterday, said that the movement had been under consideration for some time, and would have to be begun in a small way. He expressed himself as confident, however, that such success would attend the first meetings that presently the committee would see its way to extending the branches of the campaign.

"We have already applied to the Mayor," said Dr. Goodell, "for permission to open with a meeting every day on the City Hall steps, beginning May 8 and ending probably about May 15. We have not as yet received a reply to this request, but we understand that the Mayor regards the movement with favor."

As soon as the result of our endeavor in that field are known to us we will then branch out immediately. We have arranged for wagons which will travel around the city—to the Fifth Avenue, Twenty-third Street, the east side, and the factory areas, where the clergymen will sing at City Hall, by the way, will be conducted by Mr. F. H. Jacobs, who now conducts the singing at the Fulton Street noon meetings.

But all this is only preliminary to the great work, which is our ultimate ambition. We have already received, we are confident, and as the success of our campaign becomes apparent we will get more. We will have tents in or near all the parks, one at Central Park, and one in the Bronx.

There has arisen some prejudice against so-called evangelical meetings, but the banding together of individual clergymen in this way, and the new and ought to attract lots of people and do lots of good. Our meetings will not be too far from the homes of the people, and helpful instruction along both ethical and religious lines."

OFF TO SEEK FIALA.

Two Ziegler Expeditions Will Look for Brooklyn's Artistic Explorer.

Aboard the White Star liner Teutonic, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, was William S. Champ, who is to head the Ziegler expedition in search of Anthony Fiala, the famous explorer who disappeared in search of the north pole in the America in 1903. Dr. Oliver L. Fassig of Johns Hopkins University and the Baltimore Weather Bureau sailed with Mr. Champ, and he will go by way of Shannon Islands on the same mail.

The Teutonic, on which the Champ party is to sail, is now at the India Docks, London. She has been fitted up with both steam and sail power, and will leave Tromsø, Norway, about June 1. A quantity of dynamite is being taken along not to force a way through the ice, Mr. Champ explained, but to be used whenever it was necessary to free vessel or sled. Mr. Champ's expedition is said to be to remain in the north until he has found Fiala or his party. The route to be taken is from Tromsø, Norway, leaving England about May 15, and reaching the Arctic region from that direction. Mr. Champ said that the Ziegler expedition had returned to civilization by way of Greenland.

Robinson Again Grand Master.

The one hundred and twenty-fourth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of the State of New York, which was begun on Tuesday, was continued yesterday at the Masonic Hall. Officers were elected as follows: Frank H. Robinson, Grand Master; George Townsend Scudder, Glen Head, L. I. Deputy Grand Master; S. Nelson Sawyer, Elmira, Senior Grand Wardens; Charles Hall, Oneida, Junior Grand Wardens; Frederick P. Morris, Flushing, Grand Treasurer, and Edward M. L. Sherrers, Grand Secretary. The election was a close one, and the result was a surprise.

DO IT AGAIN.

The paper was fresh from the press. The nearest I ever have seen; A marvel of printing, no less. All errorless, type-whole, and clean. So, having a sign of relief. I halted my hurrying pen; Abrupt came the words, "Do it again!" "That's good. Go and do it again!" Oh, dash it, or scribble, or till. Or dash it, or scribble, or till. And look for reward where you will. But dream not fruitless means rest. For, sing the most glorious lay. Or drain the most pestilent fen. The Voice, 't'wixt it ceases to praise. Will bid you, "Go, do it again!" Old laurels must wither and fall; With others, and never demur. That, longing for more, and more. You lot in the lush and the spur. When Gabriel blows from the skies. And the angels of heaven are there.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal for Bronx Apartment Houses Involves \$600,000—Sale by William Waldorf Astor—Operators Buy on East Thirtieth Street—Builder Takes Claremont Avenue Corners.

George F. Johnson & Sons have sold, from the plans, the twelve-story-for-foot apartment houses now in course of construction on the east side of Hewitt Place, between Westchester and Longwood Avenues. The deal is said to have involved about \$600,000.

Buying-On and Near Fourth Avenue.

Heller & Wolf, Potter & Brother, and the Realty Mortgage Company have bought, through Pease & Elliman, 33, 35, and 37 East Thirtieth Street, between Madison and Fourth Avenues. Three dwellings on a plot 65 by 93.3. Gen. Francis W. Greene was the seller of 33, W. J. O'Brien of 35, and H. Groty of 37.

Pease & Elliman have also sold for Harry M. Austin to Abraham Schwab 41 Fourth Avenue, southeast corner of Thirtieth Street, a four-story building, on lot 48.3 by 60.

William Waldorf Astor Sells.

Franklin Pettit has bought from William Waldorf Astor the lot on the north side of Ninety-fifth Street, 150 feet west of Broadway, 25 by 108.8.

To Build on Cleveland Avenue.

C. M. Silverman & Son have sold to John V. Sigall the plot 100 by 100 at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Cleveland Avenue, and the plot 120 by 100 at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Cleveland Avenue. Mr. Sigall will erect high-class apartment houses on both properties.

Louis Stern Buys Lot Building.

M. & L. Hess have sold for James Carlew and Anthony Smyth the seven-story lot building, 100 by 100, at the northeast corner of Ninety-fifth Street and Broadway, 65 by 113 by 98.9, to Louis Stern of Stern Brothers.

Estate Sells 132d Street Plot.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for the estate of Edward H. Schell to Mandelbaum & Levine the five lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue. These brokers have removed their offices from 115 Broadway to the Singer Building, 140 Broadway.

Soi Marcus Has Sold for Herman Strauss to H. Kutter and E. A. Swen Twelve Lots on the East Side of St. Nicholas Avenue.

124 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 300 by 100, part of the Juvenile Asylum property.

E. F. Feltman Has Sold to Henry M. Tuch the Two Lots at the Southeast Corner of Ninth Avenue and Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

50 by 100, bought at the Morgenthau sale last week. Mr. Feltman has also sold to E. F. Feltman the southeast corner of Seaman Avenue and Emerson Street, 100 by 25.

Report Concerning Broadway Building.

Negotiations are said to be pending for the sale of the Tower Building, at 60 Broadway, owned by John N. Stearns. No confirmation of the report could be obtained yesterday.

Big Deal on East 55th Street.

Frederick T. Barry has sold for the Jacobs estate to a client reading abroad 116 to 124 East Fifty-fifth Street, two three-story and two four-story dwellings and a plot 100 by 93.3. The buyer will convert all the houses into American-basement dwellings. Eight houses on East Fifty-fifth Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues, have been sold within a week, the others being 110, 112, and 114. S. C. Heng is the buyer of 110.

Montgomery & Sells have Sold for a Mrs. Cuthbert to Dr. V. Von Unruh 137 Lexington Avenue, a three-story dwelling, 14.9 by 80.

James Kyle & Sons have Sold for a Mrs. Kearney the five-story apartment house 148 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 25 by 88.6.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have Sold 39 West Thirtieth Street, a three-story brick building, on lot 24.6 by 100, for Thomas Thacher to a client, who will occupy the house after making extensive alterations. The same firm negotiated the recent sale of 1,880 Lexington Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and First Street, to Mandelbaum & Levine.

Upper Seventh Avenue Sale.

The Whitehall Realty Company has sold 2,144, 2,146, and 2,148 Seventh Avenue, three five-story flats, on plot 70 by 85, to Nathan Meyer, through Charles A. Stein.

Arnold & Byrne have Resold for Louis Bernstein to Benedict the six-story building, 50 by 100, now being built by Abraham Silverman, at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue.

George Rangel has Sold for Addie Lichtenstein to Josephine M. Collins the three-story brownstone dwelling 235 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, formerly at 115 Broadway, is now at 135 Broadway.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co. have Resold for Weinberg & Fresco 371 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, southeast corner of Morningdale Park East, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.

The Cohen Realty Company has Sold for a client to Harry Schwartz 305 and 307 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, two five-story double flats, with basement stores, each on lot 25 by 90.11.

Harry Goodman has Sold 174 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 90.11, to Madeline Goodman, through the brokers.

A. I. Sadevits has Resold for R. Cohen to A. M. Meyer 87 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 90.11.

Joseph W. Buttenwieser has Bought 137 and 139 West Eighty-third Street, two five-story brownstone double flats, on plot 50 by 102.

Apartment Sold on West 24th Street.

Leon S. Altmeier has sold for Thomas Clarke to G. Grass the six-story apartment house 235 West Twenty-fourth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Joseph L. Buttenwieser has Sold 161 West Fifteenth Street, a double apartment house, on lot 25 by 103, to Adolf Jacoby.

Colin M. Eadie has Sold for A. J. C. Anderson the More household property, 335 West Nineteenth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 25 by 92, to a Mrs. Hamilton, who will occupy the house.

William P. Rooney has Sold for Edward W. Thornhill 41 and 43 West Twenty-first Street, three three-story dwellings on plot 53.3 by 100.5.

Broadway and Fifth Avenue Leases.

G. P. Buttery has leased the store at the southeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street, in Marlborough Hotel, for the Sweeney-Tierney Hotel Company, for a term of years at a rental of \$10,000 a year; also, the store 426 Fifth Avenue, between Broadway and H. H. Meyer & Co., for five years at a rental of \$25,000; also, for ex-inspector Thomas Byrne, in connection with E. Mandelbaum & Co., the store at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, to the firm of H. H. Meyer & Co., present tenants. Mr. Buttery has also leased for Straus & Charles the store at the northeast corner of Broadway and Bridge Streets, Brooklyn, to Levy & Dreyfus, at a rental of \$5,000.

The McKivier-Galliard Realty Company has Leased to Henry Morgenthau the office formerly occupied by Henry Morgenthau & Co., on the first floor of the Germania Life Insurance Company's Building, at 20 Nassau Street.

Phinney & Corne have Announced the Removal of their offices 198 Broadway.

To Build on East 82d Street.

Hoffberg & Bookstaver have sold to Louis Weinstein the plot, 40 by 102.2, at 82d Street and Lexington Avenue, for immediate improvement.

tenements, 307 and 309 East One Hundred and First Street, on plot 50 by 100. H. Metzger and S. Jarfe have sold to Hyman M. Kessler the property, 315 and 317 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 40 by 100.11.

Oppeheimer & Co. have Sold for A. Goldstein the five-story triple flat, 221 East Ninety-fourth Street, 25 by 90, to Joseph Kessler and have resold it to H. Wilkendorf.

Deal for 109th Street Tenements.

E. V. C. Esch & Co. have sold for S. L. Feltman 228 to 242 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, four five-story tenements.

F. E. Mainhart has Sold for Robert Shaw 442 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, 19 by 45 by 100.

M. Nasonovitch & Son and A. Weiss have Sold 415 East One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, a five-story tenement, 30 by 100, for Jonas Kalinsky to Samuel Schendel.

Pisani Brothers & Co. have Leased for Samuel Levy, Iddor Koplik, and others the two-story tenements, 315 and 317 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, for a term of five years, at an aggregate rental of \$24,000.

D. Colucci & Co. have Leased for J. G. Andriacchio and V. Garlano 236 and 238 Pleasant Avenue, for a term of five years, at an aggregate rental of \$24,000.

Ninth Street Parcels Change Hands.

J. Fennell & Co. have sold 734 and 736 East Ninth Street for Mrs. Manya Rotbard to Morris Silber. The same brokers have also sold Delancey Street.

Joseph L. Buttenwieser has Bought 133 East Ninth Street, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 92.

Reich & Rottenberg have Bought from the city of New York the five-story double flat, 451 East Seventh Street, 25 by 92. They are also the buyers of the southeast corner of Avenue A and Sixteenth Street, sold recently by the Hagemeyer estate through a H. H. Meyer.

Chenken & Freedman have Sold for the Becker estate 210 and 212 Bridge Street, two-story tenements on plot 45 by 97, to the buyers of the southeast corner of Avenue A and Sixteenth Street, sold recently by the Hagemeyer estate through a H. H. Meyer.

Buyer for Webster Avenue Plot.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold for Margaret D. Fullam to James M. Stewart the plot, 100 by 125, on the east side of Webster Avenue, 140 feet south of McLean Avenue.

Gustav Baron has Sold for Newman D. Baron the five-story double flat, 710 East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, on lot 25 by 90, to George Mercer, Jr., 107 Denham Place.

Demme & Co. have Sold for Meyer Cohen to George Schaefer the brick dwelling 47 Lorillard Place, near the intersection of Broadway and Second Street.

Charles Munster has Sold for Nicholas Albert the two-family house on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 30 by 100, part of the Juvenile Asylum property.

Charles Goldstein has Sold for the estate of two Hundred and Fifth Street, 30 by 100, part of the Juvenile Asylum property.

Corner Sold on Prospect Avenue.

G. Blumenfeld has sold for S. B. Minik to K. S. Johnson the plot, 120 by 100, at the southwest corner of Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street.

Richard Dickson, in conjunction with Lawrence Davis, has Sold for Andrew Jacobson 260 Third Avenue, a two-story frame building, on lot 24.6 by 100.

Max Goldberger has Sold the property 803 East 104th Street, Forty-seventh Street, for a Mr. Kenyon.

Timothy Donovan has Sold to Philip Barby the plot 45 by 91 at the northeast corner of Longwood Avenue and Barry Street.

Sale on Third Avenue, Brooklyn.

Joseph Metzger has sold for a client to Greenfield Brothers the property 631 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, 25 by 100.

The Auction Room.

The largest offering yet attempted in the new Brooklyn market was conducted yesterday morning by McQuay & Co. and Julius H. Haas, and was thoroughly successful. The number and variety of the properties served to bring out a large attendance of buyers.

Detailed results of yesterday's transactions at both the Manhattan and Bronx Salesrooms.

By Bryan L. Kennedy.

34 Av. a corner of 163d St. five lots, 34 by 100, 35 by 100, 36 by 100, 37 by 100, 38 by 100, together with 39 by 100, 40 by 100, 41 by 100, 42 by 100, 43 by 100, 44 by 100, 45 by 100, 46 by 100, 47 by 100, 48 by 100, 49 by 100, 50 by 100, 51 by 100, 52 by 100, 53 by 100, 54 by 100, 55 by 100, 56 by 100, 57 by 100, 58 by 100, 59 by 100, 60 by 100, 61 by 100, 62 by 100, 63 by 100, 64 by 100, 65 by 100, 66 by 100, 67 by 100, 68 by 100, 69 by 100, 70 by 100, 71 by 100, 72 by 100, 73 by 100, 74 by 100, 75 by 100, 76 by 100, 77 by 100, 78 by 100, 79 by 100, 80 by 100, 81 by 100, 82 by 100, 83 by 100, 84 by 100, 85 by 100, 86 by 100, 87 by 100, 88 by 100, 89 by 100, 90 by 100, 91 by 100, 92 by 100, 93 by 100, 94 by 100, 95 by 100, 96 by 100, 97 by 100, 98 by 100, 99 by 100, 100 by 100, 101 by 100, 102 by 100, 103 by 100, 104 by 100, 105 by 100, 106 by 100, 107 by 100, 108 by 100, 109 by 100, 110 by 100, 111 by 100, 112 by 100, 113 by 100, 114 by 100, 115 by 100, 116 by 100, 117 by 100, 118 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APARTMENTS TO LET.
THE NEW BUILDING.

East Side.

TUENDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. & 129th St.
Just finished. Elegant elevator apart-
ments, 5 and 7 rooms. Dutch shelf din-
ing rooms. Tiled bath. All modern im-

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. a line; 2c. a line; 7c. a line; 7 words to line.
LOST—Easter Day, paper box containing 1 brooch marked 18 R., with 4 small diamonds; 1 heart-shaped brooch and 1 baby pin. Liberal reward will be paid by S. 160 East 78th St., 2d floor.

LOST—Between 8th and 9th St. or near 601 Madison Ave., white lace scarf about three yards long; liberal reward if returned to 601 Madison Ave. and no questions asked.

LOST—Monday night, May 1st, between 66th St. and Park Ave., or Madison Ave. car, pearl brooch. Suitable reward given if returned to Minton, 635 Park Ave.

LOST—On 3d Ave., near 77th St., gold and pearl watch chain. Liberal reward at 10 East 81st St.

REWARDS.

\$100 REWARD—For gold chain, with chain, holding gold purse set with diamonds, gold vanity box, locket, knife, pencil, and bombon box, lost in coupe about a week ago. TIFANY & CO., Union Square.

A REWARD for return of black and white bull terrier. Call 721 7th Ave.

ROOMS WANTED.

10c. a line; 2c. a line; 7c. a line; 7 words to line.
1-MADISON AV., 106, Near 29th St. Attractive suite; room; bath; kitchen; table; telephone; electric light; C. H. Winthrop.

17TH ST., 42 WEST—Large sunny room; alcove; ample closets; with board; references.

14TH ST., 213 WEST—Large and small rooms; exceptionally clean, with excellent board; table guests accommodated; gentlemen preferred.

12TH ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 6th Ave.—Desirable room; separate bath; family; private; dining room; separate tables; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

12TH ST., 123 WEST—Large sunny room; every convenience; also single room; good board; references.

12TH ST., 123 WEST—Choice double room, with excellent board; refined home; gentlemen preferred; references.

11TH ST., 116 WEST—Large and small room; hot and cold water; Southern cooking; references.

12TH ST., 150 WEST—Large, nicely furnished room, with excellent board; American family; references.

12TH ST., 311 WEST—Large, nicely furnished room; with private family; board optional; telephone.

Brooklyn.

3D ST., 500, Park Slope—Newly furnished alcove, sunny room; running water; board optional.

AMITY ST., 187—Desirable room, with board; table; reasonable; ten minutes' ride to city.

MANHATTAN PLACE, 85-85—Choice room, central location; board optional; telephone; convenient to cars.

8ICKS ST., 170—Excellent summer board on the Heights; very cool; fine table; convenient to all points; large rooms; every convenience; reasonable rates.

QUINCY ST., 58—Detached house; parlor; dining room; modern conveniences; 20 minutes Manhattan.

SCHERERHORN ST., 38—Large room; excellent board; reasonable rates; management; references; eight minutes to New York.

SOUTHERN BLVD., 50—12 minutes Manhattan; room, single or suite; excellent table; moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 2c. a line; 7c. a line; 7 words to line.
8TH ST., 25 WEST—Furnished room, newly decorated; suitable two, \$3; single, \$1.50; piano; improvements.

12TH ST., 40 WEST—Desirable double room; third floor; suitable for two young men.

12TH ST., 24 WEST—Two connected rooms; light housekeeping; bath; running water. M. Dill.

17TH ST., 248 WEST—Elegantly furnished front and back parlor; suitable for family or two or three gentlemen.

12TH ST., 45 EAST—2d and 3d floor; light business or private; other rooms unfurnished.

54TH ST., 123 EAST—Attractive large room in an interesting city Colonial house; gentlemen; references.

24TH ST., 124 EAST—Bedroom and sitting room; second floor; board if desired; references.

57TH ST., 60 WEST—Large handsome room; private bath; ample closets; quiet; references; gentlemen.

43D ST., 15 EAST—Opposite Hotel Manhattan. Desirable large room; reasonable to an acceptable tenant.

43D ST., 124 WEST—Very fine location; single and double rooms; nearest surroundings; also fine parlor.

43D ST., 148 WEST—Large and small newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

44TH ST., 200 WEST—(Opposite Hotel Astor.) Rooms, \$3-\$10; single, en suite; private bath; telephone.

46TH ST., 14 EAST—Attractive rooms, gentlemen or lady; high-class house; breakfast; telephone; references.

46TH ST., 148 WEST—Large and small room; moderate prices; near city center.

47TH ST., 113 WEST—Furnished hall and one large room; all conveniences; references.

47TH ST., 21 EAST—Neat room in city; with board; special Spring Price.

51ST ST., 331 WEST—Back parlor suitable for play; running water; and cold water; optional; \$4 to \$10.

52D ST., 65 WEST—Large, light, newly furnished room, with private bath; also desirable single room; telephone; breakfast optional; \$4 to \$10.

60TH ST., 114 EAST—Nicely furnished room; board optional; telephone.

61ST ST., 114 WEST—Large front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen only. Green.

67TH ST., 82 WEST—Newly furnished room, suitable for couple or single room; board optional.

73D, 100 WEST—Pleasant front room for gentlemen; private bath; all conveniences; near Subway and L stations; references.

78TH ST., 121 WEST—Private family with large sunny room; garden; all conveniences; near Subway; superior home to right party.

78TH ST., 210 WEST—Near Subway; suitable doctor's or dentist's office; also room for gentlemen.

81ST ST., 3 WEST—Opposite Parka—Private house; large cool room; references required. Owner.

80TH ST., 22 WEST—Handsome furnished room; private apartment; telephone; bath; complete for housekeeping.

90TH ST., 110 WEST—Comfortable, pleasant room; private apartment; telephone; bath; complete for housekeeping.

91ST ST., 111 EAST—Nice, comfortable room, private house; Jewish family; board optional.

111TH ST., 61 WEST, Morningside Heights—Cheerful large room, well furnished; modern elevator apartment; convenient 110th Subway and L; gentlemen. Apartment 28.

110TH ST., 2011 7TH AV.—Large, handsome furnished room; sunny room; all conveniences; two gentlemen or couple; board optional; excellent opportunity.

120TH ST., 127 WEST—Beautiful room (2) for gentlemen; private Jewish family; exceptional opportunity.

127TH ST., 127 WEST—Established doctor's or dentist's office; board optional; private family.

128D ST., 128 WEST—Nicely furnished large front room for two; elegant location; telephone; references.

128D ST., 220 WEST—Room for gentlemen; private house; all conveniences.

128D ST., 308 WEST—Large, comfortable room; every convenience; for two; private house; telephone.

128D ST., 145 WEST—Elegantly furnished room, en suite or single; Levittown; references.

129TH ST., 129 WEST—Furnished room; board; running water; homelike; phone; balcony; two adults.

129TH ST., 160 WEST—Two comfortable connecting rooms; for gentlemen; near Subway; references exchanged.

137TH ST., 212 WEST—Nicely furnished large room for two; good location; near cars.

137TH ST., 535 WEST—Very choice room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; telephone.

CENTRAL PARK WEST 428—Single room; running water; bath; near 104th St. L station; private family; price, \$3 per week. Dyon.

MADISON AV., 74—Private bath; breakfast optional.

MURRY AV., 810—Unfurnished or furnished large airy rooms, each with private bath, steam heat, electric light; table board if desired.

SCHOOL OFFICIAL KILLS HIS WIFE AND HIMSELF

Aged Hackensack Man's Mind Affected by Long Illness.

USES TWO PISTOLS FOR DEED

Mr. and Mrs. Terhune, Left Alone in House, Agreed to Die Together, the Police Say.

Special to The New York Times.
HACKENSACK, May 3.—In a moment of despondency brought on by long illness, John Terhune, Superintendent of Public Schools in Bergen County, shot and killed his wife and then himself at their residence in Bergen Street, this city, to-day. The police believe the aged couple agreed to die together.

Mr. Terhune and his wife were a devoted couple. For two years his husband, who was fifty-nine years of age, had been suffering from rheumatism and severe headaches, from which he could get no relief, and which at last had prevented him from attending to the duties of his office. His wife, from watching over her suffering husband, was undermined in health and well nigh an invalid herself. She was three years her husband's junior.

The double tragedy was enacted in a small bedroom on the second floor of the Terhune residence. Mr. Terhune and his wife were alone in the house at the time. It was shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon when the neighborhood was aroused by the sound of three shots fired in rapid succession. Mrs. Amy Beiding, the nearest neighbor, sent her servant to the Educational Hall to notify William Terhune, the youngest son of the dead couple, who attended to his father's office during his illness.

The son upon reaching the house found the front door locked and gained entrance to the house by forcing a back door. On reaching the bedroom he saw his mother's body lying across the bed. One bullet had penetrated her heart and another had entered the right side of her chest near the breast bone. At her feet on the floor was the body of the husband. He was shot through the heart.

When Coroner Pell and Lees made an examination of the bodies it was found that, while the husband had been shot with the 44-calibre revolver found on the floor, the bullets which had put an end to the woman's life were from a smaller weapon. Later the police found a 32-calibre revolver on a dresser in the room.

The School Superintendent had been confined to his bed for several weeks and was up for the first time after his illness this morning. He had breakfast with his wife and their youngest son, Wilbur, at 9 o'clock.

Go down to Educational Hall, and I will join you before long," said Mr. Terhune to the son after breakfast. The latter had not been half an hour away when the shooting occurred.

It was the opinion of all who knew Mr. Terhune that the suffering he had undergone, and the attendant loss of his health, was the cause of his mental depression. For some time Mr. Terhune had been moody. Only a couple of weeks ago he said to a friend:

"I cannot stand this much longer. In addition to my other troubles I feel that I am falling mentally. I would be far better dead."

Mr. Terhune had been County Superintendent of Public Schools for nineteen years. His wife was Miss Elizabeth Hall. They had three sons, Wilbur, John B. and Warren J. The latter is a senior Lieutenant of the United States Navy, and at present an instructor in physics and chemistry at Annapolis.

CABBY'S CHASE AFTER WOMAN

Her Check Bad, He Says—Tells His Tale Chronologically.

William P. O'Connell, the Astoria cabman, had Anna T. Rowland arrested yesterday afternoon after a mad cab race up Lexington Avenue.

O'Connell said that she gave him a worthless check for \$5 on Tuesday. The stylishly dressed young woman said that she lived at 20 West Twenty-first Street, and that she was twenty-eight years old.

She said she thought that the check was good.

Thus spoke the cab driver:

"April 28, she takes me cab, an' I drives her to a Sixt Avenue store. She went in two hours what I takes her stand to wait for her. She goes out another, an' leaves me on the stand."

"May 2, I sees her in another cab on Broadway. I chases her. I stops her. She gives me a check for \$5. It is on a bank at 41 Wall Street. The check is phony."

"May 3, 9 o'clock, I sees her sittin' in a cab on Twenty-first Street. 'Hold on,' she says, 'somethin' to her driver, and the other cab calls away up Lexington Avenue. They are drivin' to outrun me."

"Ole Bink me horse, he is on, too. He settles down for the race. I holds him in because I knows the wind of the other horse is short. 'Thirty-first Street,' they are gainin' on me. 'Thirty-seventh they are weakenin'. Forty-second, I've got 'em. Arrist on, policeman, an' I is did."

Hope to Pay Debt of \$23,000.

The Colored Men's Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at 232 and 234 West Fifty-third Street, is planning to hold a jubilee mass meeting in Carnegie Hall next Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock when the officers hope to be able to announce the payment of the indebtedness of the branch, which is now about \$23,000.

Bishop Potter, Bishop Alexander Walters, the Rev. Dr. R. C. MacArthur, the Rev. Dr. S. C. McKim, and Brooklyn T. Washington have volunteered to speak.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10c. a line; 2c. a line; 7c. a line; 7 words to line.

COACHMAN—Excellent reference in care horse and carriage; married; 15 years in business; excellent driver; can seat. Hattery, 154 East 48th St.

HOUSEWORK—Japanese, honest, speaks English; excellent references. Tel. 11 Concord St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—By young man, 18, high school graduate, German-American, as office assistant; references. S. R. 144 East 107th St.

RAILWAY SUPPLIES—Advertiser desires confidentially to sell or lease a large stock of railway supplies in Dominion of Canada; knows the territory thoroughly. Railway, Box 309 Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER—Young man, experienced in all general business, excellent references. Tel. 226 East 7th St.

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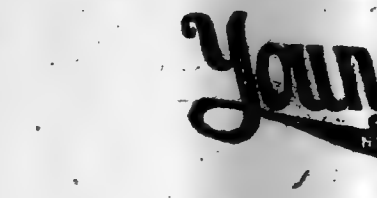


If you ever could tell before a season starts, just what was going to sell best in suits, the clothing business would beat a get-rich-quick concern. But there is such difference in taste that clothiers doing a large business must provide for all sorts and conditions of men; and have everything any of them might want. We believe that in our Spring suits we've come pretty near doing that.

\$16 to \$38.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
252 342 1260
opposite near opposite
City Hall Union Square Greeley Square

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
252 342 1260
opposite near opposite
Warren st. 13th st. 32nd st.



May 4th.

The Young label in your hat certifies to whom it may concern that you pay enough for hats to get as good as there is, and that you don't pay too much for what you get. Derbies and Soft Hats \$3.00 and \$4.00.

199 Broadway, near Day St.
605 Broadway, near Houston.
849 Broadway, near 14th St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

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You never can tell when you'll run into a rain. But if you

"All the News That's
Fit to Print."

The New York Times

VOL. LIV...NO. 17,268.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1905.—SIXTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Fair; warmer; showers on
Saturday.

DUNNE REFUSES TO ASK GOVERNOR FOR TROOPS

Chicago Mayor Looks to Local
Force to Check Riots.

DISORDER STILL RAMPANT

Mobs Patrolling Streets and Shooting
Indiscriminately—One Woman
Wounded.

Special to The New York Times.
CHICAGO, May 4.—Although rioting and bloodshed continue with unabated fury in the streets of Chicago, Gov. Deneen refuses to call out the State troops until Mayor Dunne or Sheriff Barrett acknowledges that the local forces are unable to cope with the strike.

The Mayor and the Sheriff still contend that they will be able to handle the situation and restore order, but the rioting and indiscriminate shooting continue.

To-day a woman was shot. The victim was Mrs. W. Claret. She had no part in the strike disturbances, but was attending to her household duties in her flat, at 132 Twenty-eighth Street, when some one in a mob below fired a shot through a window. The bullet shattered the window pane, and wounded the woman in the neck. The shooting was the result of an attack upon several non-union negro teamsters.

Otto Keith, a non-unionist, who was being pursued by a mob, fell under a trolley car and received severe injuries. In his efforts to evade the mob Keith boarded a swiftly moving street car, but was pushed from the step by the conductor. He ran behind the street car directly in the path of another moving in the opposite direction. In vain he turned and tried to get off the way. Scores of men stood in his way, and the on-coming car struck him, knocking him down and cutting his head before the mob could do him further injury. Policemen came to his rescue.

More negro strike breakers arrived from the South to-day, big fellows, all armed with black canes. The feeling against strikers here has been growing so that the Employers' Association decided to-day to stop the practice and recruit its strike breakers at home.

Mayor Dunne's objection to calling out troops is based on the belief that the appearance of soldiers, either State or National, would be the signal for more serious outbreaks. It is believed that it would result in a strike on one or both of the street car systems, and a dozen other unions are only waiting for some such excuse to take up the cause of the teamsters.

Sheriff Barrett says he will take active control of the strike situation to-morrow morning. So much pressure has been brought to bear on him and on Mayor Dunne by business men that Sheriff Barrett has been forced to take the lead in the effort to restore order. Two hundred Deputy Sheriffs were sworn this afternoon at the office of Sheriff Barrett and it is expected that 2,000 more will have been enrolled by to-morrow evening.

The Chicago Clearing House Association this afternoon adopted sweeping resolutions declaring that the riots in the streets were constantly increasing in fury and had gone beyond the civil power of the city and the country to control. It was therefore the opinion of the members of the Clearing House that the State troops should be at once called out.

Mayor Dunne for three hours this afternoon rode through the downtown streets in a buggy, and on his return to the City Hall declared he believed the police were fully able to cope with the trouble.

W. D. Mason, President of the National organization of street car men, after looking into the situation, to-night ordered all members of the street car men's union to quit their work. He was under agreement, he declared, with the Union League of Chicago, and this agreement would not be broken.

The number of injured in to-day's rioting was about the same as that of the last two days. About thirty or forty men have been cared for at various hospitals, and more are fully as many more who have received medical attendance and whose names are not known to the police.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 4.—At the close of a long conference, the board of directors of the Illinois State Police, which is a committee of ten Chicago business men, the prospects of the militia being called into action to suppress the rioting seem imminent. It was said in the Governor's office that Mayor Dunne had made the situation well in hand, and that no troops were needed.

LINER A WEEK IN ICE PACK.
One Vessel Forced to Land Montreal Passengers at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 4.—The Allan Line steamer Buenos Ayres, from Glasgow for Montreal, arrived here to-day and landed 300 passengers, having been unable to reach her destination owing to ice. The steamer was held for a week in an ice pack off Cape Ray.

A change of wind last Tuesday released the vessel, but the ice was coming out of the Gulf so fast that after steaming forty miles, she was forced to head for Halifax.

While in the ice the Allan liner sighted the wreck of the Dominion Line, the Montcalm, from Liverpool, and the Dominion, also from Liverpool.

WRECKED ON ICEPACK; WALK.
Castaways, Thirty-four Miles Out from
Nome, Reported Safe.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The War Department has received a report from Master Glassford at Seattle, in charge of the Alaskan telegraph service, announcing that four men who were blown to sea in a disabled launch off Nome on April 26 and jammed in an ice pack have landed at Solomon Island about thirty-four miles from Nome, and are making their way ashore over the ice, all well.

The War Department has directed the commanding officer at Fort Davis, N. M., to make every possible effort to reach the men. A launch, fitted out by private parties, left on Tuesday night to search.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

NEW YELLOW FEVER CASES.

Delay on Canal Work Feared, Owing
to Bad Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, May 4.—The dreaded appearance of yellow fever on the Isthmus of Panama is regarded in official quarters as likely to hinder progress during the summer on canal work.

A telegram received at the War Department to-day from Gov. Davis, at Panama, stated that Robert R. West of this city, Deputy Auditor for the Canal Commission; N. M. Barrett, and Charles Leach of the Engineer Department, were down with the fever and in the hospital.

The inefficiency of the plans and work done by the former commission in pushing sanitation of the canal zone is becoming daily more apparent. Secretary Taft and the new commission are making every effort to provide against epidemic conditions and to secure protection for the thousands of men who soon will be employed.

The new patients are of a class of employees regarded as intelligent and competent to observe all rules of hygiene and to follow closely the well-established methods of protection against the fever.

Recent reports from the isthmus show that conditions are abnormal, owing to almost a year famine and to bad weather. It is believed that the conditions will improve steadily, and that the American colonists are going through their worst experience.

Within a few weeks the new water supply system, bringing pure mountain water into Panama, will be in operation. When the city is paved with vitrified brick and secured it will be the cleanest city in the tropics.

SHOWER OF ROCK IN BRONX.

Heavy Blast Shatters Windows and
Scars Flat Dwellers.

A heavy blast in an excavation on the northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Brown Place, the Bronx, last night came high to demolish a flat house across the street.

The foreman, Tony Utano, has not been seen since the blast was set off.

The blast was followed by a shower of rocks and stones, which fell for several hundred feet about the site of the excavation. The explosion caused the destruction of the window of the first-floor apartment in the tenement house, occupied by Mrs. Henry Wilkie. She was sitting in the window with her two children when the stone fell over her head, carrying with it the glass and shattering broken glass all about her.

At the same time a large stone fell into the kitchen of Mrs. John Harvey, who occupies the second floor, striking the ceiling and shattering all the dishes. Another fragment, which required several men to remove, sailed in through the window on the third floor and caused injury to the arm of a woman, Mrs. John Grubert, who occupies the apartment.

The hardness of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and St. Ann's Avenue, which was passing, was struck in the left leg by a piece of stone and had to have his injuries dressed at a neighboring drug store.

AUNT HELD AS KIDNAPPER.

Left Home with Three-Year-Old Nephew
—Arrested in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, May 4.—Mrs. Elizabeth Feinberg of Chicago was arrested here to-day on the charge of kidnapping her three-year-old nephew from the home of his mother, Mrs. Charles Kemens, in New York City. Mrs. Feinberg has been visiting Mrs. Kemens and was on her way home.

The child is with her.

Mrs. Kemens of 8-10 New Bowery made the complaint on which Inspector O'Brien telegraphed Buffalo asking for the arrest. She said she asked for an immediate return of her nephew to her home. Yesterday morning Mrs. Feinberg took her little nephew out for a walk, and Mrs. Kemens did not see them again. Mrs. Feinberg and the boy will be brought back here to-day.

CALLED TO NEW YORK CHURCH

Madison Avenue Baptist Congregation
Invites the Rev. Dr. Tupper.

Special to The New York Times.
PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—The Rev. Dr. Ker Boyce Tupper, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Seventeenth and Second Streets, at Camden, N. J., best known Baptist clergyman in this country, has been called to the pastorate of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York, formerly held by the Rev. Dr. George C. Lottman.

It is understood that the Rev. Dr. Tupper will carry with him a guarantee of \$10,000 a year, and the promise of large support in institutional work. He has not yet made up his mind whether or not he will accept the call. He declared to-day that he was decidedly averse to his position in this city, and in view of the harmony existing between him and his congregation it is not expected that he will make any change.

SALVATION ARMY GOT BOY.
Commander Booth Conducted Search
for Young Fleischmann.

There was great rejoicing last night at Salvation Army Headquarters on Fourteenth Street over the news that Leo Fleischmann, the long-lost New York boy, had been found, and would soon be at home with his parents in this city. It was said that the credit for finding the boy had been very properly given to Mrs. Eva Booth, the Commander of the Salvation Army, who had been searching for the boy ever since she heard of his disappearance.

The story was told of how Mrs. Booth had been visiting Mrs. Samuel Untermyer at Greystone when Mrs. Untermyer said that the only son of her sister, Mrs. Fleishmann, had started out for a walk and had failed to return, and suggested that an advertisement be placed in the Army's official newspaper, The War Cry, giving a description of the missing boy.

This was done and thousands of copies circulated all over the country. One of the readers of The War Cry who happened to see the advertisement wrote to Mrs. Booth telling her that a boy answering the description was on board the

METROPOLITAN TO GET 34TH STREET SUBWAY

Change in Route Makes It Un-
available for Interborough.

MOVING PLATFORM LOSES

Transit Board Stirs Up Belmont Com-
pany About Joralemon Street
Shaft and Broadway Tress.

All the cherished hopes of the moving-platform syndicate to get a franchise to build a cross-town subway through Thirty-fourth Street were killed at an executive session of the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday. It was decided instead to have a regular four-track subway through Thirty-fourth Street from Third to Eighth Avenue.

Such a plan will make the route unavailable for the Interborough, because it could not transfer with its Ninth Avenue line, the proposed route falling a cross-town block short of connection. The action of the commission therefore places Thirty-fourth Street in the hands of the Metropolitan-Pennsylvania-New Haven interests, who want the route because it will give the best possible connection between the proposed subway and the Pennsylvania Railroad station.

To make matters worse for the moving-platform syndicate, with which the Interborough Company has an arrangement for transfers from the subway and elevated lines, the Commission are determined not to give Forty-second Street for moving platforms. Secretary Burrows was instructed to notify the moving-platform syndicate that it was not to put in a bid for some less important cross-town street the board would consider the application. It developed yesterday that only one member of the board had any desire to grant a franchise for a moving platform.

The board also refused to abandon the property of the Interborough to the wishes of the Interborough when the old trouble of the open shaft in Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, came up. Acting Chief Engineer Rice was instructed to stop all warrants for further payments for work on the Interborough, until this shaft was closed and the street ready for traffic. For many months this spot has been a sore point with President Orr and Controller Grout. They said yesterday that the Interborough proposed to have the shaft removed and the street restored within nine months of the time of its sinking, but that two years had elapsed and there was no sign of better conditions. President Orr said that property owners had been forced to stop their property from the shaft and that they had suffered greatly, to say nothing of other conditions surrounding what was termed a "public nuisance."

Still another unfriendly step against the Interborough came when the subject of the trees on upper Broadway was up for discussion. Upward of 300 new trees were planted by the Interborough on Broadway after the subway work had been completed, in accordance with the contract to plant trees in place of those destroyed during the work. At the meeting yesterday it was declared that only six of the new trees are alive, and it was charged that dying trees were planted instead of trees up to contract application. This was denied by a report made by Landscape Engineer Parsons of the Park Department. The company was notified to have all of the dead trees removed and others planted.

MRS. VALENTINA MUST DIE.

Court of Pardons Refuses to Com-
mute Death Penalty.

Special to The New York Times.
TRENTON, N. J., May 4.—The Court of Pardons created considerable surprise to-day when it refused the many petitions to change the death sentence of Mrs. Anna Valentina to life imprisonment, which was pronounced by the State of New Jersey for an hour before the court, against the trial which resulted in the conviction of his client for the murder of Rosa Salza in Hackensack was rather an inquisition than a trial. One of the petitions was signed by 50 per cent of the State legislators.

Mrs. Valentina is under sentence to pay the death penalty on May 10 next. Her counsel, however, will make a last fight for her life by applying to the United States District Judge to-morrow morning for a writ of habeas corpus carrying the case to the Federal court for review.

BROKER AND HIS BRIDE SUE.

Litigation Follows Wedding in Boston
of Mr. Hale and Tessie Mooney.

BOSTON, May 4.—J. Frank Hale, a broker, who married Tessie Mooney, an actress, yesterday was now defendant in a suit for breach of contract out of the failure of Longley, Hale & Co. The plaintiff is John A. Fisher, assignee and trustee of the firm.

Fisher seeks to have Mr. Hale enjoined from collecting the income of real estate owned by the firm. The creditors of Hale contend that they will suffer by the transfer of the property to his wife, Longley, Hale & Co. were brokers and failed a year ago.

AGIUS TO LEAVE PHILIPPINES.

Apostolic Delegate Cannot Stand
Climate—His Condition Grays.

ROME, May 4.—A cable dispatch received at the Vatican to-day states that the condition of Archbishop Agius, Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines, who has been suffering from native fever, is such that he is believed he cannot remain in Manila.

MUST PAY EX-CONDUCTOR \$2,000.

Railway Company Had Charged Him
with "Knocking Down" 66 Cents.

Special to The New York Times.
PITTSBURGH, May 4.—Damages of \$2,000 were to-day awarded to William S. Bell,

THE NINE'S POLICE BILL DEAD.

Four-Year Term for Mayor Meets
Same Fate in Senate.

ALBANY, May 4.—The Senate to-night killed the Committee of Nine bill to reorganize the New York police force, and the New York City Street Cleaning bill, both introduced by Assemblyman Francis. Motions to suspend the rules to permit their passage were voted down.

The bill extending the term of the Mayor and other elective officers of New York City from two to four years is probably dead, despite the fact that the Senate once passed it. When the bill went through early in the week it was held by a motion to reconsider. To-night a motion to take from the table the motion to reconsider was lost, and the bill still lies in the Senate.

MORTGAGE TAX PLAN PASSES.

Revised Measure Goes to Governor—
Loan Society Exemption \$5,000.

Special to The New York Times.
ALBANY, May 4.—The revised Mortgage Tax bill passed the Assembly to-day without a dissent. It provides for a tax of 50 cents on the dollar on all mortgages exceeding \$5,000 held by building and loan associations on real estate property. Provision is made for the exemption of the Metropolitan Police and the State Tax Commissioners before the measure goes to the Governor.

NIXON HALTS NIAGARA BILL.

Assembly Rules Committee, 5 to 1,
Holds Up Cassidy Plan.

Special to The New York Times.
ALBANY, May 4.—The Cassidy-Holmes bill to develop the Niagara River Power bill was defeated to-night in the Assembly Rules Committee by a vote of 5 to 1.

Speaker S. Fred Nixon of the Assembly was the one to bring about defeat. He held the bill up for two days, and the Assembly could not afford to stand for a piece of legislation that had been so generally criticized.

This is the second bill in behalf of the Lockport company which the Assembly has killed. The first was the Cassidy bill, which was defeated by a vote of 5 to 1. The Cassidy bill was introduced by Senator Cassidy of Lockport, and was supported by the Lockport company. It provided for the development of the Niagara River Power, and was defeated by a vote of 5 to 1.

DEMANDS BANK TAX REPEAL.

Governor Sends Emergency Message—
Senate Action Today.

ALBANY, May 4.—An emergency message from the Governor brought about an effort to-night for immediate passage of the bill to repeal the bank tax on the surplus of savings banks.

Ministry Leader Grady declared that both parties were pledged to this, and called for suspension of the rules. The Republicans would not consent. Their position was that they had no objection to the bill, but they would not suspend the rules to pass it. The Governor's message was read in the Assembly this afternoon. It says in part:

"Pledge to the people must faithfully be kept, and it is my duty to insist on the repeal of the bank tax on the surplus of savings banks. The Governor's message was read in the Assembly this afternoon. It says in part:

SHIFTS FRANCHISE POWER.

Assembly Overrides Mayor's Veto on
Albany Bill.

ALBANY, May 4.—The Assembly to-day passed over Mayor McClellan's veto the bill transferring power over franchises from the New York Board of Aldermen to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

TO CLOSE RAINED HOTELS.

Emergency Message From Bill for Im-
mediate Effect Through Senate.

ALBANY, May 4.—The bill introduced by Senator Albany at the request of the New York Committee of Finance to put into effect at once the new license amendment against disreputable hotels passed the Senate to-night without a dissent. The bill would close all hotels which had been licensed under the old law, and would require the license law to be applied to all hotels.

DEAD-LOCK OVER SENATOR.

Thirty Ballots Without Result in
Connecticut Assembly.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 4.—A dead-lock developed to-night in the caucus of Republican members of the Connecticut General Assembly, called to nominate a successor to the late United States Senator Orrin H. Plafie.

As the balloting progressed the result was a tie between the two candidates, and the caucus was adjourned. The result was a tie between the two candidates, and the caucus was adjourned.

FOUR FISHING BOATS MISSING.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, May 4.—Four fishing boats were to-day awarded to William S. Bell,

CHEAP GAS IS KILLED; NO SPECIAL SESSION

McCarren's Whisper Gets Brown
to Doom the 80-Cent Rate.

SIX STEVENS BILLS PASSED

Dramatic Scenes as Senate Acts—
Mayor's Power Plan Goes to
Governor.

Special to The New York Times.
ALBANY, May 4.—Eighty-cent gas for the private consumers of New York City was killed this afternoon by the vote of Senator Walker L. Brown of Oswego, in one of the most dramatic moments ever spent in the Senate chamber here.

The vote stood 25 to 23, there being 20 votes needed to pass the measure. The price had been amended from 75 to 80 cents according to caucus agreement.

The six other bills of the Stevens investigating Committee's programme, including seventy-five-cent gas for the City of New York for public use, the Mayor's power-generating plan, and the bill for a State Utilities Commission, with power to regulate prices for gas and electricity, were passed and sent to the Governor for signature.

There will be no extra session on the question of cheap gas. Gov. Higgins issued the following statement:

"Inasmuch as all the bills recommended by the committee of investigation have been passed, except the Rate bill for private consumers in New York City, and owing to the fact that the Commission bill gives power to regulate the price of gas to private consumers in the City of New York, I do not feel that the situation is such as to make it necessary to call the Legislature in extraordinary session for this purpose."

Senator Brown did not answer to his name on roll call when the Consumers Gas bill came up, for the second time, this afternoon. His absence was noted by the clerk, and his vote would have passed the bill.

While the Clerk was busy over the detailed statement of the vote, Senators McCarren and Gardner walked over to Senator Brown's desk and whispered to him. They were followed by County Chairman E. J. Ford of Oneonta, the Senator's home town. Then Senator Rains came to plead with him.

The bill was passed, and the Governor's message was read in the Assembly this afternoon. It says in part:

"The first vote taken in the morning had resulted in a 25 to 23 vote. Senator Rains moved a last-minute amendment. The bill was passed, and the Governor's message was read in the Assembly this afternoon. It says in part:

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GIVE \$1,000,000 TO SEMINARY.

McCormick Increases the Endowment
of Their Theological School.

CHICAGO, May 4.—At the banquet of the alumni of McCormick Theological Seminary to-night announcement was made that the McCormick family had added \$1,000,000 to the endowment fund of the institution.

The seminary for years has been under the care of the McCormicks. Cyrus McCormick, inventor of the reaper, having induced the school to move to Chicago from New Albany, Ind. From time to time the members of the McCormick family have given the seminary large sums of money. The Rev. James G. K. McCune, formerly President of Lake Forest University, was elected President of the seminary.

TO SEE MORSE CASE RECORDS

Hummel and Steinhardt Get Access to
Their Own Testimony.

Special to The New York Times.
BUFFALO, May 4.—Justice Kenefick, in Special Term Supreme Court, has handed down his decision on the application of counsel to be permitted to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury as far as they relate to the Dodge-Morse divorce tangle.

He denies the motion, except that he allows Abraham H. Hummel to see the minutes of his own testimony, and he allows Benjamin Steinhardt to see the minutes of Steinhardt's testimony. The minutes of the Grand Jury will be read to this Grand Jury. Otherwise the motion is in all respects denied.

RAM TOSSES A LAD TO DEATH.

Boy Was Teasing Lamb—Skull Frac-
tured by Fall.

Special to The New York Times.
LOCKPORT, May 4.—While Charles V. Lindsay, six years old, son of Frank M. Lindsay of Earl, was watching the feeding of sheep yesterday at his grandfather's farm in Newton, he threw sticks at the lamb and angered a ram. The grandfather told him to chase the ram away.

The child attempted to obey, but the ram rushed and butted him in the stomach. The child fell, and the ram's skull was fractured and he died at the General Hospital in Buffalo to-day.

LEFT DYNAMITE IN OVEN.

Farmer Finds House Gassy, Family
Dead, and Cows Crazy.

BRIDGEHAM, Mass., May 4.—James Hunter, a farmer living near here, but some dynamite with which he wanted to blow out stumps in his potato field, forgot about it and left it in the oven. The dynamite exploded, and the family was killed.

TRAINED APE BREAKS LAW.

Management Summoned Under In-
diana's Anti-Cigarette Statute.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 4.—During the performance of a trained animal show to-day, a constable served a warrant on the management because a trained ape smoked a cigarette.

The trial will be held in a Justice's court. This is the first time the enforcement of Indiana's new Anti-Cigarette law has been reported.

BELGIANS HONOR ROOSEVELT.

Diploma to be Granted by International
Congress of Sport.

BRUSSELS, May 4.—President Roosevelt is to be honored by the International Congress of Sport to assemble here on June 9 under patronage of King Leopold. He was nominated for an Olympic diploma at a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Congress held here to-day. The award will be made at the opening day ceremonies when King Leopold will be the guest of honor.

Similar awards will be made for distinguished services to the Olympic movement for aeronautic inventions and to Dr. Hansen for army exploration. It is expected that the record from every nation in the world will attend.

300 WHITECAP INDICTMENTS.

Sheriff and Legislator Among Accused
Men in Mississippi.

Special to The New York Times.
JACKSON, Miss., May 4.—The Federal Grand Jury to-day returned indictments against 300 citizens of Franklin County on the charge of whitecapping. The specific charge is that the citizens had conspired to intimidate the Government by the use of force and threats.

Some of the parties indicted are among the most prominent citizens of Franklin County, among the number being Dr. A. M. Newman, Sheriff of the county, and D. P. Butler, member of the Legislature from Franklin County.

TWO LIEUTENANTS DROWNED.

Fourth Infantry Officers Lost on
Philippine Lake.

MANILA, May 3.—First Lieutenants Juan A. Boyle and Charles L. Woodcock, both of the Fourth Infantry, were drowned yesterday while sailing on Laguna Lake.

Boyle was born in Maryland and was twenty-eight years old. He was appointed from Nebraska. Second Lieutenant Woodcock was born in New York and was twenty-five years old. He was appointed from Nebraska. He entered service in April, 1898, and was promoted to First Lieutenant on Dec. 10, 1898.

MISSING AFTER SALE.

Sailing Parties Reported in Trouble—
Many Small Boats Wrecked.

Special to The New York Times.
NEW ROCHELLE, May 4.—A sudden gale, blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour, which came up at noon to-day, caused great damage to small boats along the Sound, and left to-night the

BELMONT PARK OPEN. METROPOLITAN A TIE

40,000 See Sysonby and Kage
King Divide the Big Parse.

COURSE A MARVEL OF BIGNESS

Mr. Belmont Watches His Nanny
Win the First Race—Fiddle
May Fool the Multitude.

Forty thousand people journeyed to the plains of Hempstead yesterday to see for the first time the newest and the biggest thing in the world of racing—Belmont Park, the successor and heir of bantam Morris Park, known and loved by every man and woman to whom sport is anything more than a name or a hobby.

He denies the motion, except that he allows Abraham H. Hummel to see the minutes of his own testimony, and he allows Benjamin Steinhardt to see the minutes of Steinhardt's testimony. The minutes of the Grand Jury will be read to this Grand Jury. Otherwise the motion is in all respects denied.

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MAY 1955

post setting against the others was to 1 against Wotan, 12 to 1 each against Jacquin and Dolly Spanker, 35 to 1 each against the Rowe entry, Oxford, and Santa Catalina, and 20 to 1 each against the 11 other 11-manist. Of the two horses trained by James McLaughlin, Oxford and Race King, Oxford was the trainer's choice. There was a steady support for Race King, though, and from top price of 20 to 1 he was backed down to 10 to 1 at the close.

The race was started at the mile pole in the back stretch, and almost directly opposite the grandstand. Santa Catalina and the horses lined up in Santa Catalina on the rail, Ormonde's Right next to her, and

In this race Dromedary, ridden by Stone, and Bonfire, ridden by Dehlin, fell at the first jump, but neither jockey was hurt. Dromedary, who had been in his time, also ran in the race, but seemed to find the turns to the right more difficult to negotiate than he had run out repeatedly, and finally, refusing to make the right turn, simply jumped over the fence from the steeplechase track and was pulled out of the race. Summaries:

STEEPLECHASE.—Belmont Park Inaugural, for three-year-olds and upward, six furlongs, straight.

NT PARK.

Bill Curtis, 110, Burns, 20-1, 7-1, ... 10 11 11
Queen Belle, 108, Crummins, 50-1, 10-12 12 12
Time 2:25. Start 2:40. Won 2:56. Placed
same. Winner, Ch. g. aged, by F. A. J.
Genevieve. Owner, F. Farrell. Trainer, E. J.
Weir.

IN THE BETTING RINGS.

**More Bookmakers Than Ever Seen
at an American Race Track.**

More bookmakers than ever were oc-
cupied in their vocation on an Ameri-
can race track in the two betting rings

16 INSURANCE MEN ARRESTED

Are Charged with a Conspiracy to Advance Rates in Iowa.

CLINTON, Iowa, May 4. — Proceeding

Attorney Miller to-night caused the arrest of sixteen special agents of fire and accident insurance companies operating in Iowa, charged with a conspiracy to advance rates.

The agents are accused of attempting to fix rates at a level higher than the market would bear.

post betting against the others was to 1 against 10, 12 to 1, each against the others. The favorite was Joseph and Dolly Spanker, 15 to 1, each against the others. Oxford and Santa Catalina, and from 20 to 1 up to 100 to 1 against the others. Of the two horses trained by James McLaughlin, Oxford and Race King, Oxford was the trainer's choice. There was a steady support for Race King, though, and from top price of 20 to 1 he was backed down to 20 to 1 at the post.

The race was started at the mile pole in the back stretch, and almost directly opposite the grandstand. At the post the horses lined up with Santa Catalina on the rail, Ormonde's Right next to her, and

th	Blender, 115, W. Davis, 7-1, 2-1.	8	3	2
ch	Oliany Crownmill, 133, Green, 100-140-16.	5	2	2
th	Regal, 118, Shaw, 7-1, 9-5.	5	4	3
ch	Admiral, 115, O'Neil, 11-10.	4	3	1
th	Prince Hamburg, 113, Hildebrand,			
ch	4-1, 7-2.	4	5	5
th	Admiral, 115, O'Neil, 11-10.	4	5	5
ch	Her Majesty, 108, Romanelli, 40-115-17.	7	7	7
th	Time-1:13. Start fair. Won driving,			
ch	same. Winner ch. c. 3 years, by Hastings			
th	Belinda. Owner, August Belmont. Trainer,			
ch	J. Joyce.			
th	DWARF RACE.—For two-year-olds; four or			
ch	a half furlongs.			
th	Veronese, 115, D. O'Connor, 12-1.	5	4	1
ch	Merry Boy, 115, Shaw, 9-2, 4-1.	4	3	1

The Belmont Park race course yesterday was the least estimate of their number being 300. These included eighty members of the Metropolitan Turf Association who crowded the first ring, and the remainder stand while in the second line behind them were 100 non-members, or, as the terms are in ring parlance, "hackers," without the right to bet. The numerous group of the lesser lights known collectively as "hardlurs," in the ring parlance, were in the third line, and the makers handled the bets of the holdovers crowd which sought the cheaper line closure.

On all accounts the betting was not excessively heavy, but a great volume of money passed through the rings, greater than in any other pari-mutuel track.

Washable Norfolk Suits in all varieties of
linens, fancy checked and striped cottons,

khaki, crash and drills;
7 to 16 yrs.....\$5.00, \$5.50 & \$6.00

60-62 West 23d Street.

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[illegible]

SEE BELMONT OPENING

Society Turns Out En Masse in Gala Dress and Spirits.

WOMEN BRAVE SHARP WIND

Wraps Made Necessary by the Weather Mar the Display of Handsome Spring Toilets.

Society went en masse to Belmont Park yesterday. It crowded the commodious clubhouse and occupied a good portion of the grandstand in boxes belonging to the different members of the turf club. There never has been a more brilliant assemblage at any race meet. So many of the fashionables are now in the neighborhood that it seemed like a great home party.

The weather alone was a bit unkind, and was detrimental to the display of handsome gowns, which had been donned for the occasion. Owing to the sudden coming of a sharp wind from the north, wraps were everywhere in requisition, and even before the Metropolitan many women had left the boxes and verandas to take refuge in the rooms of the clubhouse. The majority of the wraps were of light material, but, notwithstanding, many of the bravest remained in their places out of doors until the last race was run. Mrs. Clarence Mackay, knowing the fickleness of Long Island weather, had brought with her a large ermine cape, and she looked extremely comfortable while others were shivering.

The Alken contingent, led by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., was in its element. Mrs. Hitchcock, as usual, was everywhere—in the clubhouse one moment, another on the grandstand, then again in the paddock where, on account of the cold, few women ventured. However, with all the crowd, there was so much room to move around and so many places to visit that the day was passed as much in inspection as in enjoying the racing.

The betting, as far as the women were concerned, was light. There had been some enthusiasm about Tanya and Beladame, and when the first was withdrawn society bet rather heavily on the second. The victory of Blandy put everyone in a good humor and evoked the most enthusiasm.

There was no difficulty in getting money to the bookmakers, however, notwithstanding the warning about the employment of commissionaires. Then, when the winners were called, the women willingly undertook the placing of bets, and the Hemstead Meadow set, headed by Mrs. Hitchcock and Mrs. Maxwell Stevens, went down by the paddock to reconnoitre.

From town nearly every one came in automobiles. There were comparatively few drags, and the majority of these arrived a little after 2 o'clock. The autos arrived in a continuous procession until the bugle sounded for the first race. The cars drove around by the grand stand entrance, and then into the semicircle, depositing their passengers at the porte cochere entrance of the clubhouse and going out to a field beyond.

The drags had a long-sweep of the park and passed by the club, stopping in the parking space to the left of a wide field adjacent to the track. Several of the coaching parties had arranged to have luncheon served on their coaches in the open, and the ladies in wraps and hats, men in overcoats and park of cold meats and drinks in the chilly atmosphere, trying to look as if they enjoyed it. Two or three of the parties, including those on the coach of which Mrs. B. B. Haggins, host, had luncheon served in the clubhouse, where over a hundred tables had been reserved. It had been intended to have luncheon out on the veranda on the third floor, but at fresco meals were not as comfortable as was anticipated.

Among the first arrivals were August Belmont and party, and Harry Payne Whitney and party. With Mr. Belmont were Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies and Mrs. John Mackay. In the box adjoining Mr. August Belmont were Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont and guests. These included the Earl and Countess of Suffolk (Miss Daisy Lettice), Mrs. Charles Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Eddy, Mrs. McCrery, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett Kip, P. A. B. Widener, and T. Roosevelt-Roosevelt. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Miss Vanderbilt were with Mr. Whitney.

In one box were Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Kane. They were the centre of attraction, both hearing and receiving the end of congratulations on their recent wedding. Here were also Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Mrs. William R. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mrs. Maxwell Stevenson, Miss Evelyn Parsons, Fred Beach, Mrs. Arthur Iselin, looking very pretty in their mourning. Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. Hadden, Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mrs. Marie Kuntis, Mrs. Havemeyer Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Mrs. Charles G. Peters, Miss Fellows, and Mrs. Marion Story.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay were in the same box, but they did not wait until the end of the meeting, leaving before the Metropolitan was run. James Henry Smith had a party in a box adjoining Mrs. Mackay. Among his guests were Mr. and Mrs. Rhineclaud Stewart and Mrs. John A. Burden, Jr.

One of the brides of the near future, Miss Mabel Macafee, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Haggins. With their party was Lewis Butler Preston, who is to marry Mabel Macafee on May 18. Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Lydie occupied one of the rear boxes in the same row with Mr. and Mrs. R. Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beckman, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Miller, and Mr. Bulkeley, the brother of August Belmont.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard. With Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who arrived quite early in a fast motor, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont were the guests of Col. and Mrs. William Jay. With Mrs. Belmont were Mrs. Cowdin was Miss Nordica in a wonderful creation of blue and white, which was hidden partially by a large automobile coat.

From Philadelphia came Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Widener, Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goeltz, and the Wideners in their box. Mrs. Goeltz being in black, with a great hat trimmed with ostrich plumes.

The Hon. Hugo Baring and Lady Baring were also among the guests in one of the boxes. Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Lorrillard had a party from Tuxedo. Miss Kane, Miss Kent and Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter also represented Tuxedo colony. From Staten Island were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander.

According to the weather, the tendency was to be moving around and it was raining. The first coaching party to arrive was that of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. V. Horton. With them was Mrs. Barger-Wallach, in rose color and a great hat of the same shade. Mrs. Martin Stoddard in blue. Frederick J. Young and Cecil Cecil in the party of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould were Gen. and Mrs. Henry L. Burnett. Ledyard Blair drove the distance from the Metropolitan Club. Among his guests were Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Talmage, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. McLane Van Ingen, Miss Knowlton, William Williams, and William Maurice.

Stuart Duncan drove from his residence. Among his guests were Mr. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Pope, Miss Louise Herick, and Franklin J. Plummer. T. Towar Bates had the southern coach, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Boudouine drove down a party of their friends. The Venture was one of the last coaches to arrive. The whip was Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, while Munson Morris was his host. Among the guests were Mrs. Lantier Norrie, Mrs. James E. Kernochan, Mrs. Preston Morris, Mrs. R. B. R. Bourne, Judge and Mrs. Truax, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Rayne Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Siegel, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Fellows, Mr. and Mrs. Rose, and Mr. and Mrs. Waterbury.

Many Superb Gowns. Clubhouse, Resplendent with Color, Presents Brilliant Scene. The cold weather necessitating wraps at the opening of the Belmont Park race course did not prevent the display of some superb toilets in the clubhouse or other protected areas. Among the prominent women whose gowns were marked were:

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont—Gown of light blue tulle and large hat of brown chiffon, with a shaded ostrich plume in blue. Mrs. Perry Belmont—Rose cloth and white lace with a great bow of shaded rose-colored ribbon. Mrs. Charles Marshall—Gown and hat with a great bow of shaded rose-colored ribbon.

The Countess of Suffolk—Black gown and hat and necklace of pearls. Mrs. Charles Marshall—Gown of apple green and white lace, a very large hat of lace, trimmed all around with feathers.

Mrs. Frederick Eddy—Purple gown, with hat of black with ostrich feathers. Mrs. W. Rhineclaud Stewart—Blue and white gown, with large hat of blue and white. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.—Black gown, with large hat of black and white. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney—Maude and white gown, with a large hat, covered with purple and blue feathers.

Mrs. Natica River—Rose-colored cloth gown, with large hat, trimmed with red roses. Mrs. Kernochan—Costume of cerise and black, with white ostrich plume. Mrs. Sidney Smith—Cerise cloth gown with white ostrich plume.

Mrs. Edmond L. Baylies—Blue and lavender gown, with large hat of blue and lavender. Mrs. Widenor—Black chiffon gown, with round black turban. She wore a necklace of pearls.

Mrs. E. Moore Robinson—Blue and egg costume, with picture hat. Mrs. Norman Whitehouse—Maude and blue costume, with large hat of blue and white. Mrs. R. Thorne—Black costume, with large picture hat of blue and white.

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furled straightaway chute, and before it was fully unfurled it was already a name. In the paddock yesterday some one suggested that the chute be named after the owner of the inaugural winner. It happened, the winner was Blandy, and Blandy's owner is August Belmont.

Now Mr. Belmont already has the track named after him, and Blandy's victory, besides, brought him three silver cups. Obviously it would not do to call the chute the Belmont chute. When the matter was brought to Mr. Belmont's attention he said that he hadn't heard that the chute was to be named at all. "But," he added, "that's an excellent suggestion. Why not call it the Belmont chute? That would be fine, wouldn't it?" Blandy's chute it probably will be, as the matter was favorably discussed in the clubhouse.

When the train crowds first began to arrive, before 1 o'clock, and every track was crowded to the autocannon limit, it was the track and the new things about it that demanded all attention. Weights, ages, jockeys, and past performances were temporarily forgotten. Fine, great, grand, very superior, wonderful, magnificent, marvelous, were the adjectives that poured out, according to the racers' cast of mind. The great track, with its stands overwhelmed his eye. Few sat down to look for the paddock. There was partial exploration of their surroundings.

As soon, however, as the normal mind began to assert itself the critical found flaws in the arrangements. Getting into the grandstand inclosure, many naturally began to look for the paddock. Naturally, also, naturally, as in all the nearby tracks, to the right they walked, for the new park is one of magnificent distances, until they came not to the paddock but to the field, which in all other tracks is to the left. There the "pokers" were equally mixed up when they looked for the field. Everything was on the wrong side, and the racers threw up their hands in despair.

The management explains the reversal of the direction of running by saying that the resulting courses fulfill racing requirements as to the direction of the sun's rays. Besides the English turn permits at Belmont Park more advantageous location of the buildings. There is no doubt that the arrangement affects the spectators of the clubhouse a splendid view of the finish. The field, moreover, took a decided dislike for the paddock. The rail very picturesque as a truce, but effectively hiding about a furlong of the stretch.

Of course the high wind add the cool air tended to make all observers hypercritical. Even the sight of Capt. Woodbury Kane, who wore a nice new flat cap, and who had his horse and his bride with him, caused only a temporary wave of good humor.

In a group on the clubhouse lawn were Commodore Frederick G. Bourne, Secretary George Cornack, and a number of members of the New York Yacht Club. When the Metropolitan was started the wind was at its highest and the horses had to run right into it going up the back stretch.

That's pretty tough on some of them," said a yachtsman, "why don't they run 'em four furlongs to windward and return."

The "financial concourse" is what the publicity agent of the Belmont Park called the betting ring. It is a dignified rout, which for its appearance really deserves something better than "ring," but the financial operations conducted are strikingly similar to those of the other race tracks. The bookmakers were arranged in a semicircle, the members of the Metropolitan Turf Association having the superior location of the inside ring.

The bars were up officially on women bettors, who were obliged to confide their bets to the clerks, who in turn passed the bets, brothers, and escorts. Nevertheless, many women journeyed to the track without such impediment and had no trouble in making their bets. The clerks who obligingly placed their money, for a commission.

It must have been an easy day at the District Attorney's office yesterday, for three of Mr. Jerome's staff, Assistant District Attorney Leonard, and Corriegan, watched the third race from the club lawn, all standing on one bench.

The Belmont gold plate, valued at \$1,000, which with other rewards of speed and endurance will go to the winner of the thirty-ninth Belmont, to be run on May 24, will be the property of the early races on the lawn in front of the grandstand. The rich plate was in a silk-lined plume and was guarded by a special policeman.

PAST METROPOLITANS. Winners of the Old-st of the Great Spring Handicaps.

The Metropolitan Handicap, in name, and it may be said in fact, too, as the race has existed as a handicap since 1880, is the oldest of the great Spring handicaps for horses three years old and upward run in the East, the original of the race having been run by the Great Metropolitan, four years before the Suburban Handicap was instituted. The fixture in the running this year has been continued through the existence of two great and famous race courses, and the race has been run by the Metropolitan, the oldest and greatest race course in the world, the history of the race going back to the best days of old Jerome Park, through the fifteen years that Morris Park was a race course, and finding new home at Belmont Park—a more important and more popular turf fixture than it ever was before.

As a mile handicap the record of the race is as follows:

Year	Winner	Age	Sex	Time	Value
1887	Vols	3	h	1:42.20	\$4,200
1888	Bowling	3	h	1:42.20	\$4,200
1889	Philomena	3	h	1:42.20	\$4,200
1890	Edenport	3	h	1:42.20	\$4,200
1891	Benjamin	3	h	1:42.20	\$4,200
1892	Arsenal	3	h	1:42.20	\$4,200
1893	Quadrant	3	h	1:42.20	\$4,200
1894	Irish Lad	3	h	1:42.20	\$4,200

LEGAL DEATH FOR NEGRO. Youth in South Carolina Convicted of Attack on Girl.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 4.—William Johnson, a negro seventeen years old, was convicted to-day of an attack on an eighteen-year-old girl in Orangeburg County.

His victim will be a cripple for life. Death sentence was imposed.

Gen. Kearny's Children Reunited. Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., May 4.—The disagreement which has existed for some time between the daughters of the late Gen. John Kearny, because of which the family has been unable to reunite, has come to an end. The brother, Gen. John Watts Kearny, arrived at Cape May, and to-day there was a family reunion. After a most cheerful and successful day, accompanied by the Marchioness, left Cape May.

Steinway Tunnel Enabling Act. ALBANY, May 4.—The Senate to-night passed a bill of Senator Raines which Mr. Marks declared would permit the use of the Steinway tunnel route between New York and Brooklyn without giving a franchise. Senator Marks, however, halted the measure with a motion to reconsider the vote.

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THE "KAHLER" SHOES

make walking a pleasure instead of pain, and shod with them you may stand all day without fatigue.

Comfort and style are combined in their "modified toe" lasts with high-arched instep.

Men's Shoes \$5.00 up. Women's \$4.50 up.

DR. P. KAHLER & SONS.

Surgeon Chiropodists. (Established 1863.)

ONLY STORE, 928-930 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA'S GAS FIGHT.

Opposition to Deal with the United Company Brings Results.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—The strong opposition to the leasing of the city gas plant to the United Gas Improvement Company has caused a halt in the proceedings for at least ten days. 26th chambers of City Councils to-day adopted a resolution directing the Committee on Finance of Councils to advise the city on the subject of the lease. That made the city of Philadelphia that bids for leasing the gas works will be received until Monday, May 16, each bid to be accompanied by a certified check for \$250,000.

Mayor Weaver to-day sent a special message to Councils on the subject of the gas lease. In it he said it would be most imprudent to pass the proposed ordinance extending the lease seventy-five years for \$250,000.

Thomas Dolan, President of the United Gas Improvement Company, to-day denied the allegation in the affidavit read by Robert Dorman in the Academy of Music yesterday that the Ridgway Syndicate was bribed to withdraw its offer to lease the city in 1897 when the lease to the United Gas Improvement Company was under consideration. William F. Harty and other ex-members of the syndicate also denied Mr. Dorman's charge.

HERRICK ON BAD GOVERNMENT

Remedy with People, Who Should Hold Unfaithful Officers to Account.

The Brooklyn Democratic Club met last night in a commemorative celebration of the life and public services of Horatio Seymour. D. Cady Herrick was the principal speaker. After declaring that President Roosevelt, ex-President Cleveland, and William Jennings Bryan were the greatest figures in public life to-day, because of the insistence of their personal life, Mr. Herrick said that the Democratic Party to succeed must have convictions and the courage of these convictions.

"There is no doubt," he said, "that those who own public corporations are by debauchery and the debasing of public officials doing more to create a sentiment in favor of public ownership than all the propaganda of newspapers, orators, and teachers."

"That's pretty tough on some of them," said a yachtsman, "why don't they run 'em four furlongs to windward and return."

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ALUMNI LOYAL TO TECH.

Strong Protest Against Institute Being Merged with Harvard.

Special to The New York Times. BOSTON, May 4.—Alumni of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology crowded Huntington Hall to-night to discuss the proposed merger of the Institute with Harvard University, as to the wisdom of which the Faculty and Executive Committee of the Institute are equally divided. The discussion developed an overwhelming sentiment against the merger, although no vote was taken.

The plan was advocated by President Pritchett, Eben S. Draper of Hopedale, and J. R. Freeman. The speakers in opposition were Thomas J. Livermore, Dean A. E. Burton, and J. S. Munroe.

Enjoins "The Prince Consort." Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court yesterday granted a temporary injunction restraining Theodore A. Liebler and others from presenting the proposed merger of the Institute with Harvard University, as to the wisdom of which the Faculty and Executive Committee of the Institute are equally divided.

YOU need pay nothing down on a Victor or an Edison machine. Pay us for the records you desire and begin paying \$1.00 a week after the machine is delivered.

You don't live too far away to take advantage of this offer

Write or call—Free concerts daily

Reasoned it out

And found a change in Food Fat Him Right.

GRAPE-NUTS.

MAN DON'T COUNT AS WASTED THE TIME HE SPENDS IN THINKING OVER HIS BUSINESS, BUT HE SEEMS TO GIVE THE SAME SORT OF CAREFUL ATTENTION TO HIMSELF AND TO HIS HEALTH.

And yet his business would be worth little without good health to care for it. A business man tells how he did himself good by carefully thinking over his physical condition, investigating to find out what was needed, and then changing to the right food.

"For some years I had been both overfed and overworked, and my food seemed to lay like lead in my stomach, producing heaviness and dullness and sometimes positive pain. Of course this rendered me more or less unfit for business, and I made up my mind that something would have to be done.

Reflection led me to the conclusion that overeating, filling the stomach with indigestible food, was responsible for many of my ailments that human flesh endures, and that I was punishing myself in that way—that was what was making me so dull, heavy, and uncomfortable. I concluded to try Grape-Nuts food to see what it could do for me.

I have been using it for some months now, and am glad to say that it has given me entire relief. I do not suffer any longer after meals, my food seems to assimilate easily and perfectly, and to do the work for which it was intended. I have regained my normal weight, and find that business is a pleasure once more—can take more interest in it, and my mind is clearer and more alert."

Wm. J. Brown, Co., Little Rock, Ark.

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B. Altman & Co.

MEN'S HOSIERY.

Assortments of silk, hile thread and cotton Half-hose for men are offered, among which may be found all of the styles and qualities most desirable for Spring and Summer wear.

This day (Friday) and Saturday, May 5th and 6th:

Half-hose of Lile Thread, fancy colored, usually sold for 50c. per pair, will be placed on sale at

35c. per pair. \$2.00 per box of six pairs.

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3

COSSACK ATROCITIES IN POLAND UNCHECKED

Ten-Year-Old Boy Slashed from
Shoulder to Waist.

SEVEN SLAIN OUTSIDE CHURCH

Day of Mourning in Warsaw for Mon-
day's Victims—Crowds Dispersed
by Troops with Whips.

WARSAW, May 4.—Great popular un-
rest continues, and it is being increased
by the wanton cruelty of the soldiers.
For instance, this afternoon a ten-year-
old boy leered at a Cossack, who pursued
him and cut him from the shoulder to the
waist with one blow of his sabre.
The Social Democrats appear to be de-
termined to enforce their manifesto pro-
claiming a general strike.
The observation of to-day, as a day of
mourning for the victims of Monday, was
general. No newspapers appeared this
morning, and practically all business and
street traffic ceased at noon.
The offices and stores were closed.
Some of the houses were barricaded. A
few merchants who tried to keep open
were visited by pickets of workmen, who
ordered them to shut their places of busi-
ness immediately.

Nearly all the street cars stopped run-
ning, and the cab service was entirely
suspended. Many cabs earlier in the
day were stopped by parties of youths,
who compelled their occupants to alight,
in some instances forcibly throwing them
out of the vehicles, and then ordered the
drivers to go home.
With the exception of a few minor dis-
turbances, however, the day passed qui-
etly. Crowds which gathered here and
there were quickly dispersed by troops
armed with whips, and several persons
were seriously injured with the whips.
Immense crowds to-day went to Bródno
Cemetery, where Monday's victims are
buried.
Crowds continue to gather around Jesus
Hospital, in Jerusalem Street, where
eleven persons have died as the result of
injuries received in the May Day distur-
bances. The people wish to prevent secret
burials by the police. A strong force of
police maintains order.

LODZ, May 4.—A terrible riot occurred
at the Church of the Holy Cross yester-
day evening.
When a number of Roman Catholics
around the edifice began singing revolu-
tionary songs a Cossack patrol came up
at a gallop and began firing into a crowd
of people huddled on the church steps.
Some of the bullets entered the sacred
edifice, striking the altar. Seven persons
were killed.

A panic inside the church followed, and
many people were injured in the rush for
the doors.
After the crowds had dispersed work-
men fell upon a member of the Secret
Police who was found alone in the streets
and he was nearly beaten to death before
he was rescued.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 4.—The papers
this morning protest against the action
of the censor in not permitting the pub-
lication of accounts of the rioting in
Poland.

All the special dispatches on the sub-
ject were suppressed, and by order of the
censor each paper printed, under a War-
saw date, a telegram saying that not
the slightest disturbance occurred there
on Easter Monday.

JEWISH SHOPS SACKED.

Anti-Semitic Excesses in Crimée—
Number of Killed Unknown.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 4.—The anti-
Semitic disorders in the Crimea were on a
larger scale than the first reports in-
dicated.
At Melitopol the people attacked the
Jews and fought a regular battle with
stones and revolvers. The few police and
the thirty soldiers in the town were pow-
erless.

When the Jews fled defeated the Chris-
tians, from noon until midnight, held a
carnival of pillage and plunder. Every
Jewish shop except two jewelry stores
was sacked, the crowd only desisting
when exhausted. The arrival of M. Trep-
off, Governor General of Taurida Prov-
ince, on the following day restored order.
The number of killed or wounded is not
given either from Melitopol or Simferopol.
At the latter place rioting against the
Jews began as the result of the cir-
culation of a story that a Jewish huck-
ster had insulted a sacred icon.

SIMFEROPOL, May 4.—There was a
succession of riots and disorders this
evening which were quelled by a squad-
ron of cavalry, who made free use of the
force of their sabres and whips.
There were also spirited conflicts be-
tween Russians and Jews. The latter,
who are in a defiant mood, several times
attacked cavalry patrols, thrusting scab-
bards between the horses' legs and dis-
mounting the riders.

PRIVATE MILITIA IN RUSSIA.

Sugar Refiner Gets Permission to Pro-
tect His Property.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 4.—The Gov-
ernment has granted permission to M.
Terechenko, rich sugar refiner of
Kieff, whose property was greatly dam-
aged by rioters in March, to organize a
militia company of one hundred and fifty
men to protect his factories and other
property.
This is the first time that the organiza-
tion of a private militia force has been
authorized in Russia.

MAKE BOMBS LIKE ORANGES.

Terrorists' Ingenuity Leads to Rus-
sian Customs Order.

NOVOROSIYSK, Caucasus, May 4.—
The Chief of the Customs Department
has issued strict orders that cases of
fruit are not to enter Russia without rigid
examination.
The order is due to the knowledge
that the revolutionists are importing hand
bombs of the form and appearance of
oranges.

RIDICULE LINEVITCH'S REPORT.

Japanese Say the Russians Quickly
Retired from Tung-hu-Siang.

TOKYO, May 4.—The Japanese ridi-
culed Gen. Linevitch's report of the ex-
pulsion of the Japanese from five posi-
tions and the occupation of Tung-hu-
Siang by the Russians on April 29.

The facts are that the Russians ef-
fected an entry into one quarter of the
town, but quickly retired on the ap-
proach of the Japanese, who hold the
place in considerable force.

PICTURES FOR COUNTRY HOUSES

Pictures especially suitable to ac-
company the artistic furnishing of
country houses, attractive subjects
in black and white and color repro-
ductions, tastefully framed, and very
moderately priced.

WILLIAM SCHAUS,
204 Fifth Avenue. Madison Square.

ROJESTVENSKY'S SHIPS DAMAGED BY TYPHOON

Lighter Vessels Are Reported to
Have Been Scattered.

NEBOGATOFF IN CHINA SEA

Passed Singapore This Morning—Two
Transports Have Put Into Port
with Their Bows Stove In.

AMOI, China, May 4.—A typhoon which
swept over the coast of South China this
week is said to have damaged the Rus-
sian Second Pacific Squadron consid-
erably.
The lighter vessels are reported to have
been scattered.
Shipping men expect further delay in
the execution of Admiral Rojostvensky's
plans as a result of the damage sus-
tained by the squadron.

SINGAPORE, Friday, May 5.—Admiral
Neboogatoff's squadron passed Singa-
pore in semi-darkness and haze at 5:30 o'clock
this morning. Six warships and four
colliers were sighted.
The British steamer Selangor, which ar-
rived here yesterday, reported that the
passed Admiral Neboogatoff's squadron
off Jugrah, midway between Penang and
Singapore, at 3 o'clock yesterday morn-
ing. When seen by the Selangor the
division consisted of four battleships, two
cruisers, four colliers, and a hospital ship.

LONDON, Friday, May 5.—A dispatch
received here yesterday said that two
of Admiral Neboogatoff's transports had
put into Sabang, on the north coast of
Sumatra, with their bows stove in, evi-
dently having been in collision. Their
names were given as the Marlechen and
the Hermine Hessemsmuller.
The identification of the warships sighted
in the Straits of Malacca yesterday
as Admiral Neboogatoff's squadron is con-
sidered likely to develop an interesting
story.

Jugrah, off which town the division was
first seen, is in the State of Selangor,
which is a British protectorate, and is
not far distant from the point where a
Russian division was sighted as long ago
as April 27.

A brief telegram from Singapore is
taken to indicate that for a week the
Russians have practically been enjoying
the hospitality of the waters of Japan's
ally in the same manner that Admiral
Rojostvensky's ships have utilized the
French waters of Cochinchina.

NUCLEUS FOR CZAR'S NEW NAVY.

Report That South American War-
ships Will Be Taken to Baltic.

LONDON TIMES—New York Times
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 4.—The sen-
sational report that Russia has ac-
quired the navies of Chile and Argen-
tina continues to meet with official de-
nial, but from private sources I learn
that several transports are leaving Se-
bastopol for the same destination as
the mysterious vessels from Kronstadt.
There is an intimation from a diplo-
matic source that the warships will be
brought to the Baltic to serve as the
nucleus of a new navy in case Admiral
Rojostvensky's fleet comes to grief.

It is more than doubtful if the Rus-
sian Government would venture such a
flagrant violation of neutrality as the
purchase of South American war-
ships unless on the condition that de-
livery be delayed till the conclusion of
peace. In that case the purchase may
be regarded as merely a precautionary
measure to prevent the vessels from
falling into the hands of Japan.

Apart from a wild report that Ro-
jostvensky has reached Vladivostok the
telegrams from Manchuria contain
nothing of importance.

ODESSA FEARS BREAD FAMINE.

Bakers on Strike—Pedestrian Carry-
ing a Bomb Arrested.

ODESSA, May 4.—The bakers here are
on strike. The city faces the possibility
of a bread famine.

A man carrying a bomb was arrested
on the streets here to-day. Experts later
exploded the bomb in the centre of a
large field in the presence of officials
and many fashionable people.
A secret store of firearms has been
found.

NEW FRANCO-JAPANESE CRISIS

Situation More Acute Than Before—
Representations Made.

LONDON TIMES—New York Times
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

TOKYO, May 4.—A strong recrudescence
of excitement in Japan has been
caused by Admiral Rojostvensky's ap-
parently reckless abuse of French neu-
trality. The situation is now more
acute, because France's declarations
concerning Kamranh Bay render her
present indifference doubly incompre-
hensible.

Leading journals regard Rojostven-
sky's expulsion from Kamranh Bay as
a mere farce, in view of the facilities
granted to him elsewhere. It is argued
that if France pleads ignorance of the
doings of the Russians she virtually
admits her incompetence to discharge
the functions of sovereignty, since Ro-
jostvensky is using not one French
port only but the whole coast of Indo-
China as a naval base.

The time has come, it is urged, when
the imperative duty of self-defense
compels Japan to act resolutely. It is
impossible to suppose that the Salign
authorities are ignorant of Rojostven-
sky's presence in Honghe Bay, (north
of Kamranh Bay), whence his cruisers
are issuing and interfering with neu-
tral commerce.

By The Associated Press.
TOKYO, May 4.—It is understood that
the Japanese Government has again ad-
dressed France with the question of her
neutrality, but the nature of the con-

The Wanamaker Store

THE PASSING SHOW

Linen Coats, embroidered by hand
in French chevrons, are lovely—and
by the way, absolutely exclusive.
The hand embroidery is rich and
full-floral effects in raised and eye-
let work. Some have a piquant
touch of color. \$50 each.

What Paris has to say about the
Lingerie Hats is visible in the Mil-
linery Salon. The hats are pic-
turesque—almost mediæval. Deli-
cate sheer linen, white, blue or rose-
lilac, embroidered in colored
silks with dainty porcelain-like ros-
etts. Trimmed with the most ex-
quisite pale-toned flowers and deli-
cate plumes.

Lingerie Parasols are fetching,
too, \$3 to \$10.

New Sweeping or Dust Caps, for
mistress or maid, are pert and be-
coming. Made ingeniously, of big,
printed handkerchiefs. Sort of
idealized bandannas, 18c each.

An altogether happy thought in-
spired the makers of the new Rib-
bon Girdles, at \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50.
In the back is a broad oval effect,
that slopes in gracefully, in front,
just a narrow ribbon. Shirred and
trimmed, all colors.

Pilgrim and Eggleston Rugs are
the artistic descendants of the old
rag carpet. Simple, rich, in perfect
taste—made on a hand-loom. They
cost \$1.35 to \$8, and belong to the
Summer home.

Handicraft, or "Thread and
Thrum," sofa pillows match the
rugs. Their colors delight the eyes.
\$2.75.

Women who like the pump shoes
will be glad of the improvement.
Tudor Ties cannot bag at the side;
eyelets and rubber bands prevent it.
\$3, \$4 and \$5.

Brass Toilet Sets—lacquered to
prevent tarnishing—severely plain or
etched by hand, are the latest good
fashion. Salvage jars at 50c, to elab-
orately traced mirrors at \$10.

Spain and Japan, the lands of the
fan. Among the prettier Japanese
designs on paper fans, is a series of
brilliant pictures of the bull-fight
and other Spanish scenes. The
sticks are painted to match—little
works of art. \$1.50.

Some Newly Arrived LILLIAN CORSETS

HERE are three attractive mod-
els of our imported Lillian Corsets,
at very popular prices. All are of
the very latest styles, correct in
their lines, made of excellent ma-
terials, and beautifully constructed.
Good-fitting, shapely, comfortable
Corsets.

At \$2.75—A dainty Lillian model,
of double net, with straight front;
cool and comfortable.
At \$3.75—Newest straight-front
model, for slender figures; made of
fine French cloth, with high bust,
long waist and short hips.

At \$4—Cool, light-weight Lillian
Corsets, of excellent batiste, in art-
istic outline and graceful proportions.
Expert fitters to give you the very
best attention.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Silk-and-Cotton Batiste

25c. a Yard, worth 40c.

Fine, sheer batiste with silk
stripes—in lace effects, group stripes
or single stripes. All white.
A soft, silky, summery fabric, for
waists or for dresses. Stylish.

25c a Yard
New. A regular 40c quality.
Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes
at 5:30 o'clock.

More Good News Of Men's Dollar Shirts

Following the splendid offerings of the past two weeks, we have
ready and on sale this morning, another remarkable collection of
Men's Negligee Shirts at \$1 each, representing qualities that sell
everywhere else at \$1.50 to \$2.

Then every shirt is spic-span-new, fresh, clean and handsomely
laundered. The variety includes everything from a plain white
cheviot, or a plaited front white madras, to some handsome dark-
colored shirts worth \$1.50, and looking as effective as many four-
dollar custom-made shirts. Some of the shirts have cuffs attached,
others have separate cuffs. They are in sizes 14 to 16½. All at
\$1 each. Broadway and Ninth street.

The Prettiest Taffeta Dresses Shown This Season

THE PICTURE does scant justice to these beautiful dresses. First,
because the light and shadow of the accordion-plaiting is impossible
of reproduction, but it serves to show the general outlines of the
dress, which is made over a model
of our own selection, of soft, lus-
trous chiffon taffeta silk, in a va-
riety of colors.



The skirt is made with the shirred
yoke effect, below which it is beau-
tifully accordion-plaited, and fin-
ished with a single plaited flounce
at the bottom. The dress has a full
plaited blouse waist, with yoke of
lace, effectively trimmed with short
straps. The sleeves are short, fin-
ished with ruffles of silk and lace.
The price is as remarkable as the
dresses are beautiful—\$23.50.

We are showing very handsome
Long Coat Suits of light gray home-
spuns and blue serges, at \$15. The
coats are in the stylish length, 42
inches. The homespun suits are
finished with collar and cuffs of
linen, and the serge suits have col-
lar and cuffs of plique. The coats
are fly-front, loose or semi-fitting
back, skeleton-lined; the seams are
very piped; the skirts are in the
very latest style, full plaited.

We still have quite an attractive
collection of the Silk Shirt-Waist
Suits which made such a stir yester-
day. Our purchase included more
than five hundred of these dresses,
and that is why there is still good
selection today. It is one of the
most remarkable offerings we have
ever made. Dresses made to sell for
\$20 to \$35, now at \$14.50 each. Of
course, they are likely to be sold
out early today.

There is also still good variety
among the Covert Cloth Jackets at
\$8. And a very attractive collection
of Women's Separate Skirts, of
handsome mixtures, at \$4 each.
Second floor, Broadway.

Children's

Tan Shoes and Oxfords

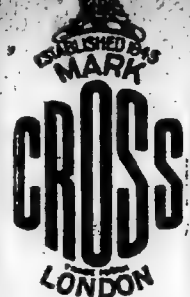
The variety and thorough good-
ness of the WANAMAKER stocks of
Children's Shoes have long been
known. This year we have a bigger
and handsomer assortment than
ever before, and are glad to direct
particular attention to the following:

Children's Shoes
Tan Russia calf lace and brown
kidskin button Shoes, at \$1.50, \$1.65,
\$2 and \$2.50, according to size.
Tan goatskin lace and tan Russia
calf button Shoes, at \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50
and \$3.
Tan Russia calf lace Shoes and
Blucher Oxfords, sizes 13 to 5½, at
\$2, \$2.50 and \$3.
Brown kidskin Oxfords, at \$1.30,
\$1.50 and \$1.90.
Tan Russia calf Oxfords, at \$1.50,
\$1.75, \$2 and \$2.50, according to size.

For Boys
Tan Russia calf lace Shoes and
Blucher Oxfords, sizes 13 to 5½, at
\$2, \$2.50 and \$3.
Little Men's tan calf Blucher lace
Shoes, sizes 11 to 2, at \$2.

For the Little Tots
Brown oozie button Shoes, sizes 2
to 6, at \$1.50; sizes 4 to 8, with
wedge heels, at \$1.75.
Tan Russia calf lace Shoes, with
wedge heels, sizes 2 to 7, at \$1.50.
Tan kidskin button Shoes, sizes 1
to 8, at \$1 and \$1.25. Fourth avenue.

Your Monogram Buckle All Ready



No woman should buy a belt or buckle in
New York until she has seen the most
thing from Europe at the Cross Store.

With Latest
Paris Shape
Crushable Kid
or Suede Belt
Any Color



\$3.50 Complete.

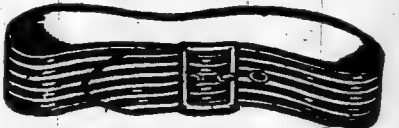
Buckle Heavily Gold Plated.
Any Combination of Two Initials.
Interchangeable for All Leathers.
No Sewing.
Adjustable to Differing Lengths.



Belt and Buckle sent by mail, on approval, on receipt of \$1.50. Money
refunded if not satisfactory. When ordering, give approximate size of waist and
also the two initials desired.

New Paquin Patent Leather Belts.

Soft and pliable patent leather.
In Parisian stripes and solid colors.
The smartest thing in Europe for
white goods and shirtwaist suits.
With hand-made, gold-plated buckle.



Striped Belt, with Buckle, \$2.50 Plain Color, with Buckle, \$2.00
Smart West End London Harness—English Travelling Goods—Latest
Continental Parasols—Largest Stock of Imported
Leather Novelties in America.

MARK CROSS CO.,

THE WORLD'S GREATEST LEATHER STORES.
New York: 210 Fifth Ave. & 253 Broadway. Boston: 20 Summer St.

Browning, King & Co

CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, AND HATS

THE NEW SUIT

The best Tailors are now show-
ing a new fabric. It is an Unfin-
ished Serge, with a faint over-plaid
of green, which produces a very
attractive effect.

We are showing it in suits ready
to wear, both in single and double-
breasted.

Cooper Square and Brooklyn stores open Saturday evening.
"Others may offer what they want you to
take," said Reuben Brummell, "but trust the
Clothing who gives you what is right!"

Broadway at 32d Street
Cooper Square at 5th Street
Fallon Street at Delaith Avenue, Brooklyn

If You Appreciate a Rigid Censorship of Financial Advertisements

you will find the advertising columns
of THE NEW YORK EVENING POST as
free from sensational and unreliable
announcements as it is possible for
a thoroughly trained editorial force to
make them.

If you appreciate financial news
at its freshest you will find THE
EVENING POST will inform you sooner
concerning the financial doings of the
day than any other paper.

Furthermore, its news is reliable and
the editorial comment thereon conser-
vative, as the entire business world
will unite in testifying.

If you are not acquainted with it, an inquiry will
bring a sample copy to your door for one week

The Evening Post

Priestley's "Cravenette" GLORIAS

(Silk and Worsted.) "Rain Will Neither Wet nor Spoil Them"
In Standard and Novel Colors, Stripes, Plaids and Checks.
Sold in all leading stores by the yard as well as in made-up Trimming
Coats, Automobile, Rain and Dust-Proof Garments.

LOOK FOR THE "Cravenette" IN FABRIC AND
STAMP

LOW RATES

FOR ROUND TRIP
ON SALE EVERY DAY FROM
MAY 23, TO SEPTEMBER 30.

Lewis & Clark Expedition VIA THE Great Northern Railway

"THE COMFORTABLE WAY."
For Rates or Detailed Information, Call on or Address
W. M. Lowrie, General Eastern S. J. Ellison, General Agent Pas-
senger Agent, 230 Prudential Passenger Department, 413 Broad-
Building, Buffalo, N. Y. way, New York City.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

SEND THIS COUPON AND 2 CENTS FOR HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED
BOOKLET, "A CAMERA JOURNEY TO THE LEWIS AND CLARK EX-
PLORATION," TO
F. I. WHITNEY, Passenger Traffic Mgr.,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

WOMEN WHIST CHAMPIONS.

Baltimore Club Wins Washington
Trophy at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—The Balti-
more Woman's Club to-day won the
Washington trophy, the blue ribbon prize
of the eighth annual congress of the Wo-
men's Whist League of America. The Bal-
timore team defeated the Hamilton Club
team of St. Louis by half a match. The
members of the winning team are Miss
Mary Hough, Miss Harriett Poultnier,
Mrs. George D. Penniman, and Mrs. J. C.
McElwain.
The Manhattan Club of Philadelphia won
the Cavendish junior championship event.
The highest score in the Toledo Trophy
contest was made by Mrs. E. L. Wood
and Mrs. F. M. Linnell of Boston and Mrs.
Charles Field and Mrs. C. J. Cope of
Providence.
At the business session of the league
the following officers were elected: Pres-
ident—Mrs. H. O. Noel, St. Louis; First
Vice-President—Mrs. H. W. Connor, New
York; Second Vice-President—Mrs. C. H.
Davis, Washington; Recording Secretary—
Mrs. D. B. Thompson, Pittsburgh; Treas-
urer—Miss Lillie E. Gotschell, Philadel-
phia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arbutnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.;
Bass, carpets; G. D. Hahn, dry goods; S. S.
Franklin Street; H. H. Hahn, dry goods; S. S.
Albrecht, William H. & Co., Terra Haute,
Ind.; W. H. Albrecht, Jr., silk; M. C. Bess,
dry goods; Hotel York.
Brace, Brother & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.;
Bryce, dry goods; H. H. Hahn, dry goods; S. S.
224 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Bryce, dry goods; H. H. Hahn, dry goods; S. S.
Ark.; W. S. Bell, furnishing goods; 43 Leon-
ard Street; Hotel Albert.
Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S.
Adams, ribbons; 19 West 19th Street; Hotel
Astor.
Boston Store, Chicago, Ill.; T. Monahan, stan-
dard; 377 Broadway; Hotel Astor.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. C.
Edwards, W. & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; G.
Walt, dress goods and silks; Hotel Albert.
Calkins, hosiery and underwear; Hotel Astor.
Eisenberg, A. Baltimore, Md.; S. Eisenberg,
dry goods; Hotel York.
Eisenberg Brothers, Leavenworth, Mo.; L.
Eisenberg, dry goods; Hotel York.
Edwards, W. & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; G.
Walt, dress goods and silks; Hotel Albert.
Baker-Bremer Company, San Francisco, Cal.;
G. Bretnier, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard
Street; Hotel York.
Eisenberg, A. Baltimore, Md.; S. Eisenberg,
cloaks and suits; Hotel York.
Freeman-McKinnon Dry Goods Company; St.
Louis, Mo.; G. C. Baker, upholsterer goods;
350 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. G.
Harris, dry goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Na-
varre.
Galland Brothers, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.; M. Gol-
dman, dry goods; Hotel York.
Gimble Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; M. M.
Gimble, dry goods; Hotel York.
H. H. Hahn, dry goods; Hotel York.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, May 4, 1905.

[illegible]

1%	190	900	Burlington Union Gas.	185	190	185	190
1%	190	900	Burlington City Gas	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Bruford & Sons	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Canadian Pacific	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Canadian Southern	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & Alton	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. O.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. P.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. S.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. T.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. U.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. V.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. W.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. X.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. Y.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. Z.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. A.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. B.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. C.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. D.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. E.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. F.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. G.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. H.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. I.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. J.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. K.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. L.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. M.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. N.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. O.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. P.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. Q.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. R.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. S.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. T.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. U.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. V.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. W.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. X.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. Y.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. Z.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. A.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. B.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. C.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. D.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. E.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. F.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. G.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. H.	185	185	190	190
1%	190	900	Chicago & West. I.	185	18		

[illegible]

143%	14	23,200	Louisville & Nash.	145%	143%	4234	148
162	1624	1,400	Manhattan Elevated.	162%	163	162	162
57%	57	57	Met. St. Ry.	57%	57	57	57
115%	115	5,300	Met. Street Railway	115%	115	115	115
209	209	209	Met. St. Ry. Central	209	209	209	209
97%	97	910	Met. St. Ry. S. M.	97%	97	97	97
229	229	2,000	Mo. Kan. & Texas.	227	227	229	229
97%	97	97	Missouri Pacific	97	97	97	97
90%	90	0.130	Nash, Chat. & St. L.	90%	90	90	90
147	147	2,500	Nash, Chat. & St. L.	151	151	151	151
116	116	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pt.	117	117	117	117
117	1174	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pt.	117	117	117	117
90	90	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pt.	90	90	90	90
43%	43	7,800	Nat. Ena. & Sta. pt.	904	904	904	904
96	96	100	Nat. Ena. & Sta. pt.	904	904	904	904
34%	34	35	Nat. R. R. of M. pt.	343	343	343	343
153%	153	25,130	Nat. R. R. of M. pt.	1424	1424	1424	1424
189	189	1,900	N. Y. & C. L. & P.	189	189	189	189
48%	48	7,250	N. Y. & C. L. & P.	48	48	48	48
100%	100	2,300	N. Y. & C. L. & P.	100	100	100	100
177	1774	2,100	N. Y. & C. L. & P.	177	177	177	177
38%	38	2,700	N. Y. & C. L. & P.	38	38	38	38
133%	133	64,100	Pennsylvania R. R.	1394	1394	1394	1394
108%	108	4,700	Pennsylvania R. R.	108	108	108	108
108%	108	4,700	Pennsylvania R. R.	108	108	108	108

98%	340	1,000	Pressed Steel Car.	38%	38%	37	37
97	225	940	Finan Company	38	38	238	238
96%	91	100	Quicksilver				
95%	303	51	Reading St. Spring	94%	94%	93	93
94%	100	100	Reading St. Spring	93%	93%	92	92
93%	92	300	Rep. Iron & Steel	92	92	184	184
92%	303	3,050	Rep. Iron & Steel	91%	91%	184	17
91%	17	17	Rup. Goodf. & Co.	90%	90%	27%	27%
90%	27	28	Rup. Goodf. & Co.	89%	89%	27%	27%
89%	18	28	Rup. Goodf. & Co.	88%	88%	27%	27%
88%	314	3,300	Rup. Goodf. & Co.	87%	87%	73%	73%
87%	103	104	Rub. Gas. Mfg. Co.	86%	86%	104	104
86%	103	104	Rub. Gas. Mfg. Co.	85%	85%	65	65
85%	27	27	St. Louis Southw.	84%	84%	65	65
84%	27	27	St. Louis Southw.	83%	83%	65	65
83%	103	1,075	St. Louis Southw.	82%	82%	65	65
82%	103	1,075	St. Louis Southw.	81%	81%	65	65
81%	103	1,075	St. Louis Southw.	80%	80%	65	65
80%	103	1,075	St. Louis Southw.	79%	79%	65	65
79%	103	1,075	St. Louis Southw.	78%	78%	65	65
78%	103	1,075	St. Louis Southw.	77%	77%	65	65
77%	103	1,075	St. Louis Southw.	76%	76%	65	65
76%	103	1,075	St. Louis Southw.	75%	75%	65	65
75%	103	1,075	St. Louis Southw.	74%	74%	65	65
74%	103	1,075	St. Louis Southw.	73%	73%	65	65
73%	103	1,075	St. Louis Southw.	72%	72%	65	65
72%	103	1,075	St. Louis Southw.	71%	71%	65	65
71%	103	1,075	St. Louis Southw.	70%	70%	65	65
70%	103	1,075	St. Louis Southw.	69%	69%	65	65
69%	103	1,075	St. Louis Southw.	68%	68%	65	65
68%	103	1,075	St. Louis Southw.	67%	67%	65	65
67%	103	1,075	St. Louis Southw.	66%	66%	65	65
66%	103	1,075	St. Louis Southw.	65%	65%	65	65
65%	103	1,075	St. Louis Southw.	64%	64%	65	65
64%	103	1,075	St. Louis Southw.	63%	63%	65	65
63%	103	1,075	St. Louis Southw.	62%	62%	65	65
62%	103	1,075	St. Louis Southw.	61%	61%	65	65
61%	103	1,075	St. Louis Southw.	60%	60%	65	65
60%	103	1,075	St. Louis Southw.	59%	59%	65	65
59%	103	1,075	St. Louis Southw.	58%	58%	65	65
58%	103	1,075	St. Louis Southw.	57%	57%	65	65
57%	103	1,075	St. Louis Southw.	56%	56%	65	65
56%	103	1,075	St. Louis Southw.	55%	55%	65	65
55%	103	1,075	St. Louis Southw.	54%	54%	65	65
54%	103	1,075	St. Louis Southw.	53%	53%	65	65
53%	103	1,075	St. Louis Southw.	52%	52%	65	65
52%	103	1,075	St. Louis Southw.	51%	51%	65	65
51%	103	1,075	St. Louis Southw.	50%	50%	65	65
50%	103	1,075	St. Louis Southw.	49%	49%	65	65
49%	103	1,075	St. Louis Southw.	48%	48%	65	65
48%	103	1,075	St. Louis Southw.	47%	47%	65	65
47%	103	1,075	St. Louis Southw.	46%	46%	65	65
46%	103	1,075	St. Louis Southw.	45%	45%</		

30%	32%	40%	32%	32%	32%
30%	32%	40%	Tol. Ry. & Light.	32%	32%
30%	32%	40%	Tol. St. L. & West.	32%	32%
30%	32%	40%	Tol. Ry. & Light.	32%	32%
30%	32%	40%	Twin City R. T.	110%	110%
30%	32%	40%	*Union Bag. & P. Co.	12%	12%
30%	32%	40%	Union Pacific	11%	11%
30%	32%	40%	Union Pacific	97%	97%
30%	32%	40%	United Ry. Invest. P.	80%	80%
30%	32%	40%	U. S. & Cast Iron Pipe	31	31

83%	500	U. S. Cast Iron P. pt.	14	34%	119
82%	500	U. S. Cast Iron P. pt.	12	33%	119
112%	360	U. S. Leather	11%	12	119
111%	118	*U. S. Leather, t. r.	12	12	111%
107%	1,000	*U. S. Leather, t. r.	108	168	107%
96%	900	*U. S. Resin & Imp.	87	87	87
96%	1,200	*U. S. Resin & Imp.	80	80	80
96	574	U. S. Realty & Ref. pt.	60	60	60
37%	700	U. S. Rubber	38%	38%	37%
3,057	700	U. S. Rubber	107	107	107
307%	70,900	U. S. Steel	31%	31%	307%
99%	74,400	U. S. Steel pt.	100	100%	98%
34%	3,424	Val.-Caro. Chemical	34%	34%	34

19%	19	184	1,100	Wash. Iron, Coal & Coke...	43%	197	18	12
39%	40	2,100	Wabash pf.	41%	412	38%	40	19
13	134	100	Western Union Tel.	48	18	13	13	36
35	169	1,100	Westinghouse E. & M...	11	11	11	11	11
15	154	1,000	Wells Fargo Ex.	15%	15	15	15	13
21	57	650	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	38	38	38	38	38
28	23	325	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	20	21	20	21	20
26	204	1,400	Wisconsin Central	20%	20%	20	20	20
40	47	645	Wisconsin Central pf.	46%	46%	45	46	46

*Unlisted. *From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.
 Total sales May 4, 1905. 1,297.
 Total sales May 4, 1905. 104,487.

Corresponding date last year		41,285
RAILROAD EARNINGS.		
	1905.	1904.
CANADIAN NORTHERN—	1905.	1904.
4th week April.	\$25,800	\$72,100
Month of April.	\$25,800	\$72,100
Month of May.	\$25,800	\$72,100
July 1—April 30.	\$1,315,560	\$2,551,100
CANADIAN PACIFIC—	1905.	1904.
4th week April.	\$5,656	\$5,656
Month of April.	\$5,656	\$5,656
Month of May.	\$5,656	\$5,656
July 1—April 30.	\$1,315,560	\$2,551,100
WILKESBARRE & EASTERN	1905.	1904.
for the month of March.	1905.	1904.
Gross earnings.	253,005	227,310
Working expense.	191,214	182,200
Net earnings.	10,186	10,186
Included in the expense is one-half of the entire taxes of the year.		
Nine months ended March 31:		
Gross earnings.	\$650,000	\$650,000
Working expense.	\$1,312,810	\$1,188,000
Net earnings.	\$1,312,810	\$1,188,000

	Net earnings.....	\$89,683	728,504
	"Decrease.....	-	-
TREASURY BALANCE—			
WASHINGTON, May 4.—To-day's			
of the Treasury balances in the gold market are:			
Total available balance, \$1,375,000.			
The Division of Redemption shows:			
Available cash balance,			
Gold			
Silver \$1,000,000.			
United States notes			
Treasury notes of 1880			
Do "do " do " do " do "			
Of which \$1,000,000 is held by the			
Federal Reserve banks.			

[illegible]

GENERAL	10 mos.	3,010,952	3,701,561	8,425,439	Silver dollars
CENTRAL					Silver dollars of 1890...
					Silver bullion of 1890...
131 quarters		220,382	198,728	244,773	
Gross earnings		6,977	296,228	279,282	Total
Net loss		80,588	18,982		Gold certificates outstanding...
Other income		20,128	12,150	7,067	Silver certificates outstanding...
Surplus					Treasury notes outstanding...
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for March					Total
Operating revenue		572,338	572,338		GENERAL FUND.
Exp. and taxes		550,728	457,058	439,467	Gold coin and bullion...
Net earnings		24,711	158,568	132,831	Gold certificates
Gross, 6 months		1,740,940	1,740,940		
Gross, 6 taxes		1,684,380	1,398,404	1,048,183	

[illegible]

entire tax of the year.	Special to The New York Times
Nine months ended March 31:	WILLINGTON, Del., May 4.—The
Gross earnings, \$5,440,160 \$5,452,255	were secured at Dover to-day.
Working exp., \$4,877,935 \$4,935,061	Peabody Oil Company of New York
Net earnings, \$562,225 \$517,194	company oil wells and refines and markets
	oil.
	Trust Co. Oil Company of Philadelphia
	announced that it closed, 1905-06.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Apartment House Sold on West Eighty-third Street—Operator Buys Washington Heights Block Fronts From Benjamin Altman—Deal for Jerome Avenue Corner.

Louis Rodney Berg has sold for Charles D. Levin the six-story elevator apartment house known as the Devonshire, at 323 West Eighty-third Street, 41 by 100. The price is reported to have been \$100,000. Shalom & Horowitz have bought for Murray to a client for occupancy the three and one-half story brownstone dwelling at 41 West Ninety-seventh Street, 20 by 100. Julius Friend has sold for Dr. Harrison to a client the property 165 West One Hundred and Second Street.

B. Altman Sells on the Heights.

Max Marx has bought from Benjamin Altman, through George R. Read & Co., the block front on the west side of East Washington Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighty and One Hundred and Eighty-first Streets, 277 by 112 by 285 by 108; also the block front on the west side of East Washington Avenue between One Hundred and Eighty and One Hundred and Eighty-first Streets, 254 by 103 by 285 by 102. There is a three-story dwelling on the northernly block front.

Jerome Avenue Corner Sold.

Howard G. Badgley has sold for Klein & Jackson eight lots at the northwest corner of Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street for \$65,000, 60 by 100.

To Build on Schuyler Square.

Herbert Dugan has bought from the Bloomington Reformed Church the plot 50 by 100 on the west side of West Avenue, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Sixth Street, for \$64,000. This is the southernly portion of the block which the church took in exchange for its property at Sixty-eighth Street. On the remaining seventy-five feet, a new church will be erected. Mr. Dugan will build a twelve-story apartment house on his plot.

Buyer for East 70th Street House.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Mrs. Susan L. Brooks to John L. Martin the four-story brownstone dwelling 184 East Seventy-first Street, 20 by 100. Jacob Kligenstein has bought 245 to 249 East Seventy-eighth Street, three three-story dwellings on plot 41.6 by 102.2.

Corner Sold on Wadsworth Avenue.

E. Osborne Smith & Co. have sold for Thomas Gaynor the northeast corner of Wadsworth Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 25 by 100.

Ferdinand Nagel has sold 39 Audubon Avenue to James Knowles; also, 1,770 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story flat, for Henry Martineau, for \$100,000.

Felman has sold for the Bronson C. Runney estate and Dexter P. Runney to Charles O. Burns the southeast corner of Academy Street and East Avenue 150 by 100.

Amos S. Lamphar and L. Fredheim have sold for Mr. Solomon to 141 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, five five-story flats, each on lot 31.0 by 99.11.

West Forty-fourth Street Lease.

The McKivick-Gallard Realty Company has leased, for a long term of years, for W. Rafel to Eugene O'Rourke, the buildings 67 and 69 West Forty-fourth Street, opposite the Hippodrome. After extensive alterations the buildings will be used for a restaurant and cafe.

New Flat on Eighth Avenue Sold.

Robert Arnstein has sold the five-story flat adjoining the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, one of two houses which he is building at that point. The buyer is an investor.

Samuel Green has bought from the Cohn, Baer, Myers & Aronson Company, and resold to C. M. Silverman & Son, the lot 25 by 100 on the north side of East Avenue, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 400 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

Charles E. Durand has sold 175 Manhattan Street, running through to 632 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 23 by 100, for George Morely.

New Realty Company Organized.

Allen L. Mordcau, representing the Realty Mortgage Company, Emanuel Heller, representing Heller & Wolf; Eugene C. Potter, representing Potter & Brother, and William H. Cheesbrough, President of the Century Realty Company, are the directors of a newly organized corporation, to be called the City Realty Company, which will operate in the district between Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, east of Fifth Avenue. The company is the buyer of 33, 35, and 37 East Thirtieth Street, as well as of several other parcels in the same neighborhood, recently reported sold.

George L. Robinson has bought from Sherman W. Kretzschmar 143 East Twenty-first Street, a five-story house, on lot 24.0 by 98.3.

New Hotel on the Bowery.

Herbert A. Sherman has leased for Benjamin P. Sherman, Richard B. Sherman, and Louise Sherman, the southeast corner of the Bowery and Delancey Street, 20 by 125, for twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of about \$100,000. The leases will cover five-story hotels.

Deal on West Fifth Street.

Henry Merkel has sold the five-story tenement 416 West Fifth Street, 23 by 100. Paul Jones was the broker.

Williams & McAnerney have sold 221 and 223 West Fifty-seventh Street, two five-story tenements, each on lot 25 by 100; also, 401 and 403 West Fifty-seventh Street, two five-story flats, on lot 50 by 100.7.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Henry F. Boisenholz to Joseph L. Buttenweber 248 West Seventeenth Street, an old building, on lot 10 by 100.

East 121st Street Purchases.

M. Frank and Robert Danks have sold for Adolph Mandel to a client 367 and 369 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, two four-story tenements, on plot 50 by 100.

Krakauer & Co. have sold for Schwartzberg & Schlechtetkin to Martin & Davis the four-story double tenement 315 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 20 by 100.

Louis S. Litsch & Co. and Leopold Oppenheim as brokers, have sold 230 East Eighty-ninth Street to Ignatz Weissberg, Simon & Wallace have sold for Mrs. Herman 204 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, a five-story flat on lot 27.6 by 99.11; also, for E. Feinberg, 60 East Harris 62 West One Hundred and First Street, a five-story triple flat on lot 25 by 100.11.

A. Francis Gallagher has sold for the Knapp Realty Company the four-story double flat 217 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street on lot 25 by 100.11.

East 109th Street Tenements Sold.

Morgenstern Brothers have sold to A. Appel the seven-story double tenements and stores 220 and 222 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, each on lot 25 by 100.11. Dobrosinski & Blumenkrantz were the brokers.

Rubinger, Klinger & Co. have sold for Well & Mayer 303 to 315 East Seventy-first Street, seven five-story tenements, 175 by 102, also 1,008 and 1,010 Avenue A, two five-story double tenements, 50 by 100.

The Kats Company, in conjunction with Morris Schlechtman, has sold to Mrs. Gold the five-story single flat 380 East Forty-fifth Street. The buyer is Mrs. Gold.

which he will erect a new apartment house. John H. Loefer has sold for Frank Schatz to the Real Estate Federation of New York the two five-story flats with stores 315 and 317 East Second Avenue, on plot 50 by 100; also, to the same company, the five-story tenement with stores 331 East Second Avenue, on plot 50 by 100; also, the property to Isaac Nagel, Mr. Loefer has bought and resold for John Stellan the four-story tenement 221 West Eighty-third Street, 25 by 100; also, the property 401 and 403 East Eighty-third Street, four-story tenement 221 West Eighty-third Street, 25 by 100, and resold the property to also sold to the same company, the property to August Collet, the five-story tenement 635 First Avenue, 25 by 90, and resold it to Morris Weinstein.

To Build on Livingston Street.

William Miles has sold, for Lowenthal & Prager to Abraham Schatz 235, 237, and 239 Livingston Street, three four-story tenements on plot 75 by 100. Mr. Schatz will improve this plot. Mr. Miles sold this property to Lowenthal & Prager last week.

Joseph Scheinberg has sold to H. Newman for Abraham Scheinberg the plot 37.4 by 97.10, now nearing completion at 284 Monroe Street. This is the second east lot of four houses recently bought from the builders.

Howard G. Badgley has bought from Mr. Fechter the two six-story tenements 118 and 120 Cannon Street, 50 by 100; also, the five-story triple flat 122 Cannon Street, 50 by 100; also, the seven-story tenement 124 Cannon Street, 50 by 100; also, the seven-story tenement 126 Cannon Street, 50 by 100; also, the seven-story tenement 128 Cannon Street, 50 by 100; also, the seven-story tenement 130 Cannon Street, 50 by 100; also, the seven-story tenement 132 Cannon Street, 50 by 100; also, the seven-story tenement 134 Cannon Street, 50 by 100; also, the seven-story tenement 136 Cannon Street, 50 by 100; also, the seven-story tenement 138 Cannon Street, 50 by 100; also, the seven-story tenement 140 Cannon Street, 50 by 100; also, the seven-story tenement 142 Cannon Street, 50 by 100; also, the seven-story tenement 144 Cannon Street, 50 by 100; also, the seven-story tenement 146 Cannon Street, 50 by 100; also, the seven-story tenement 148 Cannon Street, 50 by 100; also, the seven-story tenement 150 Cannon Street, 50 by 100; 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also, the seven-story tenement 866 Cannon Street, 50 by 100; also, the seven-story tenement 868 Cannon Street,

1950

Simpson Crawford Co.—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879.

5TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

Our Cold Storage process of storing furs—and insuring them against loss or injury—is a care litter to many women.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1905.

Our Fifth Floor Restaurant, high above the noise of the street, is a delightful and restful place to luncheon.

To-day's great special in men's shirts, 89c.
The quality is \$1.50—it's the annual May sale
LAST year our annual May sale of men's shirts was the greatest event New York had ever known up to that time, but this year the conditions are so different that we expect to sell twice as many shirts to-day as we sold a year ago Saturday.

\$1.50 shirts, 89c.
Perfect in every detail.

LAST year half of them were "seconds" and the other half were perfect. \$1 shirts—still they were acknowledged to be the best values of the season.

They are the manufacturer's surplus.

The styles are better, the workmanship vastly superior, the qualities unexcelled and the variety greater than a dozen haberdasheries would show you at \$1.50 and \$2, embodying all the newest effects—plain blues and tans, wide plaits—in fact, such a great diversity you'll have to see them. But to give you some idea as to the completeness of this sale we have prepared a description which you will find on the other side of cut—it will pay to read it carefully.



To the hurried business man.

OUR FACILITIES for a hurried and satisfactory examination extended you in this sale is added incentive why business men should take time to come here on the way to or from business or during the day.

89c

Cool and Summery.

SIXTY styles to select from at 89c.
looks like an exaggeration, but we started out to give you the facts about this sale, and we're going to. Made of woven corded and end madras—firm in quality but sheer enough to be delightfully cool.

Popular and durable materials.
Dark grounds in the favorite gray, blue, tan, brown and Oxford mixtures—also white grounds with neat stripes and printed figures—hand laundered—four-ply cuffs.

Equal custom-made
Guaranteed perfect fitting—about half the lots are in plaited fronts—attached or detached cuffs—also about 160 dozen of the finest woven madras cloths we've ever sold—plaited fronts and attached cuffs, some are coat styles.

89c

Summer underwear at about half

THROUGH our availing of a remarkable trade opportunity we are able to offer several items in knit underwear that in price and quality are beyond comparison.

The price is \$1.65, and the values range from \$2.75 to \$3.75.
The first lot comprises 200 dozen men's imported union suits—nearly half price—these are very fine, firm quality Summer weight imported Swiss ribbed fashioned suits. We secured this lot last Fall at about half their cost, and place them on sale now, just in the nick of time.

Union suits are the most comfortable and sensible style of under garment for hot weather.
Very light weight spun silk yarn—plain ribs, silk fronts, cream color, in long or short sleeves and sky blue spun silks in long sleeves. Pure crisp quality lisle thread, in white or ecru, silk fronts, long or short sleeves—suits were \$3.75 each—lisle were \$2.75.

1.65

1.65

Women's combination suits.

140 dozen women's strictly high grade union suits in Summer weight at 50 per cent. less than list price. The make is the best one in the country—each garment is perfect in fit, finish and quality—the trademark is a sufficient guarantee of this—we cannot use the name in this ad, but each garment bears their imprint and you will recognize it at once.
Real mako yarn, pure white and ecru—pure, crisp lisle thread in white and ecru—high and low neck, long, short or no sleeves—knee and ankle length—very best numbers of union suits—worth nearly double—**\$1.25**
Monday at

Knee and ankle length tights, same qualities—each, 79c.

Millinery department values speak for themselves

THESE exceptional values are their own best argument of persuasion and the well-known millinery reputation of this house is a certificate of the style beauty of every hat offered.

We hold up these special Saturday millinery values as the very best offered this season by this or any other house, and strongly advise you to take advantage of them. We cannot tell you all the good bargain news—just an inkling—but there's hardly a millinery want we cannot satisfy, and at special prices, too.

Women's trimmed street and dress hats—value \$12.50—at **8.50**
Women's simply trimmed turbans on wire frames—value \$2—at **98c**
Misses' simply trimmed sailors—value \$2.25—special at **1.45**
Misses' and children's trimmed tricorns—value \$1.50—at **98c**
Misses' and children's body flats—value \$1.00—special at **75c**
Imported silk poppy wreaths (24 poppies)—value \$1.25—price **65c**

Women's ready to trim hats 5-inch exquisite quality rib—made of fine quality silk—braided and chiffon combined—swell shapes—value \$3.95—1.95****
YOUR OWN IDEAS CARRIED OUT IN BOWS, TIED WITHOUT CHARGE, FOR CHILDREN'S HATS.

Summer neckwear at 25c.

FIFTY CENTS and one dollar were the former prices of several smart styles of Summer neckwear offered to-day at half price—25c. and 50c. Here's an idea of the latest creations.
Coat sets
Top collars
Dainty stocks
Lingerie stocks
Embroidery and lace neck fixings
Wash stocks are "in" this Summer more than ever and we're showing an array of novelties too numerous to mention. First special sale takes place to-day at 25c—others up to 50c.

Specials from the Model Food Store.

BY selecting delicacies for your Sunday luncheon at the Model Food Store you not only secure the best qualities but pay a good deal less than elsewhere.

Fresh Butter—Royal Stuart extra Creamery—print 40c
Fresh Eggs—Every one guaranteed new laid, 40c
Breakfast Bacon—Beech-Nut Star or Premium: whole strip or sliced, 1b. 18c
Chicken or Lobster Salad—Finest Quality—Homemade, fresh from our own kitchen, 1b. 25c
Prime Roast Beef—Fresh Roasted—Sliced to please the purchaser, 1b. 37c
Fresh Boiled Corned Beef—The Finest Cut—Perfectly cooked, sliced to order, 1b. 25c
Star Ham—Tender and Perfectly Cooked, Machine sliced, 1b. 33c
Macaroni and Cheese—Fresh Cooked from our own kitchen, 1b. 10c; six jars, 65c
Midget Frankfurters—The Small, Sweet, Tender kind, 1b. 10c
Fresh Country Sausages—Best Quality, 1b. 12c
Sweet Oranges—California Navels, Large, Bright, Sound Fruit, Dozen, 30c
Santa Clara Prunes—Extra Fancy Fruit, Size 30 to the lb., 2 lbs. 25c
1b. 18c

Stock up with Pure Wines.

Monticello Pure Rye Whiskey—Full quart bottle, \$1.00
Monogram Pure Rye Whiskey—Full quart bottle, 75c
Baltimore Pure Rye Whiskey—Full quart bottle, 85c
Cognac Brandy—James Hennessey & Co.—Vintage 1890—Regular \$1.25 size bottle, \$1.00
Holland Gin—Medley Swan—Gallon \$1.00 size bottle, 90c
Tarragona Port—Wine—Gallon, \$1.50; 1/2 gallon, 80c
Perry-Sherry—Muscatel or Malaga—Special, Gallon, \$1.50, 1/2 gallon, 80c
Gallons, \$1.50, 1/2 gallon, 80c

Gloves for dress and street

THE old story of the bearing a well gloved hand has to refinement of appearance is more potent to-day than ever, considering the prices for which we will sell gloves. And especially to-day.

Kayser's double finger tipped silk gloves for women—black, white and most colors—each pair at 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Gloves exact in every detail.
Elbow length silk gloves, for women, black and white—so popular this season for the new short sleeve gowns and coats—special, 75c
Kayser's 2 clasp double tipped silk gloves for misses—white, tan and mode—50c.
Men's 1 clasp suede lisle gloves—gray only—50c.

14.75 for misses' stylish, dressy suits—a 21.75 value.

JUST like an exclusive dress-maker were to advertise her swellest \$35 creations at \$14.75—you'd think it a mistake, but to those who understand our policy of selling the finest tailor-made apparel for girls and misses, equal to that of the smartest modiste at half the price, it is an established fact.

14.75 for \$21.75 junior and intermediate suits of all-wool mixtures—shepherd checks and light-weight covert cloth—full box coat—length-lined with satin-plated skirt—size 14 and 16.

23.75 for misses' \$32.50 suits—made in a variety of styles and colors, such as tan, light gray, champagne and reseda, green—full blouse coats—also "Frocks and Prills" model—handsomely trimmed with silk braid—some lined throughout with taffeta—sleeves 14 and 16.

10.75 for misses' 3/4-length coats of covert cloth in two models—collars and notch collar—double breasted, some prettily trimmed with braid and inlaid linen, forming a flat collar—smartly tailored—sleeves 14 and 16.

8.75 for misses' 3/4-length coats made of shepherd check, in brown, blue and black and white—full box coat—double breasted—bishop sleeve, embroidered emblem—body and sleeve lined with satin—sleeves 14 and 16.

6.75 for girls' \$21.75 3/4-length coats of Scotch tweed and fancy all-wool mixtures—also panne overcoat—some have neck collar, others collarless—handsome emblem on sleeve—full and boxy—sleeves 14 and 16.

Men's suits at \$12.50—the kind that acclaim the well-dressed man—and the kind three-fourths of them wear

EIGHTEEN and twenty dollar suits are worn by seventy-five per cent. of the well-dressed men because they find in them the same satisfaction as the man who pays \$25 or \$30 to have a suit made to measure.

To-day is the beginning of our great Summer sale of \$18 and \$20 suits at \$12.50.

Not one kind of a suit, but four extraordinary lots of high-grade Rochester clothing—the home of style, quality, superior tailoring—the place where snappy, new designs originate.

Fancy worsted suits.

The kind business men wear, and you know how particular they must be about their clothing—you may have double or single breasted model at \$12.50—value \$18 and \$20.

Fancy cheviot suits.

Cool, light, Summery suits you can wear right through the next six months—patterns are many and varied—single or double breasted styles—value \$18 and \$20, at \$12.50.

This group of four specials,

\$12.50

There is a remarkable offering also of top coats and cravenettes at \$12.50

THE dressiest top coats—the swiftest, swagger cravenette coats—nearly all men are wearing the cravenettes for long emergency overcoats, and you can't tell the difference till a shower comes up—then they turn water like a duck's back. You know the merits of the top coats—what service you don't get out of them now you'll realize next Fall. \$18 and \$20 are considered moderate prices.



Last day of the sale of men's trousers at \$3.

Sold out all but about 50 pairs of that mammoth original stock, but we advertised this a three-day sale and we're going to stand by that announcement by offering 500 more pairs to-day at the same low price. Many are finer than the \$5 and \$6 trousers sold yesterday and Thursday at \$3, but it's against our principle to disappoint a single customer of the hundreds that will come to-day.

Three styles—Peg Top, Semi-Peg and Regular Cut. The only ones that are correct this season. You'll miss the greatest trouser value of the year if you remain away to-day.

Three bargain prices from the boys' suit department in Summer clothing.

A TRIO of phenomenal values brought over from Friday, but not the same lot of suits by any means. The original display was so depleted last night that you could not find a selection, but a thousand more will be ready for to-day.

\$3.00 Values \$5 & \$6.
3.00 for boys' Norfolk and double-breasted, Norfolk and sailor suits, in the newest, spring styles, for boys from 3 to 16 years.

\$3.95 Values \$6 & \$7.50.
3.95 for boys' confirmation suits—navy blue serge or cheviot—in Norfolk with knickerbocker trousers—also double-breasted three-piece blue serge, together with a large assortment of fancy patterns in all sizes.

\$4.95 Values \$7 & \$8.
4.95 for your pick of high-grade suits in every style, every fabric, for every size boy.

A new show room for boys' hats—Main Floor, left of main entrance—special sale of boys' caps and straw hats—values up to 1.50 at 50c.

Annual Book Sale

THE many thousand books we've sold since the inception of this important sale are proving such a good advertisement that publication is hardly necessary. Invariably the request is for books such as some one else has purchased, and we have restocked this splendid department with all the original bargains for today. Popular novels, master works of literature, and treatises on various subjects are included.

Half leather books, 39c.
BETTER than the original \$1 and \$1.50 editions, because they're bound in half leather—printed in clear type on good paper.

Standard books, 39c; regular price double.
One hundred titles that must form a part of every complete library.
Les Miserables—Hugo.
Oregon Trail—Parkman.
Count of Monte Cristo—Dumas.
Lorna Doone.
Poe's Prose Tales.
Minister's Wooing—Stowe.
Lamp-lighter—Cummins.
and others.

A Wonderful Opportunity
Just 1,000 Sets remaining of Edition.
CROWN ENCYCLOPEDIA
Five Volumes.
A strictly modern up-to-date Encyclopedia. It is brand new. All its 65,000 topics are practically right up to date.
PANAMA'S INDEPENDENCE, NEW MAPS OF RUSSIA AND JAPAN, RADIUM, X-RAY, TELEVISION, THE SCIENCE OF THE FUTURE, BOUNDARY DECISION, PLAN OF NEW JERSEY, MAYOR McCLELLAN, MRS. ZELAND STANFORD, most modern of encyclopedias. It consists of 5 volumes, containing 3,000 pages, 500 illustrations, an Atlas of 96 Maps, and a Gazetteer with 35,000 References.
\$1.75 per Set.

Miscellaneous Cloth Fiction
Formerly \$1.00 and \$1.50
Now 25c
A Brief List to Show Titles.
The Crisis, by Winston Churchill.
The One Woman, by Thomas Dixon, Jr.
The Wager, by L. McManus.
The Wind-Jammers, by T. J. Hains.
My Lady's Diamonds, by Sergeant.
Warrior Gap, by Capt. Charles King.
With Sword and Crucifix, by Van Zile.
Soldier Stories, by Kipling.
A Heritage of Peril, by Marchmont.
The Crime and the Criminal, by Marsh.
Captain Fanny, by Russell.
The Price of Freedom, by Marchmont.
An Army Wife, by Capt. Charles King.
Miser Hoadley's Secret, by Marchmont.
Cap and Gown, by Paget.
A Wounded Name, by Capt. Charles King.
Manders, by Barron.
The Dragon of Wantley, by Owen Wister.
Mrs. Pendleton's Four-in-Hand, by Gertrude Atherton.
Man Overboard, by Marion Crawford.
A Garrison Tangle, by Capt. Charles King.
Mr. Keegan's Elopement, by Winston Churchill.
Fort Frayne, by Capt. Charles King.

Valuable Books of Reference PRICES SHARPLY REDUCED.

New International Atlas of the World; 200 pages of new colored maps, 350 pages descriptive and historical matter, revised to date; everything new; a splendid atlas for school or home; over 400,000 of old editions sold at \$7.50 to \$10.00; sale price, \$1.95.

New Century Encyclopedia and Dictionary, 1903 Edition, unabridged, complete in 2 large octavo volumes; it is at once an elaborate dictionary, a biographical dictionary, a compendium of history, science, arts, law, etc.; over 1,000 text illustrations; per set, 75c.

Webster's Dictionary; New Census Edition; 1,600 illustrations and appendices of 10,000 new words, supplemented with dictionary of synonyms, foreign phrases, names de plume, abbreviations, etc.; tan sheep indexed; sale price, \$1.25.

Cram's Quick Reference Atlas of the World; 108 new maps and Gazetteer of the World, with over 40,000 index entries with the latest areas and census statistics; a wonderful compendium of information in handy form; sale price, 35c.

Gaskell's Compendium of Forms; Social, Educational, Legal, and Commercial Etiquette, Parliamentary Practice, etc.; sold by subscription at \$2.00; sale price, \$1.00.

Werner Universal Educator, a Manual of General Information, Historical, Scientific, Biographical, embracing the most improved and simple methods for self-instruction; tan sheep; sale price, \$1.50.

Gilt top books at 21c.
One hundred choice titles published to sell at \$1—handsomely bound in maroon tops.

Suitable to serve as gifts—special at 21c.
Here are just a few of the titles chosen at random:
Les Miserables—Hugo.
Wanda—Quida.
Black Rock—Connor.
Donovan—Lyall.
Millbank—Mary J. Holmes.
Tom Brown's School Days.
Mystery House Cab.
Lamp-lighter—Cummins.
and others.

Sale of 11,740 Volumes Bought from Fleming H. Revell Co.
Never before offered at less than regular prices, \$1.25 to \$2.00—assortment of superior literature, fiction, essays and juveniles.
Special Sale Price, 39c Each
Partial list of Titles:
Sons of Vengeance, by J. S. Malone.
Black Diamond Men, by William Gibbons.
Midnight, by Clara E. Laughlin.
Honour Dalton, by Frances Sparhawk.
The Samaritans, by J. A. Steuart.
The Ark of Goin, by Harry Lindsay.

Important shirt waist sale to-day—special at \$1.

COOL summery waists of fine Persian lawn—so low in price—so high in quality that you cannot buy the material and make them up for the price you pay to-day. And they're made well, too—made to fit so that when you find your size you can depend upon having a fashionable, becoming creation.

You know what excellent waists have been sold at \$1—here's one that has never been offered at a price so low before. It's like the illustration herewith—a regular \$2 shirt waist—some have tucked yokes; others are designed, trimmed of allover embroidery and lace insertion with trimmed collars and cuffs.

This \$15.00
Lace \$2
Waist \$1.00
Special, \$7.95
1.95 for \$3.00 fine mull waists—pointed yoke front and back made of rows of Val insertion—trimmed collar and cuffs.
2.95 for \$4.00 Persian lawn waists—elaborately trimmed with Val insertions or rows of English embroidery—tucked back and sleeves.
3.95 for \$6.00 exquisite new models of crepe de chine or chiffon taffeta waists—exquisitely designed with lace, hand-stitching and tucks.
7.95 for \$15.00 allover net waists—beautifully designed front—back and sleeves trimmed with insertions and medallions (1 1/2 cut).

Tailor-made suits at 16.75 values up to \$29.
WE'VE included a large number of suits from our regular \$25 to \$29 collection to complete the range of sizes, making the variety so extensive that we will undoubtedly fit you to the exact suit you'd buy at nearly double the price under any other circumstances.

The models are the finest expressions of fashionable apparel—serges, chevrons and Panamas in plain colors of blue and brown, also black, shepherd checks and light and dark mixtures—while they last \$16.75.

19.75 for \$32.50 suits—large, 19.75 and best assortment of suits at this price shown throughout the season—taken from high price models when there were one or two left of the various styles, comprising homespun, serges, mixtures, checks and invisible stripes—also fancy mixtures.

23.75 for a new silk model—in black, blue, brown and reseda—very full skirted, 3/4 sleeve—plated "pony" jacket style with combination silk trimming—skirt plaited.

Special low prices—Summer footwear

TO-DAY'S sale is an opportune event of unrivaled importance and magnitude, not only to women and children, but rare values are extended to boys, girls and misses.

\$2.00 for women's glazed kid oxfords.

1.65 for little boys' patent leather and box calf shoes—\$ to \$3.95.

2.00 for boys' vici kid shoes—13 to 5 1/2.

2.00 for misses' and 75c for infants' white shoes—13 to 5 1/2.

THE FAMOUS CHEFS of France are noted for their coffee and the secret is divulged in New French Percolator which preserves all the delicious aroma. Half the goodness is lost in using the ordinary coffee pot.

See the demonstration in Basement Salesroom to-day.

3.75 for 7.50 five o'clock tea kettle, finished in nickel and brass—only 50—special while they last.



COPYRIGHT 1905 BY THE HOUSE OF KUPPENHOFER

And who in the shadows of the trees
 weeps
 In the days when she nurtured us?
 J. W. FOLSE

BINNACLE BILL WON THE BASEBALL GAME

With His Ballooning Trousers He Made Several Home Runs.

"DON'T CHEER, BOYS," HE SAID

As Generous to Defeated Marines as Capt. Philip Was to the Overwhelmed Spaniards.

"Friend Scribe," said Toddy Jones, contemporary historian of the navy war, yesterday, "it's a \$50,000 gun to a chew of deep-sea plug that there won't be no more baseball functions with ancient mariners over here. The reason? Well, there was one of those parties here yesterday. Mr. Binnacle Bill McDougall, A. B., he pulled out the game in the fourth attack with a few continuous an picturesque home runs. I would have sworn that the same Mr. Binnacle Bill McDougall isn't running yet. Them marines were certainly sore.

"Ever since the President took to the tall timbers out West there has been a feud at the yard that the athletic side of the service needed a boost. What brought on yesterday's joust was the arrogance of them marines with their pompadour chests, who have been going around the yard talkin' learnedly of 'lost legs' and 'wet balls,' and sneerin' at the more venerable sea dogs. 'There's no more baseball,' the service seemed good to-high school. Arose the man to fit the hour in Twelve Bore Tavish, A. B., who's credit, with a head like a salt horse cask, twelve Bore knows his National game, because his niece's best fellow is the Bangor Giants, and he flagged all the marines to a mind meetin' last week, and with much strokin' of his brow explained that them half-caked, dinky draught marines were simply slighin' around baseball about the players in the durned game beatin' at a ball with marlinspikes and the marker chap at the target putting his face in jail so that it might not become like the Crisley Colon."

Mr. Jones then told how the seamen greeted the news that the marines were boasting of their baseball prowess. "Humph!" said B. Bill McDougall, according to Mr. Jones, "they use armor, eh? Fust thing ye know them paper-collar marines will be callin' themselves the United States Navy Yard team—a playin' collard doods that'll log them for full-draft sailors. We got to train. Forty years he stood up for the service. Sign me on a ball fust."

"Sign me on, too," said Glory-Hole Charlie. Twelve-Bore Tavish was made trainer on account of having a player nearly in his family. All during the week there were weird noises in chorus to the tune of "The team was in secret training." It was to be a surprise attack on the marines.

In picturesque column formation at last Toddy Jones, A. B., led the fleet of grist-veterans to the field of glory. Corporal O'Hara, who is a fighting man, unpaired with a club in his belt—the club being just for military effect, as he explained to Toddy. Glory was catcher, being very broad of beam, and Barometer O'Brien, broadest of virtue of heart, age on occupying the post of danger, shortstop. McDougall cyriled in the outfield.

"It was a great engagement," gingerly said Mister Jones in looking over the log. "We didn't lose a ship, barrin' Bill, and he was killed by a long sight, but he did dent them more than the yard—the team was in secret training. It was to be a surprise attack on the marines. In picturesque column formation at last Toddy Jones, A. B., led the fleet of grist-veterans to the field of glory. Corporal O'Hara, who is a fighting man, unpaired with a club in his belt—the club being just for military effect, as he explained to Toddy. Glory was catcher, being very broad of beam, and Barometer O'Brien, broadest of virtue of heart, age on occupying the post of danger, shortstop. McDougall cyriled in the outfield.

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ELASTIC LIFE PHILOSOPHY

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BISHOP POTTER'S BEYHOOD.

He Recalls the Time When He Hoisted Doughnuts on a String.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—Bishop Henry C. Potter gave reminiscences this evening of his boyhood in the city of Philadelphia. He addressed the annual meeting of the alumni of the Episcopal Academy, at Locust and Juniper Streets. When he was a student the Academy was at the southwest corner of Twelfth and Fifth Streets. He said:

"On my first day in the Academy, the Rev. Dr. George Emmon Hare, was something of a disciplinarian. He insisted on the boys going up one stairway and down another. The lad who descended the stairs to the school yard on each occasion, our boys below fastened doughnuts to my window and enjoyed."

How well I recollect dear old Dr. Hare saying to me, 'I observe that you are not singing.' To which the other replied: 'Well, Sir, I can't sing, but I'm endeavoring to make a journal note.'"

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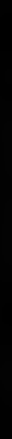
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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of Park & Tilford Property at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street—New Building on Thirty-fourth Street—Builder Buys Amsterdam Avenue Block.

Park & Tilford have sold their property on Fifth Avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets, facing the Plaza. It has a frontage of 50 feet, extending 125 feet in depth, with an "L" 50 feet wide on Fifty-ninth Street, and is flanked by the Hotel New Yorker on the south and by the new building of the Van Norden Trust Company on the north. The property has been held at \$1,000,000, although the present selling price is said to be considerably less than that figure. The buyer's name has not been made public. According to trustworthy report Park & Tilford will take back a ten years' lease of the building from the new owner, so that the purchase is very largely in the nature of an investment transaction and is not likely to be followed by any improvement of the property. The site was transferred to Park & Tilford in 1930 for \$675,000.

Thirty-fourth Street Site Leased.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have leased to Samuel Green and Robert S. Smith 43 and 45 West Thirty-fourth Street and 44 West Thirty-fifth Street for a long term of years. This is the property sold by Messrs. Green & Smith to Robert W. Minturn a few days ago. The lessees will erect a modern commercial building on the site.

To Build on Amsterdam Avenue.

The Broadway-Reliance Realty Company has bought a block front on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, from Ninety-fourth to Ninety-fifth Street, 201 by 100, to Julius S. Sandler, who will erect six-story apartment houses, with stores.

Deal on Stone and Pearl Streets.

Voorhees & Floyd have sold for Paul M. Herzog to an investor the four-story building 48 Stone Street, running through to 81 Pearl Street, 28.8 by 79 by 21.5 by 73.

Lower Seventh Avenue Purchase.

Leopold Weil has sold for the Martin Frank estate to Samuel Posner 234 Seventh Avenue, 21.5 by 73.5, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets. This property has not changed hands since 1833.

Deal on Third Avenue.

Daniel B. Freedman has bought through E. A. Turner and Charles H. Harris a three-story building on lot 25, 125 by 88.8, at the southwest corner of Third Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

P. R. R. Buys on 32d Street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has bought from William Waldorf Astor, through Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. the two-story stable at 31 East Thirty-second Street on lot 25 by 88.8. It is understood that the lot will be used to make a shaft from which the Thirty-second Street tunnel will be driven east and west. A similarly situated lot on the north side of Thirty-third Street will be bought several weeks ago by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Negotiations for Whitney House.

Negotiations are pending for the sale of 725 Third Avenue, a five-story American bungalow dwelling, on lot 27, 125 by 125, owned by Harry Payne Whitney and adjoining his residence at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

Operator Buys on Manhattan Street.

Daniel B. Freedman has bought from the Phoebe Murphy estate, through Horace S. Ely & Co., the plot, 72 by 100, on the north side of Manhattan Street, 100 feet east of Old Broadway, adjacent to the new Subway station.

Block Front Sold on Jerome Avenue.

John R. and Oscar L. Foley have sold for William H. Cheesbrough to J. Harry McLarin the block front, 200 by 50, on the south side of Clark Place, from Jerome Avenue to Inwood Avenue. The property faces the public square at the junction of Jerome and Gerard Avenues, at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street.

Delmore Sell on Seventh Avenue.

Harry Goodstein has bought from Lawrence Delmore, through Herzog & Co., the five-story double flat, with two stores, 2187 Seventh Avenue, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

Buyers for New Flat on 136th Street.

Herman Strauss has sold the four five-story apartment houses in course of construction on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 100 feet east of Lenox Avenue, each 38.9 by 100, to Ravitch Brothers.

John A. Totten has sold for Harry Held to Jacob Wenner the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 30 by 111.5.

40 and 42 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

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Dr. S. Clug the five-story tenement 48 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, facing the Plaza. It has a frontage of 50 feet, extending 125 feet in depth, with an "L" 50 feet wide on Fifty-ninth Street, and is flanked by the Hotel New Yorker on the south and by the new building of the Van Norden Trust Company on the north. The property has been held at \$1,000,000, although the present selling price is said to be considerably less than that figure. The buyer's name has not been made public. According to trustworthy report Park & Tilford will take back a ten years' lease of the building from the new owner, so that the purchase is very largely in the nature of an investment transaction and is not likely to be followed by any improvement of the property. The site was transferred to Park & Tilford in 1930 for \$675,000.

Thirty-fourth Street Site Leased.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have leased to Samuel Green and Robert S. Smith 43 and 45 West Thirty-fourth Street and 44 West Thirty-fifth Street for a long term of years. This is the property sold by Messrs. Green & Smith to Robert W. Minturn a few days ago. The lessees will erect a modern commercial building on the site.

To Build on Amsterdam Avenue.

The Broadway-Reliance Realty Company has bought a block front on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, from Ninety-fourth to Ninety-fifth Street, 201 by 100, to Julius S. Sandler, who will erect six-story apartment houses, with stores.

Deal on Stone and Pearl Streets.

Voorhees & Floyd have sold for Paul M. Herzog to an investor the four-story building 48 Stone Street, running through to 81 Pearl Street, 28.8 by 79 by 21.5 by 73.

Lower Seventh Avenue Purchase.

Leopold Weil has sold for the Martin Frank estate to Samuel Posner 234 Seventh Avenue, 21.5 by 73.5, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets. This property has not changed hands since 1833.

Deal on Third Avenue.

Daniel B. Freedman has bought through E. A. Turner and Charles H. Harris a three-story building on lot 25, 125 by 88.8, at the southwest corner of Third Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

P. R. R. Buys on 32d Street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has bought from William Waldorf Astor, through Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. the two-story stable at 31 East Thirty-second Street on lot 25 by 88.8. It is understood that the lot will be used to make a shaft from which the Thirty-second Street tunnel will be driven east and west. A similarly situated lot on the north side of Thirty-third Street will be bought several weeks ago by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Negotiations for Whitney House.

Negotiations are pending for the sale of 725 Third Avenue, a five-story American bungalow dwelling, on lot 27, 125 by 125, owned by Harry Payne Whitney and adjoining his residence at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

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LER early to-day so
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SUNDAY TIMES
tomorrow. "All the
That's Fit to Print"

MAY

1905

The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1905.

16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE'S "James Watt" is published to-day in a handsome volume of 240-odd pages. Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES have already had much of this book placed before them in the five installments of selections from its most striking chapters printed in the Sunday edition. It contains a lucid account of the career of the inventor of the steam engine, with an ample statement of the lessons aspiring youth may draw from it set down by a Scot who, like Watt, began at the foot of the ladder and achieved fame. Mr. Carnegie's quotations from literature to point his moral and adorn his tale are plentiful and catholic and include Kipling's McAndrew. This, it seems, is the sixth book the great ironmaster, founder of public libraries, and pensioner of pedagogues has written. The others are "The Empire of Business," "Gospel of Wealth," "Triumphant Democracy," "An American Four-in-Hand in Britain," and "Round the World." Mr. Carnegie has also signed many articles in newspapers and magazines.

Many pages of the new number of The Sewanee Review are given up to appreciations of Longfellow's poetry by two Southern writers, Prof. Edwin W. Bowen of Randolph-Macon College, Virginia, and Prof. R. B. Steele of Vanderbilt University. Prof. Bowen, writing of "Longfellow Twenty Years After," holds that while Longfellow does not deserve to rank as a world poet, his poetry has a larger appeal to the heart than that of his contemporaries, Bryant being cold and Lowell bookish, while Whittier was the poet of a party and a section. Longfellow's greatest triumphs, he thinks, were in lyrical poetry, though he succeeded also in his long narrative poems, especially "The Courtship of Miles Standish" and "The Courtship of Miles Standish."

possess rather meagre literary merit. But "of the sacredness and importance of the office of poet no man ever entertained a more exalted opinion." Prof. Steele, in his article on "The Poetry of Longfellow," finds much of interest and significance in both the "Tales of a Wayside Inn" and the "Birds of Passage." He makes a good point in his classification of Longfellow as a poet of the individual, uninfluenced by social reformers, almost unmoved by National perils and triumphs. "He will never," writes Prof. Steele, "become the ideal poet of a new social organization. Keeping his eyes steadily fixed on the individual, he writes, again and again, of his moral betterment."

The author of the apt couplet we quoted from Tom Watson's Magazine last week, touching the noisy and broken sleep of President Roosevelt's sword within its scabbard, it seems, is Mr. McLandburgh Wilson, who writes frankly admitting the feebleness of the preceding couplet of his quatrain and modestly doubting our estimate of the merit of the lines we quoted. But in this case Mr. Wilson clearly made the mistake of dashing off a trifle too quickly. A number of our readers have been endeavoring this week to improve his quatrain for him by writing new lines for the first couplet. For instance, Mr. D. H. Hancok would have the verses read as follows:

Our President "a big stick" keeps—
Bad manners he deplores!
His sword within its scabbard sleeps,
But, mercy! How it snores!

The author of this declares that he knows his lines do not compare favorably with Mr. Wilson's closing couplet, but he merely ventures them as a suggestion. Another of our readers offers as the first couplet:

Eternal vigilance he keeps:
For peace his prayers he pours.
But, really, one does not pour prayers. We fancy that the ablest suggestion we have received to help out Mr. McLandburgh Wilson's Roosevelt poem, and give it permanent literary value, comes from Mr. Benjamin C. Nevius, whose proffered couplet is:

Far distant isles he grips for keeps,
Slays bears and snakes by scores.
As an alternative for his own second line Mr. Nevius suggests:

And childless homes deplores.

These communications, of course, merely indicate anew the widespread interest and affectionate regard of the multitude for the subject of Mr. Wilson's verses.

The London Academy enters a vigorous protest against the multiplication of needless biography. For our own part we do not see that superfluous biography writing is any worse than superfluous novel or verse writing, and, frequently, in the matter of biographies, that which may seem superfluous from the literary point of view may have value as a record of facts worth preserving, a book of reference, a book which, according to Eliot's dictum, is not a book at all. The shelves of the libraries of newspaper offices contain many such volumes which are frequently useful. Accuracy in names and dates is the main essential in this kind of writing. The Academy's protest, however, is well founded from its own literary point of view. The biography of a distinguished man which is overburdened with "authoritative expositions of family affairs" is a bore to the reviewer, certainly, and to the reader looking for a literary estimate of the man's worth. Biographies of men of small distinction are apt to be tedious and to lack readers, and, moreover, the thoroughly competent biographer is a rare bird. There are few Lockharts and Morleys. There is only one Boswell. The Academy declares that the biographer "should be able to look through and understand his subject as well, for instance, as Mr. Sargent understands his models," and that, in making his selection, he should select only illustrative material, he should not be misled by the fact that a man and his family are the subjects of a biography.

SCHILLER CENTENARY.

Study of the Career of the Great German Dramatist and Lyric Poet—His "Sturm und Drang" Period—"Die Rauber"—His Later Dramas—The Influence of Goethe—His Philosophy—His Songs and Ballads.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW by
JOSEPH JACOBS,
Author of "Tennyson and 'In Memoriam,'" "English Fairy Tales," "Celtic Fairy Tales," "Literary Studies," &c.

SCHILLER is the German poet par excellence. Goethe, when he is himself, is a world-poet, and in some respects has more significance for the outside world than for Germany. Heine, when he is pure Heine, is "universally human," and when he is the other thing, is most distinctly Heineque. But Schiller in all his qualities, good, bad, and indifferent, is German from the finger tip to the heart's core. He represents German idealism, the German struggle for liberty against bureaucratic tyranny, German domesticity, and even German sentimentality. Above all he has the German capacity of dealing with the abstract as if it were the real, and the German tendency to formula and formalism. He is especially the representative figure of the German poetic movement of the last quarter of the eighteenth century. He is the foremost fighter in the struggle of the emancipated German intellect and German fancy from the French shackles in which they had been enmeshed.

Not that he had not forerunners in that part of his activity which we may term his "Sturm und Drang" period. His great friend and rival Goethe himself produced in his "Werther" and "Goetz" characteristic products of the same spirit of revolt with which the earlier career of Schiller is associated. Even the "Ritterdrama" which crowded the stage after "Goetz" was in its obscure measure an appeal to the romantic and emancipatory feelings which Schiller tried to evoke. The school of Sainte-Beuve and Taine perhaps attempts too much in trying to prove that all great men are products of their age, since they also help to produce their age, but as applied to Schiller the formula holds good as well as any formula can. Much that is characteristic in his utterances can be explained by the time and the climate in which they were first uttered.

Remember the deadening circumstances under which German intellect had lain for the preceding century and a half. Not a poet of even the third rank had appeared except possibly Lessing. Prose writers were mainly occupied with the philosophy of history, like Herder, or with the theology of history, like Lessing. Apart from his earlier contemporaries, Schiller had to depend for poetical nourishment in his own language on Klopstock, Kleist, and Haller. No wonder he was a revolutionist in poetry. And if he looked abroad the chief spiritual influence then reigning in Europe, that of the semi-sane Swiss, Jean Jacques Rousseau, tended to subvert all the conventions and hide-bound pedantries that were governing all of the German Courts, in one of which Schiller was destined to receive his first impressions of the world. The stress of his life under the martinet discipline of Duke Karl Eugen of Wurtemberg were enough to have made any poetical soul a rebel.

His father had risen from the ranks in society and in the army. He appears originally to have belonged to the guild of barber surgeons who were privileged to draw blood both intentionally and unintentionally, and in that capacity had been for some time a sort of surgeon in the Bavarian hussars, from which he migrated to the Wurtemberg army, where he came under the personal notice of Duke Karl Eugen, one of the most characteristic products of Little Germany. He was one of those benevolent despots who attempted to imitate Louis XIV., Frederick the Great, and Joseph II. in their encouragement of art and literature so far as they did not interfere with the real interests of life. They were content that an artist should have his way provided it was their way. In particular Karl Eugen imitated Louis XIV. in having palaces and mistresses attached to his Court, and institutions of learning attached to himself and his mistresses. It was in one of these

MAY

...the Duke, who was never allowed holidays outside, and the only woman of culture they ever saw was Franziska von Hohenheim, the Duke's mistress. It is natural that her influence and personality radiated again and again in Schiller's dramas. The Lady Milford of "Kabale und Liebe" as well as some traits in the Princess Ekolf of "Don Carlos." The attitude on which the students were nourished was Goethe's "Neue" and Wieland's "Sacrifice of Abraham." Yet, notwithstanding this the pupils idealized their pious monarch, and Schiller's earliest production consisted of various eulogies on him and his monarchical life. Yet there are signs that the influence of the academy was falling to the pride of the young poet. Even the uniform he wore was an offense. The seminary was blue coats faced with black plush, plated silver buttons, white epaulettes, white waistcoats and breeches, white stockings, and shoe buttons of plated metal, hair cut short, rolled tight on both sides of the head, and without powder. Schiller's red hair rolled tight on both sides of his head, and his first poetic drama of revolt is almost sufficiently explained.

It was while Schiller was still a student at the military academy that he wrote his "Robbers," ("Die Räuber,") partly under the influence of Lessing, "Julius von Tarent," and still more under the repressed feelings of revolt against the despotic tyranny of the Duke. In itself it is mainly a piece of rant with the crudest notions both of plot and characterization, and would fail to reach stage honors even in a barn nowadays. But for its time it was epoch-making. It broke free from the French classical traditions, it dealt with real human feelings, however abnormal and exaggerated, and expressed the claims of the individual to express himself with such power force that it is no wonder it captured all young Germany. In a measure it expressed the ideas of the contemporaneous revolution in America just coming to a close, and the subsequent French Revolution put into action. It was something for a student of the military academy to express even in dramatic form the conviction that if Germany were men enough, Germany would soon be a republic, compared with which Rome and Sparta would be nurseries. It is scarcely to be wondered at that Schiller dreaded the wrath of the Duke, who had four years before put into prison Schubart, one of Schiller's poetical predecessors, for giving utterance to sentiments even less violent than these. Schiller fled the servitude of a military surgeon's life upon which he had just entered, and escaped to Mannheim, where his play was to be produced, and where he had hopes of earning a living as a theatre hack.

On the whole the Duke turned out to be not quite so black as Schiller's imagination had painted him. He still kept Schiller's father in his employ, and so far as is known did not make any attempt to prosecute Schiller himself for his breach of conduct and practical desertion of military duty. But the awe in which Schiller stood of the "benevolent tyrant" remained with him for several years, and he wandered about from Mannheim to Leipzig, and from Leipzig to Dresden, writing dramas for the Mannheim stage. Two of these carried on in other directions the spirit of revolt expressed so well though so crudely in "The Robbers."

The subject of "Fiesco," who headed a revolt against the Republic of France, had been suggested by a chance remark of Rousseau's, and the drama itself shows a much firmer grasp of stage scenery and a fuller knowledge of human nature, natural enough in the couple of years that had elapsed since his first work had appeared.

"Kabale und Liebe" ("Intrigue and Love") was even a further advance in dramatic capacity. Schiller showed here that he could beat the contemporary dramatists like Iffland on their own ground, and notwithstanding some crudities of plot formation, the work of the play showed quite a remarkable insight for a youth who had been brought up practically in a monastery. The influence of the Duke's mistress was obvious in the intrigue side of the play. Its love episodes were inspired by Charlotte von Kalb, for Schiller had at any rate this supreme qualification for the poetical gift, that he was intensely susceptible to the charms of sex. With "Kabale und Liebe" his period of revolt in its crudest form was to some extent over. He had found himself and obtained a reputation as the representative voice of the struggling spirits of Young Germany.

With his "Hegira" to Leipzig, where he found a congenial circle and Koerner the father of the poet, a new spirit becomes manifest in the poet's activity. When for the first time he came into contact with congenial spirits, the result was seen in one of his finest lyrics, "An die Freunde." This "Hymn to Joy" was in a measure the Spring

...of modern German poetry. Lyrics were written by Goethe, Schiller, and others. But for the most part they were imitations and copies. Here for the first time a true poetic soul gave language a new, a more natural, a more adequate metrical expression to real and earnest feeling. Henceforward Schiller was to be as much known for his lyrics as for his dramas, and as a matter of fact his lyrics were destined to enshrine him more in the hearts of the German people even than his dramas. Another change came with his stay with the Koerners. His outlook on life broadened, and his next drama, "Don Carlos," showed a sense of the historic conditions of the dramatic situation not to be found in "The Robbers," and about inexhaustibly from "Fiesco." In "Don Carlos," besides the clash of human passions, he dealt with the great historic forces of religious toleration and political freedom. It was here that Schiller gave utterance to one of his finest and best-known lines, "Die Weltgeschichte ist uns Weltgericht." (The world's history is God's judgment on the world.)

It was only a few years before that Lessing had produced his dramatic apostrophe, "Nathan der Weise," and in the Marquis von Posa Schiller deliberately emulated the broadmindedness of Lessing's Nathan. Unfortunately the attempt to introduce didacticism in the drama, and above all to change the point of interest from the passionate love of Don Carlos to the philosophic convictions of the Marquis spoiled the work as a drama by increasing its effect on the current political and religious opinion. The change from the earlier dramas was indicated artistically by its being written in lambe blank verse instead of the somewhat bald prose in which the earlier three dramas had been composed.

How he managed to live during these "Lehrjahre" of his it is difficult to ascertain. For his plays he seems to have been paid at the munificent rate of about 25 for sixteen pages. He produced poetical year-books entitled "Thalia," but the printing expenses nearly exhausted any possible profits. Poetry was ever a drug on the market. His friend Koerner at times came to his assistance; Baron Dalberg, the Director of the Mannheim Theatre, gave him something for representations on the stage, but his lot was indeed an unenviable one from any worldly point of view for the seven years which intervened between his leaving his tyrant and obtaining his professorship at Jena. It is needless to observe that it was just in the depths of his impecuniosity that he chose to get engaged. The hopes of all aspirants in matters literary was in those days directed toward Karl August von Weimar, who had given such noble treatment to Goethe. Schiller visited him in 1787, but, unfortunately, Goethe was on his speech-making Italian journey, and so the poets did not meet. But Goethe had, strangely enough, been present at a prize day at Stuttgart, when the raw-boned Schiller had received commendation at the hands of his Duke.

Meanwhile the studies necessary for "Don Carlos" had diverted Schiller's attention from poetry to history, and his fragment on "The Revolt of the Netherlands" gave Goethe an opportunity on his return from Italy to obtain for Schiller the professorship of history at Jena, which was to afford him the assurance of a bare livelihood for the remainder of his life.

With the acceptance of the professorship in 1788 and marriage the following year, the second period in Schiller's life begins, devoted mainly to historic and philosophic research, and leading to his immortal friendship with Goethe and the classic productions of his last years. Of his histories not much need be said. They were of that clear, abstract type which Voltaire has made so familiar to European letters. They were based on no original research, claimed no particular novel point of view, but yet had the immense French virtues of clearness of outline and definiteness of statement. His philosophic labors were of a somewhat higher type. The genius of Kant was then at the height of activity and fame, and Schiller became engrossed in the critical philosophy which seemed to release the human mind from the fetters of superstition while founding religion and morality upon a rational basis. The absence of imaginative quality in the Königsberg philosopher's dialectics had an attraction for the poet of an imagination all compact. He had at any rate the insight to anticipate modern psychology in one of its most striking analyses. The conception of art as the grown man's play is due to Schiller, and has been carried out into detail by writers like Herbert Spencer and Croce, while on the artistic side both Ruskin and William Morris have developed the thought in making true art the necessary outcome of joyful ingenuity. It is somewhat curious that both great German poets should have anticipated some of the most recent laws of biological science. Goethe with his typology and anticipations of Darwinism, Schiller with his "Spieltrieb."

Almost simultaneously with this increased interest in history came the first glimpse into the magic world of Hellas which had transformed Goethe's life. It is true that Schiller had once gained a

...of Greek at his university, but he did not know the best of Greek, the best of all things. It was not until 1790 that he went to Athens, and it was there that he made his life of the highest intellectual domain of the Greek genius. The parallel with the English Renaissance, who learned his Hellenism from Chapman's Homer, at once presents itself. Still, his enthusiasm found expression in his fine verse "Die Götter Griechenlands," which still sits the pulses as we see the history explorer first venturing into the magic land.

The verses attracted Goethe, who had been repelled by the garb of the red-haired, frocked poet, who had himself felt repelled by the dissipated air of the poet laureate of Weimar. The older poet's action, however, in obtaining the professorship for Schiller naturally brought them closer together, and in 1794 that immortal friendship began which to a certain extent may be said to have opened modern German literature. Each poet supplied something that was lacking in the other. The somewhat real genius of Goethe was joined in self-forgetfulness by the idealism of the younger poet. Schiller's want of nature and breadth was remedied by the former poet's superabundance. Goethe gained fire; Schiller gained light and breadth. Goethe became less of a mob; Schiller, more of a man of the world.

In cannot, however, be said that the immediate results were beneficial or desirable. In the exaltation of spirit to which their communion led, they determined on a series of satirical epigrams directed against almost all their contemporaries. These "Xenien" may perhaps be best appreciated of either poet's productions. Some way or other the German tongue does not lend itself to biting sarcasm. The German mind seems not quick enough, the German temperament not ill-natured enough for bitter irony. But it was the indirect effects of the poet's friendship that told on one another. With the effects on Goethe we are not concerned. It made Schiller among other things the romantic balladist of German literature.

He was only transplanting in German soil a movement that had already shown itself in England. Bishop Percy's "Reliques" had attracted attention to the ballad poetry of Scotland and England, and the vogue of Ossian had spread throughout Europe a taste for the romantic. It was, strange to say, in the somewhat peevish, abstract soul of Friedrich Schiller this movement was to find its most perfect expression. "The Fight with the Dragon," "The Cranes of Ibis," "The Diver," and "The Pledge" are perhaps the best-known lines in German poetry. Yet it is characteristic that they are such and all didactic in their tendency. It is the Kantian professor who speaks through the romantic lines.

These ballads, all written in the summer of 1797, were preceded and followed by poems of a still more philosophic tendency. "The Winds of Faith," "Ideal of Life," and the like are the veridical ideas which attracted Young Germany toward the first half of the nineteenth century. These philosophic poems culminated in "The Song of the Bell," with which it is natural to contrast and compare Poe's marvelous poem fugue of "The Bells." The one deals with the periods of a man's life in a solemn, didactic, and somewhat ponderous manner; the other presents the same periods with all the magic witchery of verbal music. One cannot but give the prize to the American. In all these lyrics the German love for abstract thought comes out and makes them characteristic German productions, while fundamentally the whole principle of poetry is against the representation of the abstract. "Poetry must be sensuous, simple, and passionate," said Milton, and you cannot be any of the three about such fragments of the philosophic fancy as the ideal, desire, and the like.

It was in the last five years of Schiller's life that he arose to his greatest heights as a dramatic poet. In four out of the five dramas then produced he dealt with great historic events in the history of four of the chief European nations. In "Wallenstein" he gave a trilogy of the "Tragedy of the Thirty Years' War in Germany." The conflicts of Catholicism and Protestantism, of personal ambition and patriotism, of love and duty, were dealt with on a grand scale with the grasp of a master. Catholicism and Protestantism on English soil had their part to play in the drama of "Mary Stuart," but here it was the contrast of the two Queens, Elizabeth and Mary, that gave the dramatic force to the treatment. Unfortunately for English readers, the historic background is so false to history that it is difficult to appreciate the real dramatic power involved in the presentation. In "The Maid of Orleans" the theme is England against France—or, rather, France against England—and we see the fruit of Goethe's influence in the Greek elements that is at the root of the action. Finally in "William Tell" Schiller dealt once more with his favorite topic of liberty against tyranny, and this time, while nominally speaking of Switzerland he appealed to an audience that was commencing to chafe against the fetters placed upon German development by the iron hand of Napoleon. It is

...of the French Revolution. But Schiller was a Tacton at heart, he could not away with the "red fool fury of the people," which set at naught the claims of orderly development. He was so where more German than in his recognition of the need of strict obedience to a self-chosen Government.

Besides these original dramas Schiller did an enormous amount of work in the last few years of his life in translating and adapting dramas from foreign languages like "Macbeth," and even in making the necessary changes in his friend's "Egmont" to adapt it for stage representation. He left a couple of dramas in fragmentary condition, one on "Demetrius, the False Char of Russia," showing great promise. It is gratifying to think that his labors reaped a due reward in the greatest popularity any German poet had obtained in his generation, even exceeding that of Goethe. When "The Maid of Orleans" was played at Leipzig he happened to be present, and was greeted by the whole audience, both inside the theatre and when he left it, walking through rows of men and women who received him with the reverence due to a being of another world.

Already the fell disease that was to carry him away was upon him. It was only by the most indomitable will he kept himself alive for the last three or four years. Time and again he had to desert for weeks from sheer want of strength. At the beginning of 1805 it seemed almost as if Germany was going to lose its Diocuri, and each of the two great poets was convinced that his friend would die that year. It is a question whether Goethe could not have been better spared. Nothing that he did after 1800 was of the first rank (the fifth act of the second part of "Faust" had been written before.) Schiller had been increasing in mastery of his art up to the last, and "Demetrius" promised to be his most powerful drama in a purely tragic sense. But it was not to be. At the age of forty-four years, just as he had won fame, rank, and even riches as he counted riches—four hundred thalers (\$300) a year—he was taken away from the world he so enriched each year with new masterpieces.

Can we, however, say that he was taken away from the world? I observe that Mr. Wolf von Schierbrand in the April North American Review declares that Schiller's fame and influence has spread throughout Europe, and especially in the English-speaking world. As a rule the English-speaking world requires a very great effort to appreciate a foreign poet at all, and I doubt very much whether Schiller or his poetry has obtained a very deep hold in the English mind on either side of the Atlantic. True, Carlyle wrote his biography, but his biography was one of his weakest pieces of work, and written in a style utterly unlike Carlyle's. The translations that have appeared of Schiller's works, except Coleridge's admirable version of part of the "Wallenstein," have been beneath contempt. Lord Lytton was scarcely even a poetaster, and his version of Schiller's poems and ballads is not even readable. Yet he is the only English writer who shows any real influence from Schiller. His perpetual reference to the "terse, the goo-ood and the beautiful" is undoubtedly a tribute to what is conventionally known as Schiller's idealism, in other words, his tendency to deal with pale and colorless abstractions. None of the Romance nations ever cared for any of the Teutonic poets. Schiller never appealed to any one in France or Italy except the professed students of German literature. It is misleading, therefore, to think of him as in any sense a world poet.

But if not a world poet he is, however, the more definitively the poet of Germany. No other poet has appealed so strongly to the best and most ideal side of Germany. It is true that when one comes to the expression of the simpler emotions in the most direct of poetic language, Schiller yields both to Goethe and to Heine on the lyric side. There are no words of his equal in direct force to the "In Alton Oplein" of the one or the "Du bist wie eine Blume" of the other. But it is in his appeal to the abstract ideal of life and thought that Schiller is so distinctively more German than his competitors. Even here a distinction has answered to Schiller's call. It was during that period that the misleading comparison between himself and Goethe was rife. It was Germany struggling against disruption, Germany panting to be free, that found in Schiller its true voice. The latter and more successful Germany does not take him at so high a value, and regards Goethe, the bureaucrat, Goethe, the man of affairs, as the true voice of the nation, even declaring with Herman Grimm that he was the greatest of all modern poets. But to those who see in the poorly paid pedagogue and scientist of Germany rather than in the successful soldier and business man the most ideal side of German life, Schiller will always represent the most distinctively German spirit.

JOSEPH JACOBI

MODERN ENGLAND.

Herbert Paul's Third Volume, Covering the Period Between 1865 and 1876.*

THE third volume of Mr. Paul's "History of Modern England," brings the story down to the period 1865-1876, a very important decade, as is seen when it is recalled that it covered the disestablishment of the Irish Church, the Franco-Prussian war, the Alabama arbitration, and the beginning of any real attempt to solve the everlasting Irish question.

All of these matters, and others of consequence to England, Mr. Paul treats fully and in a most charming style. His book is exceedingly good reading. The great biographies of the last few years—Tennyson's, Manning's, Gladstone's, and others—he has turned to with eagerness; in consequence, his book contains touches that one looks for in vain in older histories; little anecdotes, side remarks, that lend life to the story, just as Cromwell's war lent character to his portrait.

The third volume begins with the change of Ministry following Lord Palmerston's death in 1865, the Russell-Gladstone administration. A sentence on the second page of the book is indicative of Mr. Paul's freedom of opinion and speech. In describing the make-up of the new Government he says: "Sir Robert Peel was, however, removed from the Irish office, to which he had been appointed by a mere freak of Lord Palmerston's, and for which, as for any other office, he was quite unfit." Such language may not reach the dignity of ordinary history, but it certainly makes history interesting reading.

Almost at once Lord Russell found himself confronted with the Jamaica question—the alleged uprising of the negroes, which had been suppressed so ruthlessly by the Governor of the island, Mr. Eyre. (Mr. Paul, by the way, with characteristic English indifference to details, never once gives Eyre's full name. It was Edward John Eyre; he died less than four years ago.) Following that came the cattle plague and the reform bill, on which last the Government was defeated. Then came Derby, with Disraeli as leader of the House. The latter promptly introduced and carried a reform bill of his own, based on Gladstone's, and passed it. He became Premier on Derby's resignation, and his Ministry was defeated on an Irish question—the disestablishment of the Protestant Church of Ireland, and Gladstone, returning to power, put the measure through Parliament. An important measure of this time dealt with trade unions, giving them a legal right to existence; another was the first Irish Land act, of which Mr. Paul writes: "its interest and value lie in the recognition of a great principle and an intolerable wrong." In this administration, which Mr. Paul calls "the climax of Liberalism," the principle of expatriation was recognized for the first time by British law, and the civil-service was reorganized and opened to every person. Somewhat later the army was "reformed" and the purchase of commissions abolished. To us it seems curious that army commissions could ever have been the subject of bargain and sale, (between officers; not, of course, between politicians and the appointive power,) but it took the Queen's intervention to put a stop to the custom, and even then a large sum had to be paid to officers deprived of their "right" to sell their commissions in the army.

In his clear account of the Alabama arbitration, Mr. Paul says, of our American arbitrator, Charles Francis Adams, that, because of his services to peace, "he ought to have a statue at Westminster as well as at Washington." To Americans, who look at the Speaker of the House of Representatives simply as the leader of the majority, who forces majority measures through the House, and keeps the minority in the background, Mr. Paul's comment on Mr. Brand's election as Speaker of the House of Commons should be enlightening. He says that "rightly or wrongly, Mr. Brand was always suspected of an unconscious leaning toward his own side." Think of an impartial Speaker in Albany, Trenton, or Washington!

The Irish University bill caused the fall of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry in 1873, but Mr. Disraeli refused to take office, and Gladstone had to retain power for a few months. The general election of 1874, however, brought Disraeli "for the first time in possession not merely of office, but of power." Then began the development of imperialism—which may be said to date from Disraeli's purchase of the Suez Canal shares previously held by the Khédive of Egypt. It was followed by the interference of England in Egypt; and that, in 1882, by the revolt of the Egyptians, the armed invasion by England, and the practical annexation of the country to Great Britain. Great wars from little

acorns most certainly do grow, but Queen Victoria's assumption of the title of Empress of India cannot be considered an oak.

Valuable chapters of Mr. Paul's book deal with the troubles of the Established Church, and with the literary, intellectual, and social progress of the country. They round out a book which otherwise would not deserve its title of a history of modern England, but would be rather a political history of Parliament.

Jack London, Socialist.

WAR OF THE CLASSES. By Jack London. Author of "The Sea Wolf," "The Call of the Wild," etc. 12mo. Pp. 272. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

The central idea from which Mr. London argues the end of the capitalistic or "bourgeois" reign is that the time is at hand when "predatory capital wandering the world over seeking where it may establish itself" will have no more continents or provinces to conquer—save they be conquered from capital already in possession. When "the maximum of commercial development" is attained, then one of two things must happen. Either it will be a benevolent capitalistic despotism—capital warring no more with itself but regulating production to demand, putting the surplus which can no longer find investment in public works, art, literature, panem et circenses—or it will be socialism. "Either the functions of private corporations will increase till they absorb the central government, or the functions of government will increase till it absorbs the corporations."

Mr. London admits that for practical purposes the two things are not so different. He inclines, of course, to the opinion that Socialism (as the nobler ideal) will be the actual solution. For the other thing seems to him to imply nothing less than a sort of comfortable slavery for the masses.

No doubt the most interesting of the papers which make up the volume is that on the "scab." "A scab," says London, "is one who gives more value for the same price than another"—and he demonstrates from that definition that nearly everybody is at times a scab—not without reluctance, since the aim of all men (in an economic world) is to give less for more if possible. Mr. London shows how, for instance, any extra efficient workman is "scabbing" on his fellows, and how America as an industrial nation is a "colonial scab." "The result," says he, "of the American scab's nefarious actions (which consist in extraordinary efficiency) will be to strike at the food and shelter of Europe." Therefore, already, alarmed Europe is forming a union against him.

If a scab is merely one who is disloyal to his class, the American workman as a body is still scabbing on the European workman. If he gets, say, twice the wages, he does four times the value of work. He is really the "cheap" labor.

Mr. London has a chapter on the tramp almost equally interesting. In the present state of society capital needs, he says, a body of unemployed men, or only partly employed men, as an emergency force. Without this surplus of labor a sudden need of men anywhere—in a new enterprise or to break a strike—would be fatal to the system. It could only be met by taking men away from other necessary work. Naturally this emergency force (not being kept on a continuous salary) is made up of the less efficient. As for the tramp, he is a "by product," one who might be one of these emergency men. (Being unfit for a permanent job,) but prefers to drop out—to die to the economic world. He is a "perambulating carcass." He recognizes that there is no work for him save as a step gap. He refuses to be a step gap. If he did work, moreover, (the amount of work being strictly limited,) somebody else would have to be a tramp. Wherefore, says Mr. London, do not, for heaven's sake, bid a tramp "go to work."

Mr. Bell's Stories.

MR. PENNYCOCK'S BOY. By J. J. Bell. Author of "Wee Macgregor," etc. 12mo. Pp. 272. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.25.

Into this little book has been bound up a sheaf of Mr. J. J. Bell's stories of Scottish child life. They are very good stories of their kind—informed by the appropriate sentiment and not too much obscured by dialect—humorous also in the mad Scottish fashion of humor. Doubtless all Scottish humor is the visible sign of the struggles of tortured humanity straitjacketed into a Calvinistic mold; Scottish child humor as it appears in the books which profess to distill it seems especially stamped with this morbid origin. Yet taken in the proper mood it softens the heart and produces tears or smiles according to the cheerful or lachrymose habit of the reader.

These particular stories tell of a grocer who had a mischievous errand boy, yet loved the imp and forgave him; of a little girl who tried to keep a little boy from smoking cigarettes, and had bitter tears for her reward; of Sarah McFadden, washerwoman, who adopted a neglected little mite and thereby lost a husband; of the famous Wee Macgregor himself and an adventure he had with green paint and

used to it," and of Tam, who played truant tragically. There are other stories—but enough has been said.

"The Burden of Armaments."

The A. Wessels Company will issue immediately "The Burden of Armaments," being a review and manifesto on the subjects of British national expenditure and

national defense, prepared by a committee of the Cobden Club of London.

Evolution of the Horse.

Among the many books about horses that are now appearing will be "The Evolution of the Horse," through the Macmillan Company. This is a monograph by Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, and is to be added to the Columbia University Series.

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IDA M. TARBELL'S

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THE HORSE.

Mr. Trevathan's "American Thoroughbred" and Prof. Roberts's New Book.*

ALTHOUGH Mr. Trevathan dedicates his volume to the late W. C. Whitney, and Prof. Roberts is more or less of a scientist, both authors early in their books take occasion to say "there is no native horse of America." And yet Mr. Whitney spent thousands of dollars, equipped a costly expedition to the Bad Lands of Wyoming and the Dakotas, and had mounted at the Museum of Natural History in this city the skeletons of a number of fossil horses solely for the purpose of proving that the horse was a native product, and not an importation! Mr. Trevathan was certainly aware of the fact, for he has talked with the writer about the matter. And Prof. Roberts must have been familiar with the researches and claims of the late Prof. Marsh and Cope and their demonstrations that the fossil horses of the Bad Lands were the true precursors of the mustang of the plains and the ponies of the South American pampas. What is to become of the scapulus, the crotaphus, the propylus, and the other hipbones that it has cost so much money and required so much study to prove were the true ancestors of the thoroughbred of to-day, when two such authorities airily brush the whole elaborately worked-out theory aside as unworthy of their consideration? It would seem as if both had trusted too much to Yodfat and Frank Forester, when they prepared their introductory chapters, instead of accepting the later and possibly better informed authorities on the origin of the most useful of all animals. And Mr. Trevathan even goes so far as to say: "There is no evidence, historic, or prehistoric, that the horse ever had habitat upon this continent previous to the coming of the white man," as if that is so it would seem as if Prof. Bumpus should have those fossil horses removed from the Museum, so that the lesson they are designed to convey may no longer mislead the public.

Aside from this little trifle that must perforce puzzle the well-informed reader a bit, both have prepared volumes that are both interesting and useful, though both are marred by typographical errors in the names of both horses and owners that ought not to mar such volumes. For these the careless proofreader rather than the author is of course to blame.

Mr. Trevathan treats of the horse as an aristocrat; Prof. Roberts deals with him as a commoner. The first finds him as the animal who "has ever been the companion and the faithful servant of man," and reveals in the Social Register of horsemanship. Prof. Roberts looks on him as the burden bearer, the helper, and only incidentally as a means for furnishing amusement and recreation for mankind. He has made a book for the breeder of the useful, and has certainly managed to crowd a host of hints as to breeding and information as to what and how to choose and how to care for the product that can be of great value to the breeder, even though the successive chapters have a flavor of lectures prepared for the students in a course of "Horse Breeding Taught by Mail."

Virginia's place in history is certainly forever assured, for, as Mr. Trevathan points out, she was the mother of race horses and races as well as of mere Presidents. It was to her soil that the first thoroughbred of which there is any record—Bulle Rock—was imported from England. It was to her soil that the great Diomed, an English Derby winner, was imported after he had won fame as a sire in England, and it was on a Virginia farm that his even greater son, Sir Archy, was foaled. There is hardly an American race horse of quality, a true top-notch, but has the blood of these great racers flowing in his veins. Sir Archy's blood it was that founded the thoroughbred stock of Kentucky, and of that Mr. Trevathan says: "No other product of the State, not even her whisky, has yielded to the old Commonwealth such an enormous annual income." And to-day there are "more thoroughbreds within her boundaries than exist in all the other States of the Union."

And for these reasons it has come about, according to Mr. Trevathan's theory, that wherever the gentlemanly blood of England went there, too, went the thoroughbred, and with them went horse racing. It took much delving of musty records to secure the succinct history of racing in Virginia, Maryland, the Carolinas, and other States that he has compiled and tells in narrative form. With the names of the famous horses go coupled the names of their owners—Washington, Plunkett, Wilson, Alston, Rutledge, Hampton, Taylor, Johnson, Andrew Jackson, Ferguson, Ran-

*THE AMERICAN THOROUGHBRED. By Charles E. Trevathan. With Portraits and Illustrations. Cloth, fco. Pp. 2-463. New York: The Macmillan Company, \$2.
THE HORSE. By Isaac Phillips Roberts, Editor of the Journal of Agriculture of Cornell University. Cloth, 16mo. Pp. 21-461. New York: The Macmillan Company, \$1.25.

dolph, Seiden, Lee, Lightfoot, Carter, Fairfax, Custer. "All these, themselves gentlemen of the very best breeding and of private accomplishments, the real F. F. V., were the breeders and racing men of the time." And when in course of time the sport to which they indulged with passionate fondness found a foothold in New Jersey and New York it enlisted the sympathies and fortunes of families that bore such illustrious names as Stevens, Delancey, Hunter, Livingston, Van Ransst, Morris, Gibbons, Jay, Purdy, and others of equal social standing. The ownership of the thoroughbred and the racing of it has ever since been a "fancy" of the gentlemen. Even now, when commercialism dominates racing, and its feature as a sport, pure and simple, is lost sight of except at the country clubs and hunt clubs, the gentle bred looks upon racing as his sport, and the "climber" and social aspirant looks upon it as a means to the opening of portals that even his golden keys will not otherwise open. But it is to the horse show rather than the race track that such most naturally drift. The former gives a better chance for personal display and does not necessarily require the same love for the horse.

It is upon this social side of thoroughbred ownership that Mr. Trevathan lays more stress than upon horse-breeding. He is not at all technical. He recites the stories of the glorious performances of Sir Archy, "the first horse of grandeur"; of Blank, American Eclipse, Sir Henry, Black Maria, Boston, Fashion, Wagner, Grey Eagle, Peytons, and a score of others of the days between the Revolution and the civil war. Those were the days when horses ran races of three and four mile heats, and in one of the races he tells how Black Maria had to run twenty miles before she won the race in which she started—five four-mile heats.

Boston, Mr. Trevathan concludes, after a thorough study of the matter, was "the greatest horse that ever lived this side of the Atlantic." He was so far superior to all other horses as a four-miler that his owner was obliged to keep him in the stable in order to prevent the breaking up of race meetings, as for years no other animal could be found who could even make him extend himself. On his behalf the owner of the animal made a challenge that has never been equalled for its audacity, and yet it was not accepted. That challenge was to run Boston against any two animals in the world, taking them singly, in four-mile heats, for a purse of \$45,000 a side. And yet it was but a few weeks after the challenge that Boston was defeated in straight heats by the mare Fashion in a race for a small purse. That led to the great race, "The North vs. The South," for \$20,000 a side, in which Fashion beat Boston, winning the first heat in 7:32, the fastest heat ever run up to that time by several seconds. And yet, says the chronicler, "though beaten, it was conceded by the judges that Boston had acquired a more vast renown by this splendid performance than by his thirty-five previous victories combined."

To get to the practical horse. In 1900 there were 21,216,888 horses in this country, one for every 3.6 inhabitants. The 18,250,000 horses and 2,000,000 mules on the farms of the country do work equivalent to the labors of 95,000,000 hand laborers, estimates the author of "The Horse," and at one-twentieth of the cost of human muscular energy, which is ample proof of their economic value. That is the text on which Prof. Roberts bases his continuous plea to farmers to breed always the best and thus gradually eliminate the badly formed, badly tempered, spayed and unsound from American farms, highways, and race tracks. The better the blood the better the offspring is his constantly reiterated lesson. He lays great stress on the imperative necessity of the exercise of intelligence in the selection of sire and dam according to their natural excellences. Pedigrees which are not charged with the blood of the best families should not be depended on blindly, as individuality is better than a mere mass of names that do not carry with them strong inheritances. He impresses, constantly, the necessity of proper climatic influences and suitably balanced foods for the successful breeding of a horse, whether draught animal, roadster, general purpose horse, pony, hunter, or thoroughbred racer. He proves that there is more profit in horse breeding when intelligently conducted than in any other agricultural enterprise, and shows in simple language how success may be assured.

While some horse lovers may not agree with some of his estimates as to the relative values of families or breeds of horses, all will certainly commend his theories as to breeding, for they are based on the soundest of common sense and devoid of hobby riding in favor of anything but a sound and handsome animal, whatever the breed. So, too, will horsemen generally agree with his estimate of the three-quarter-bred hunter—that he is the "best all-around horse in the world," and that while "the Englishmen have the best hunters, the American breeds the best saddle horse in the world." That saddle horse is, of course, the Kentucky or Tennessee type, and not "the Eastern horse with his high-school gait—a perversion of taste," that, fortunately,

finds a habitat only in and about the New York riding schools and horse shows—never about the home of the man who knows what a good horse and an easy rider really is, an animal of the Denmark or Black Squirrel type. There is so much of hard-headed horse sense in this volume of Prof. Roberts's, when he confines himself to the writing of breeding, selection, feeding, training, and driving horses, that it seems a pity that it cannot be placed in the hands of every young farmer and farmer's son in the country. Compliance with the instructions it contains would mean better horses generally, and his theories carefully followed would add millions to the wealth of the country. What he has to say about the driving or riding of horses should be committed to memory by every man or woman who has the handling of horses, for he very truly holds in that chapter that "hands" are something that the average American knows nothing whatever of, and that of all fundamentals that is the most necessary to the proper manipulation of man's best friend.
CHARLES TRACY BRONSON.

HINTS ON HORSES.

In this book Capt. C. M. Gonne, R. A., tells how to judge horses, how to buy them, ride them, drive them, and depict them. He attempts to answer in simple language, and with the aid of pictures, such questions as What are the points of a horse? What are the things to look for and what are the things to avoid? How am I to tell a good horse when I see one? &c. As he points out in his brief introduction, the book makes no pretense to deal with the subject exhaustively. It is the result of many years of personal intimacy with the horse and of careful observation of his proportions, his movements, and his habits.

The volume deals with the measurements of the horse, the head, knees, legs, hoofs, mane, mouth, eyes, tail, thigh, fetlock, movements, amble, &c.; there are hints on docking, trimming, breaking, and in conclusion Capt. Gonne has added a few notes on riding, driving, and harness. The volume is issued by E. P. Dutton & Co. The illustrations consist of photographic reproductions and fac similes of pencil drawings by the author.

Stephen's Plain Speaking.

ESSAYS ON FREE THINKING AND PLAIN SPEAKING. By Leslie Stephen. With Introductory Essays on Leslie Stephen and His Works by James Bryce and Herbert Paul. 12mo. Pp. 410. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, The Knickerbocker Press, \$1.50.

Published originally in 1873, these essays of the late Sir Leslie Stephen have a modernness and a freshness which will commend them to the many who have not read them before. They are introduced here by two papers (both originally printed in The Quarterly Review)—one biographical, written by James Bryce; the other critically appreciative, written by Herbert W. Paul. However, it is safe to say that more will be learned of Stephen by reading his own essays than can be gathered from these rather dry lucubrations of his admirers. The reader will get a positive sense of exhilaration as he passes from the last sentence of Mr. Paul's paper on Stephen to the first sentence of Stephen's paper on "The Broad Church." It is a quick change from dead words to living words.

Most people know that Sir Leslie Stephen began by being a Scotsman and a clergyman at Cambridge, and that he presently gave up his holy orders to become what is called a "free thinker." The virile articles here bound together are those in which the free thinker, with singular fairness and vigor, applies plain speech to the peculiar situation in which the Christian religion finds itself in the present age. He discusses the so-called "Broad Church" in England, particularly the range of unbelief in the literal meaning of the formal articles of the Church which is allowable in a clergyman, the real nature of the "Broad Church" attitude toward the sundry scientific methods and doctrines of the time—especially Darwinism—the difficulties, in short, which are involved in "the fruitless endeavor to force new truth into the old mold." To Stephen's mind the whole business is as if one should say he believed in witches, only straightway to explain that witchcraft was not a diabolic power, but a diseased mania. That, of course, is merely a roundabout way of asserting a disbelief in witches in any real sense.

In "Religion As a Fine Art" Stephen, with the play at Ober-Ammergau as a text, has an exceedingly able reduction to plain speech again of what to his thinking is the tendency and essence of the modern forms of religion which withdraw themselves from the region of practice to that of aesthetics. If you put religion in the realm of art, he says, there's no need to reconcile it with science. The Pope, (for instance,) by this arrangement, is "not a judge of controversies, but a master of ceremonies." So further in the same line in "Darwinism and Divinity," in which essay is much pleasing matter upon men and animals, and the question of where reason and the soul begin, and why immortality should be

refused to well-conducted cats or to that admirable and fortunately authentic dog which watched for ten years upon its master's grave." Another essay is the striking one which asks the question, "Are We Christians?" and provides material for an answer not quite affirmative, while still further papers discuss Shaftesbury's "Characteristics," Bernard de Mandeville's "Fable of the Bees," and Bishop Warburton. Sir Leslie was a great mountain climber, and one essay (with theological-philosophical application) is called "A Bad Five Minutes in the Alps." The last of all is his "Apology for Plain Speaking."

Thus much may be said of what so many know so well because the book has been out of print for several years, and there are numbers to whom the essays are not known, to whom the reading of them will furnish pleasure and something more than mere pleasure.

Mr. Rogers's "Benton."

THOMAS H. BENTON. By Joseph M. Rogers, author of "The True Henry Clay," &c. 12mo. Pp. 361. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Company, \$1.25.

It seems necessary to say at the outset that Mr. Rogers in this account of Thomas H. Benton has assumed more than properly belongs to the biographer—he sits in judgment upon matters not only of fact but of wisdom and right, which the most eminent writers of the lives of great men have agreed to consider out of their jurisdiction. Naturally some of these deliverances of Mr. Rogers, especially some of his strictures upon the courses of men like Monroe, Clay, Webster, and Calhoun, strike the reader as superfluous. Yet the story of so interesting a man as Thomas H. Benton (with his own "Thirty Years' View" to draw upon) cannot be made uninteresting, for any account of the period of his life dull, if the reader has any sort of knowledge of American history. Mr. Rogers's estimate of Benton is as follows:

He sat for thirty consecutive years in the United States Senate, a record never reached before the civil war, and since then seldom surpassed. Much of this time he was a commanding figure, some times dominant and always useful. Over all his contemporaries he had the advantage of a clearer view of the great problems of the age, because untrayed by ambition; in uprightness and purity of character he was excelled by none. The names of Clay, Webster, and Calhoun are household words, and their careers are well known. Benton served longer than any one of them, is responsible for more sound legislation than all of them put together, yet only the student of history knows anything about him.

The author's account is especially informing in regard to the great Missouriian's part as Jackson's lieutenant, in the fight against the National Bank, concluding with the dramatic incident of expunging from the record the Senatorial censure of the President. Mr. Rogers counts Benton the bulwark of the Union in those times, apologizing for him (on the ground of "guilelessness") when he was led into what seemed support of Calhoun's policies. He has a lively account of the nullification business, and the Webster-Hayne debate. He declares, too, that "slavery was not in its outward aspects the horrible institution that it seems to us now or that it seemed to the Northern people at the time," and relates what may be called the "original Booker Washington episode" when in 1823 all the plans of Benton and others for gradual emancipation in Missouri were knocked into a cocked hat by the news that "Arthur Tappan, the merchant prince and philanthropist of New York, had entertained colored people at his private table."

The Musical Highwayman.

STINGAREE. By E. W. Hornung, author of "Raffles," &c. With illustrations by George W. Lambert. 12mo. Pp. 285. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.50.

If a man is an outlaw, yet loves music, he may well hunger and thirst for it in the wilderness, therefore if he holds up a concert of amateurs in a convenient town and calls for a song at the point of two enormous pistols, who shall blame him? Especially if he spares the concertgoers' pockets and makes the occasion serve to introduce to the notice of an eminent composer a girl with a wonderful voice. That is exactly the performance of Mr. Hornung's "Stingaree," who is not a gentleman burglar, but belongs to an older nobility of crime—the gentry of the road.

"Stingaree" operates with excellent manners, gentlemanly feeling, a monodie and high theatrical effect in Australia. He "sticks up" (that's Australian for hold up) not only concerts of amateurs but mail coaches, banks—even officers of the Victorian police. When he "sticks up" the mail the first thing he does when he reaches a quiet, safe place is to pick Punch out of the ruck and read it. For he has been a London clubman and the jests of the old town are dear to him. When he is caught it is, of course, when he is upon an errand of mercy, but jail cannot hold him. He does not pass out of this series of ingenious tales before he has heard the girl of his first musical adventures sing again. In point of fact, he steps (with only time for a bath and getting into evening clothes) straight from the prison to the town hall, where the lady, bloomed into a prima donna, is charming all the good provincials. It may be added that Mr. Hornung has left a perfectly feasible opening for further "Stickings Up of Stingaree."

MAY

PARLIAMENT.

A History of the Origin and Development of the English Legislature.*

IN the latest volume of the "Story of the Nations" series Mr. L. Cecil Jane undertakes to describe the origin and growth of the British Parliament. He calls his book "The Coming of Parliament," though its sub-title, "England from 1350 to 1600," is really more descriptive. Of course in tracing the development of Parliament English history must be studied, but Mr. Jane, in spite of his assertion that he has laid "special stress" on Parliamentary growth, has really made that almost incidental to his account of England during the period named.

Four chief causes served to develop Parliament from its beginning in 1265. The first of these was the extinction of feudalism, and the rise in the importance of the foot soldier. The influence of the baronage and knights on the Government had been due to their value in war. So long as their help was needed in battle they were important in peace; conversely, if war could be waged without them it was no longer necessary for the King to conciliate them. And Crecy and Poitiers were won for Edward III. by his archers—the common people. Mr. Jane therefore seems justified in saying that the Hundred Years' War marks the first step in the transfer of the power of the kingdom from the nobility to the Parliament, more especially the Commons.

With this improvement in the position of the common people it was not strange that the Parliaments of Edward III. showed independence of spirit at times. The Commons decided to meet apart from the nobles, and then insisted that money given by them should be spent for the purpose for which it was voted—a long step toward the modern idea of a representative body. In this reign, too, began the practice of impeachment, and in the Parliamentary conflict between the followers of the Black Prince and those of John of Gaunt Mr. Jane notes the first political parties.

In 1399 the Commons impeached and deposed Richard II. and placed Henry of Lancaster on the throne. He was dependent on Parliament for his position and for his ability to maintain it; and for this reason he and his successors (Henry V. and Henry VI.) ruled constitutionally, while Parliament strengthened its position as master of the purse string and gained an influence which it did not reach again for two centuries. But the Wars of the Roses, lasting from 1455 to 1485, demolished the Parliamentary structure almost wholly. The King's Council assumed the functions of the people's representatives, and Parliament became simply an advisory body, convened to give a show of legality to the measures of the rival leaders of the war.

The baronage perished in the Wars of the Roses, and a restricted franchise, brought about by Henry VI.—the famous "forty-shilling freehold," though Mr. Jane does not say so—made it easy to pack Parliament in the Crown's interest. It was a packed Parliament which gave to Edward IV. for life the proceeds of various taxes and imposts, thus enriching him so that he could get along without further Parliamentary aid. Henry VII. reduced the assembly to its lowest state; he had seized many estates of the adherents of Edward IV. and Richard III., so that he was rich; he further devised the plan of fining heavily the wealthy persons who broke his sumptuary laws, and thus he, too, was freed from the necessity of a Parliament.

Henry VIII.'s break with the Church offered another chance for Parliament to gain power, though it made little immediate use of it. Then, too, the introduction of firearms brought about the need of trained soldiers—a standing army, in fact; even Henry's wealth did not support one, and he had to turn to Parliament, which, however, gave him only half of what he wanted. Practically, during all of the sixteenth century Parliament, though it existed, had little vitality, only occasionally showing signs of active life. The Tudors were strong rulers. Elizabeth compelled Parliament to confine its attention to ordinary business; she roundly rebuked it for daring to ask her to marry, and told the Commons that they talked too much, and that freedom of speech meant the right to say yes or no. It was not until 1601 that Parliament prevailed on Elizabeth to cease granting monopolies. "The Commons," says Mr. Jane, "had placed their power, as it were, in commission; but they reserved to themselves the right to resume it as soon as they deemed it advisable to do so, and to take again the same position they had occupied in Lancastrian times, when their power was at its highest."

That time came when the Stuarts succeeded to the English throne, and in the

first session of the new reign the Commons asserted their privileges as matters of right, not of favor. James resisted, and, except for the Added Parliament, which he dismissed before it had passed a single act, ruled without a Parliament from 1603 to 1629. The body that met in the latter year impeached Bacon and other men, and made a strong protest against the encroachment of the King. Charles I. was in opposition to Parliament from the beginning, and dissolved the first three assemblies of his reign in anger because they refused to give him what he wished. He was not wealthy, like Henry VII. and Henry VIII., and to raise money attempted to impose taxes without consent of the people. This, as every one knows, brought about the great civil war, which resulted in the King's death and the establishment of an English republic. There is no doubt that the Long Parliament's methods were as unconstitutional as those of the King, but Parliament aimed to preserve the liberties of the people, while Charles sought merely to aggrandize the Crown. The disease was desperate, and so were the remedies.

At Cromwell's death his system collapsed, and a new Parliament promptly recalled the Stuarts to the throne. All the events of the Rebellion had served to exalt the Commons and to lower the Lords. The former had managed the war against the King, had directed the affairs of the country for a time, and attained recognition both at home and abroad as the actual source of authority. They revealed their power in recalling Charles II., and by doing so they had "arrived," as the slang of the day has it—Parliament, in Mr. Jane's phrase, had "come." The end of feudalism was the first step in its progress; the fall of the baronage another; the creation of a local feeling under the Tudors, and the expulsion of the Church from the political field a third; the last was the successful fight against the absolutism of the Stuarts.

Mr. Jane's book is interesting reading, even if he sometimes tangles the thread of his story of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Kosmo Wilkinson explains in his introductory chapter to "The Personal Story of the Upper House" of the British Parliament the scope of the volume:

How the peers of England, from being an estate of the realm, grew into an independent parliamentary assembly; how, and by what personal agencies, the hereditary Chamber became in a sense the parent of the elective; on what issues, by what degrees, it co-operated with other agencies to establish the House of Commons; how then, from seeing in that Chamber its natural ally, it not its political-offspring, the upper house gradually discovered in the lower a rival and a foe. Such will be among the earliest points to be touched upon in an inquiry to be conducted, less in the spirit of constitutional histories than from the point of view most likely to find acceptance with those who read to be interested as well as to be informed. Descending in contemporary direction, I shall show how differences of opinion between the two chambers, arising out of the great issues raised in the seventeenth century, gradually became a parliamentary tradition and periodically reappeared in varying degrees of intensity.

E. P. Dutton & Co. are the American publishers.

Riches and a Wife.

THE MONKS' TREASURE. By George Horton. With illustrated frontispiece. Pp. 321. 12mo. Cloth. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

If this story illustrates any phase of life more than another it is the ease by which a wife and riches may be gained. The young hero, Walter Lythgoe, is sent to the Greek Islands of the Mediterranean to obtain for his uncle, the head of a prosperous baking powder concern, all the crude cream of tartar he can find. A letter of introduction to an American missionary on one of the small islands admits him as a welcome guest. From this point to the end of the volume his business is a mere incidental. He falls desperately in love with the beautiful Greek servant girl employed in the missionary's family. Visitation with a Scotch student to an old monastery on the island reveal the mystery of the girl's life. She turns out to be an Italian Duchess, descended from an ancient family of Dukes and nobles whose fortune was confiscated by the monks years before when one of the old Dukes fled to the monastery for safety with his gold and jewels when his land was devastated by war.

Needless to say, the young American baking powder agent and his Scotch friend discover everything, the mysterious death of the Italian noble, and the presence of his treasure in the cells of the monastery. The recovery of the wealth against the cunning machinations of the monks supplies a number of exciting and tragic events to sustain interest in a story which otherwise is rather lightly worked out. The Greek servant girl, who has learned to love the American visitor, remains true to him when granted with the information that she is a Duchess, and more satisfactory still, an heiress in the bargain. It is useless to say that they are married, and everything ends in a blaze of happiness, and we hear nothing more of Walter Lythgoe's search for crude cream of tartar.

Dutton.

Marksmen of Millin and Regulars." J. W. Muller writes about "Campers by the Sea." Caspar Whitney has a story on "The Lost Seladang of Non Anak." Another article is by Clifton Johnson on "Spring's First Fisherman." T. F. Dale writes about "The Breeding of Polo

Ponies." H. P. Burchell describes "The Motor Boat as a Pleasure Craft." John Burroughs has an article on "Protective Coloration—Animal Sympathy." Joseph A. Graham has on "The Individuality of Dogs." There are some good stories by well-known writers, some clever verse, and the usual interesting departments.

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"THE COMING OF PARLIAMENT," England from 1350 to 1600. By L. Cecil Jane. Editor of "The Story of the Nations" series. Portraits, maps, and illustrations. Pp. 321. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE KLONDIKE.

Account of the British and American Goldfields in the Northwest.

NEW authors have had such an exceptional opportunity for gathering material for a book as that accorded to John Scudder McLain, editor of *The Minneapolis Journal*, who accompanied the committee of the United States Senate on its visit to Alaska and the British goldfields of the Klondike in 1903. As a result Mr. McLain has written an exceedingly interesting book of travel, which not only justifies the claims of the publishers that it has practically the accuracy and trustworthiness of a public document, but it is valuable, too, for its clear and well-illustrated presentation of the conditions, needs, and possibilities of the Territory. Mr. McLain has made his book thoroughly up to date by compiling statistical information as late as 1904.

Mr. McLain's observation has convinced him that the country is rich in minerals, timber, agricultural possibilities, and fisheries. Indeed, the author points out that for years the fisheries have been more important than the gold mines. It is surprising to find any one enthusiastic about the agricultural possibilities of a land that always has been regarded as one of ice and snow. Alaska and the Klondike and gold have been practically synonymous terms, yet in the Copper River region there are vast and rich deposits of copper still to be exploited, and there are in this region also petroleum wells in active operation.

Throughout the trip, which lasted for ten weeks from July 25, the people of Alaska showed every disposition to help the committee in its investigations and were not at all backward in presenting their grievances and disclosing their resources. In it all the fact stands forth boldly that the United States has been decidedly niggardly in helping along the development of its rich possession. Its commercial development is hampered by nothing so much as the lack of transportation facilities.

In striking contrast to this position of the United States is that of the Canadian Government. The Klondike has better mining laws, and Canada has spent large amounts of money in providing good wagon roads, which have reduced freight charges and greatly lowered the cost of living around Dawson by rendering possible the introduction of labor-saving machinery. It does not seem possible that the United States could remain unmindful of the fact that the territory for which Secretary Seward in 1867 paid Russia \$7,200,000 has even under adverse conditions showed remarkable returns. The commerce of Alaska for the year ending June 30, 1903, amounted to over \$21,000,000, not including the gold output, which would add nearly \$7,000,000 more. It is officially stated that since Alaska became American territory it has exported gold, fish, and furs in about equal values to the amount of about \$150,000,000, while, without counting the large sums employed in furnishing transportation to Alaska, the investments of American capital there have reached \$25,000,000. The aggregate shipments of merchandise to Alaska from the United States in the same period have reached \$100,000,000. When Seward bought the territory the anti-expansionists set up a howl and said the United States had bought nothing but a few seals and a vast expanse of icebergs. It takes more than seals and icebergs to develop a commerce of such dimensions, says Mr. McLain, and he adds that this is only a small beginning of what is to follow in the not far distant future. It staggers the imagination to think of what the country might do if it was helped to develop its resources to the full.

The author gives a glowing description of the sail from Seattle to Metlakatla, Father Duncan's wonderful community in the Territory, which was the first landing made. Here the author makes what must be a valuable suggestion to those continually in search of vacation novelties, particularly if they have the wherewithal to gratify their cravings for the unusual. He says:

"The inside passage is said to resemble very much the waters along the west coast of Norway, whose fjords have begun to attract tourists from our own country by their scenic grandeur, and it seems to me that when their attractions become known for what they are the ocean stretches of the archipelago between Puget Sound and the Lynn Canal are destined to constitute one of the most frequented summer playgrounds of the world, as they certainly are the most charming. What a delightful place for a holiday cruise in yacht or launch, where quiet coves or landlocked harbors may be found for every night's anchorage, where game abounds on the islands and the waters teem with life of every kind, from the trout of the mountain streams to the sociable porpoise or the spouting whale. And not only is there the charm of scenery, such as our continent nowhere else affords, and the opportunity for sport with rod and gun, but the hospitable and friendly native Indians, in their picturesque villages, are a source of unending interest."

It is this startling news, imagine picking out Alaska as a winter resort. At Ketchikan, a short distance above Father Duncan's village, the thermometer rarely reaches zero, and the mean temperature is about that of Washington, D. C. The Japan current keeps all the harbors on its course open in winter as well as in summer, which led ex-Gov. Swineford, who is a resident of Ketchikan, to say that if he were a resident of any State east of the mountains he would come here to spend his winters in preference to Florida. While on the subject of climate, it might be well to note that Mr. McLain found at Selkirk, not far from Dawson, the most successful farms in the British Yukon. One farmer there was reported to have cleared \$3,000 during 1902 on his crops of hay and potatoes, for which he found a ready market in Dawson. A way up to Eagle, which Mr. McLain dilates upon as "the city with a future," were found the best demonstrations of the agricultural possibilities of Alaska, and the gardens nearest the pole where important results were obtained. They produce large quantities of potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, turnips, and radishes, so that the possibility of raising such products successfully on the sixty-fifth degree of north latitude has been demonstrated.

The restrictions on claim locating in the British Yukon guard against one man or a few monopolizing the whole of the rich mining district, while the Dominion laws are liberal to aliens, in that citizenship or first steps to naturalization are not necessary in order to take up a claim. On the Alaska side only citizens or those who have declared an intention to become citizens may locate mining claims. On the American side, too, the tendency to grab everything in sight is apparently not curbed. Mr. McLain says that, thanks to our defective mining laws, it is possible for the dog in the manger to play his part in Alaska to the limit, and he is doing it. There is nothing to prevent a single prospector from staking as much ground as he pleases, and where the indications are good he pleases to stake everything in sight. Under the same defective laws he can hold his claims indefinitely without doing any work on them, and in nine cases out of ten is waiting in the hope that some one, thinking they have been abandoned, will file a claim. If they prove valuable he is prepared to pounce on the one who has spent his money to prove the value of the property, and, aided by a lot of others of the same breed, compel the new-comer to pay a large sum for quit-claim or divide the output, or vacate altogether. Mr. McLain says that the Senatorial Committee took stenographic reports at all places of the recommendations of miners, merchants, and lawyers, and he says they will undoubtedly endeavor to change the laws. It appears, however, that Mr. McLain has been too sanguine on that score.

What Alaska needs more than any other thing at this time is transportation facilities, and Mr. McLain shows what the treasure is that is waiting to be wrested from the land. In his chapter on transportation he shows the difference in the cost of living in the Klondike camps, where the Dominion Government has built roads, and on the Alaska side, where there are none. What these differences mean in the development of the country, he says, can be scarcely overestimated, as the road building has cut down the price of products in the Klondike one-fourth in five years. In the Spring of 1902, when flour was \$7 a hundred in Dawson it was \$32 a hundred on Chicken Creek, and so it was with beans, potatoes, condensed milk, beef, and eggs. The trade of the entire Forty-mile District, says Mr. McLain, should be handled from Eagle, on the American side, but is practically monopolized from Dawson by the aid of a wagon road built from Dawson west to the boundary line. In Copper Centre conditions are even worse at this day, and Mr. McLain says that a Minneapolis man who recently visited that section reported hay at \$600 a ton, oats and flour 35 cents a pound, butter \$1 a pound, canned beef \$1.25 a pound, oil \$3.50 a gallon, a wash tub \$8, and a joint of stove pipe \$1.

The author does not venture to estimate how much gold there is in Alaska. There is a saying there that "the gold is where you find it." How much truth there is in this is proved by the find recently at Fairbanks. Fairbanks is 250 miles from Dawson and 500 miles from Nome, while the great Treadwell Mines are 700 miles from both these places. From his investigations, however, of the mineral wealth of the country Mr. McLain believes, and gives reasons for the belief, that "the business of taking gold out of Alaska has scarcely commenced; that it will become a permanent industry—as permanent as coal mining in Pennsylvania—and that it will take generations to exhaust the mineral wealth of those marvelously rich and marvelously extensive gold fields."

An extremely interesting chapter in the book is the description of the reindeer-breeding industry conducted by the Eskimos. As we have thus helped the Eskimos, Mr. McLain thinks we should also help the Indians, whose means of livelihood have been taken from them by our in-

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The Political Boss.

THE PLUM TREE. By David Graham Phillips. One volume. Pp. 328. Illustrated by H. A. Adams. Philadelphia: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. \$1.25.

The work of Mr. David Graham Phillips has so steadily increased in power and improved in style since the two staples of newspaper life—crime, strong, and withal a shade repulsive—with which he started his career as a novelist, that each successive story from his pen has advanced his standing in a manner quite unusual in a day when first novels are more than apt to be just ones, so far as excellence is concerned. In the three years between his "A Woman Ventures" and "The Plum Tree," Mr. Phillips has taken big strides in almost every requisite for the making of a deservedly successful story writer, a mode of procedure that, persevered in some time longer, would seem likely to land him finally in the higher ranks of his profession. As for that matter, "The Plum Tree" itself will hardly fail to raise him out of the crowd for good and all.

Mr. Phillips's stories have always been of the kind that depend for their value on their author's evident gift for the analysis of the social conditions and social types with which all are familiar and for the more difficult setting forth of both with a power and vitality that make one of his stories nothing less than a glimpse into the realities of human motives and the pleasant and unpleasant phases of modern life. "The Plum Tree" is even less of a romance and a closer study in the character development of one or two persons than any of his former books have been, but in not one of them have the vigor of plot and action, and that precious sense of the humanness of it all, kept his reader's interest at a higher pitch.

The question in which one is at once absorbed is not whether Harvey Saylor will marry the object of his youthful love, but to what sort of culmination he will carry his youthful ambitions—how he will reconcile his honest intentions and manly aims with the conditions prevailing in the world of business and politics in which every man must make his way. "The Plum Tree" is an appealingly frank exposure of the methods of the cleverly organized brigands who so often manipulate the Governmental machinery in city, State, and Nation on this side of the Atlantic, and Harvey Saylor is Mr. Phillips's type of the more than ordinarily well-bred and well-intentioned young man who is easily attracted from the difficulties and hardships incident to a start in any one of the more honorable professions to the alluring opportunities for speedy advancement open to those who can establish any sort of claim upon the dispenser of political favors, or, in other words, get under the political plum tree. All the other types are those with which the newspapers have made us familiar—the vulgar city boss with his heels and rivals; his somewhat more presentable counterparts at the State and National capitals, the powerful band of plutocrats whom the politicians alternately flatter and favor, and the various puppets and figureheads who are put up and down to please the blind and stupid public while politicians and plutocrats fatten at its expense.

Saylor himself, starting as a poverty-stricken young lawyer, attains the enviable position of supreme boss, not the King, but the maker of Kings, and it is with a masterly understanding of the devious workings of the human conscience, especially the conscience of the practical politician, that Mr. Phillips has developed Senator Saylor from the shrinking candidate who first presented himself for favors at the hands of Boss Dominick of Pulaski. The chronicle of the developing process is not inspiring, except as its exposure of the pitiable waste of good material in such a career may inspire some future attempt toward the betterment of present political methods, but that fact has, of course, nothing to do with the power and skill with which Mr. Phillips has set out his analysis of the inner construction of an American National boss who wished to be and thought he was a benefactor to his country; who blandly promised himself beside his mother's grave to climb up by hook or crook to an eminent place in the world, and then to use his ill-gotten power for great and good ends. It certainly forms an impressive and timely commentary on a subject that should be of supreme interest to every good citizen of the United States, and it can but set one to thinking to some purpose along the line indicated.

Two Little Cliff Dwellers.

As a companion to their previous story of "Lodrig, the Lake Dwellers," the Misses Belle Wiley and Grace W. Edick have produced "Children of the Cliff." (New York: D. Appleton & Co. 30 cents.) This tale intended for very little ones tells of the adventures of two little children, Teni and Mavo, who dwelt with their father

and mother among the cliffs. One day they saw a rabbit and chased it—chased it so far that they quite lost themselves, and met with several very interesting adventures before they found another cliff dweller who kindly took them back to their parents. The book is filled with pictures of Teni, Mavo, the rabbit, and any number of other interesting things.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

- A CASE OF RUSSIA. A Composite View. By Alfred Rambaud, Vladimir G. Stankovitch, J. Novicow, Peter Roberts, and Isaac A. Hourwich. 12mo. New York: Fox, Duffield & Co. \$1.25 net.
- A SHORT HISTORY OF VENICE. By William R. Thayer. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.
- PORT ARTHUR. A Monster Heroism. By Richard Barry. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. \$1.50 net.
- CATHERINE DE MEDICI AND THE FRENCH REFORMATION. By S. F. Dutton & Co. \$3 net.
- THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. Now First Printed in England from the Full and Authentic Text. Edited with Biographical Preface and Historical Account of Franklin's Later Life, by William Macdonald. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.25 net.
- THE KING IN EXILE. The Wanderings of Charles II. from June, 1648, to July, 1664. By Eva Scott. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$3.50 net.
- MY OWN STORY. An Account of the Conditions in Kentucky Leading to the Assassination of William Goebel, Who was Declared Governor of the State, and My Involvement and Connection on the Charge of Complicity in His Murder. By Caleb Powers. Illustrated. 12mo. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

Drama, Poetry, and Art.

- THE SHOES THAT DANCED, and Other Poems. By Anna Hummel Branch. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.10 net.
- THREE GIFTS, AND OTHER POEMS. By Keith R. John. 12mo. New Haven: The Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Company.
- CATALOGUE OF THE GARDINER GREENE HUBBARD COLLECTION OF ENGRAVINGS. Presented to the Library of Congress by Mrs. Gardiner Greene Hubbard. Compiled by Alfred Jeffrey Parsons. Folio. Washington Government Printing Office.
- ST. JOHN'S FIRE. A Drama in Four Acts. By Hermann Sudermann. Translated by Grace E. Felt. 8vo. Minneapolis: The H. W. Wilson Company.
- FENRIS THE WOLF. A Tragedy. By Percy Mackays. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.25 net.
- THE CHARM OF YOUTH. By Alexander Jessup. 12mo. Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co.
- POEMS. By Elizabeth May Foster of Virginia. 12mo. New York: Broadway Publishing Company. \$1.

Religion.

- PRIMITIVE TRAITS IN RELIGIOUS REVOLUTIONS. A Study in Mental and Social Evolution. By Frederick Morgan Davenport. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50 net.

Travel and Sport.

- RIDING AND DRIVING. Riding. By Edward L. Anderson. Driving. Hints on the History, Housing, Harnessing, and Handling of the Horse. By Fries Collier. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2 net.
- THE COMPLETE POCKET GUIDE TO EUROPE. Edited by Edmund C. Sedgwick and Thomas L. Steadman. 12mo. New York: William R. Jenkins.
- A JAPANESE UTOPIA. By Leonard A. Magnus. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Paper.
- HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS IN DERBYSHIRE. By J. B. Firth. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.

Essays and General Literature.

- THE CHILDREN OF GOOD FORTUNE. An Essay in Morals. By C. Stanford Henderson. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.30 net.
- REMINISCENCES OF A RADICAL PARSON. By the Rev. W. Tuckwell. 12mo. New York: Cassell & Co. \$2.
- A CONGREGATIONIST LETTER OF DISCOURAGEMENT BY PLUTARCH OF CHAERONEA UNTO HIS OWN WIFE AS TOUCHING THE DEATH OF HER AND HER DAUGHTER. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$3 net.
- THE FRIENDS OF ENGLAND. By the Hon. George Peel. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$3.50 net.
- DIARY AND LETTERS OF MADAME D'ARBLAY, 1778-1840, as Edited by Her Niece, Charlotte Barrett. Preface and notes by Austin Dobson. Six volumes. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

New Editions.

- POVERTY. By Robert Hunter. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. (Paper.)
- MASS AND CLASS. A Survey of Social Divisions. By W. J. Ghent. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. (Paper.)
- THE BIOGRAPHICAL EDITION OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. "Kidnapped," being memoirs of the adventures of David Balfour in the year 1734. "David Balfour," a sequel to "Kidnapped," being memoirs of his adventures at home and abroad. "New Arabian Nights." 3 vols. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1 per vol.

Fiction.

- THE HISTORY OF DAVID GRIEVE. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. (Paper.) 25 cents.
- A COURIER OF FORTUNE. By Arthur W. Marchmont. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.50.
- ON THE FIRING LINE. By Anna Chapman Ray and Hamilton B. Fuller. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
- A KNOT OF BLUE. By William R. A. Wilson. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
- FOR A FREE CONSCIENCE. By J. C. Wood. 12mo. New York: F. H. Revell Company. \$1.50.
- ENCHANTMENT. By Harold MacGrath. 12mo. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill & Co.
- HERBERT OF THE GRANGE. A Romance of Old Banulington. By Theodore Peck. 12mo. New York: Fox, Duffield & Co. \$1.50.
- SERENA. A Novel. By Virginia Frances Boyle. 12mo. New York: A. A. Knapp & Co. \$1.50.
- PARTNERS OF THE TIDE. By Joseph C. Lincoln. 12mo. New York: A. A. Knapp & Co. \$1.50.
- OF TYNN KINOLL. A Story of the Georgia Coast. By Joseph C. Lincoln. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: A. A. Knapp & Co. \$1.50.
- THE SUREST TRAIL. By Anna Chapman Ray. 12mo. New York: Little, Brown & Co.

- ISIDRO. By Mary Austin. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.
- AS THE WORLD GOES BY. By Elizabeth W. Brooke. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
- THE BISHOP'S NIECE. By George H. Picard. 12mo. Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co.
- LOVE VS. LAW. By Mary Anderson Matthews. 12mo. New York: Broadway Publishing Company.
- JOHN UHL. By Gustav Frummus. Translated by F. S. Delmer. 12mo. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. \$1.50.

Miscellaneous.

- JUGGERNAUTS—Christian Science Exposed. By W. H. Watson. Illustrated. 10mo. Denver: Investigation Committee.
- ELEMENTARY ALGEBRA. By Arthur Schultze. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.10 net.
- CHILDREN OF THE CLIFF. By Belle Wiley and Grace Willard Edick. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- THE YOUNG POLICE CYCLOPAEDIA OF NATURAL HISTORY. By John Denton Champlin. With Editorial Co-operation and Introduction by Frederic A. Lucas. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$2.50 net.
- REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION FOR THE YEAR 1904. Volumes I, 8vo. Washington: Government Printing Office.
- THE POULTRY BOOK. By Many Expert American Breeders and Harrison Weir. Under the editorship of Prof. Willis Grant Johnson and George O. Brown. Illustrated. In three volumes. 8vo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.
- THE ELEMENTS OF RAILWAY ECONOMICS. By W. M. Acworth. 12mo. Oxford: The Clarendon Press.
- THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK. Statistical and Historical Annual of the States of the World for the Year 1905. Edited by J. Scott Kellie. Assisted by L. F. Howick. Forty-second Annual Publication. Revised after official returns. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.
- THE ART OF WRITING AND SPEAKING. THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. By Sherwin Cody. Story Writing and Journalism. 12mo. Chicago: The Old Greek Press.
- JOURNALS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS. 1789-1791. Edited from the Original Records in the Library of Congress by Worthington H. Ford. Vol. III. Washington: Government Printing Office.
- EXPERIMENTS WITH PLANTS. By W. J. V. Osterhout. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.25.
- A BOY'S CONTROL AND SELF-EXPERIMENT. By Eustace Miles. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1 net.
- A PRACTICAL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN PERSONAL MAGNETISM. TELERAPY, AND HYPNOTISM. By George White. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.25.
- RATIONAL MEMORY TRAINING. By R. F. Austin. 12mo. Rochester, N. Y.: The Austin Publishing Company. (Paper.)
- DISUNION SENTIMENT IN CONGRESS IN 1894. A Confidential Memorandum Hitherto Unpublished. Written by John Taylor of Carolina for James Madison. Edited, with an Introduction, by Galliard Hunt. 8vo. Washington: W. H. Lovejoy & Co. (Paper.)
- SPECTIMEN LETTERS. Edited by Albert B. Cook and Allen R. Benham. 12mo. Boston: Ginn & Co. 95 cents.

Foreign.

- LA CHUTE. Par Victor Hugo. Introduction, Notes, &c., by W. E. Kapp. 12mo. New York: American Book Company.

After Hans Andersen.

- BEYOND CHANCE OF CHANGE. By Sara Andrews Shaffer. Author of "The Day Before Yesterday." 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.
- Hans Christian Andersen is the inspiration and the model of this little book which looks upon American children much as he looked upon the young folk of his own Denmark. Yet it is not imitation. You feel that the spirit of Andersen's stories got into the author's blood when she was young and finding itself a home there, grew to be in a real sense her own. It is only the spirit which is Andersen's, the children are American, delightfully American, and the backgrounds though sentimentalized (after the Andersen manner) are American, too, and Puritan. To be sure, the girls are best. Like Andersen himself, this author, when it comes to boys, prefers the abnormally good and high-minded. The fact is that such boys don't usually turn out well, but the theory and sentiment are quite otherwise. Certainly the little girls are charming, especially little Rachel, who had a Puritan conscience combined with a perfectly pagan flow of high spirits. Naturally Rachel was always doing forbidden things except when she was repenting of past transgressions. The mysterious line between deeds one must not do and other deeds appeared plain only in the light of subsequent tearful reflection. There are elders equally charming in the same tenderly reminiscent angle of view—the nurse, grandpapa, and certain old maid.

In the Reign of Tiberius.

- PSYCHE. By Walter S. Crane. Illustrated by W. T. Benda. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.
- This is a romance of the reign of Tiberius and deals with the period when the Emperor lived virtually a prisoner on the Island of Capri while his enemies worked against his throne in Rome.
- The love interest surrounds Psyche, a beautiful Greek dancing girl who is in love with a chariot driver named Gyges. Psyche has a brother, Gannon, who is employed as a secretary and messenger to Sejanus, a treacherous adviser of Tiberius. Gannon incurs the displeasure of Livilla, who is in love with Sejanus. Gannon carries a letter which is misread either by accident or with intent to compromise the boy. In a weak moment the boy reads the letter and discovers the conspiracy to kill Domitian. Livilla's husband, Tiberius, is deluged by the unexpected news.

from S. to L. about Lygydus," a eunuch, who later poisons Drusus. Gannon is murdered. His parents take the body. Sejanus, learning of the message which Gannon has seen in his tomb, causes the arrest and imprisonment of the parents and later of Psyche herself. Gyges is sought, but escapes. It is through Gyges that the treachery of Sejanus is brought to the notice of Tiberius, who deposes Sejanus. The latter is later killed by an infuriated Roman mob.

The story is a simple one and the pen pictures of Rome and the Romans and the atmosphere of intrigue are convincing. But "Quo Vadis" haunts the reader of "Psyche" with rather a dazzling effect upon the latter story.

A New Economics Text Book.

TRUSTS, POOLS, AND CORPORATIONS. Edited with an introduction by William Z. Ripley, Ph. D., Professor of Economics, Harvard University. One volume. Pp. xxi+477. New York: Ginn & Co. 12mo. Cloth.

A new book from so eminent an economist as Prof. Ripley of Harvard would command attention at any time. This volume, however, has an unusual interest, for the reason that it differs radically from the many economics textbooks that have preceded it. It is a compilation of special articles, mainly by other well-known legal writers, on the great cases which have arisen relative to the status of corporate bodies. These cases extend over a period of thirty-five years, from the Michigan Salt Association, a type of the earliest form of pool, in 1869, to the recent Northern Securities Company and the United States Shipbuilding Company.

The introduction is a clear and unbiased discussion of the trust problem and of the allied economic questions of wage rates, the effect on prices of industrial combination, and kindred topics.

An Emperor's Wooing.

THE FLOWER OF DESTINY. An Episode of the Second Empire. By William G. Davis. Illustrated by Charlotte Wheeler. 8vo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.15.

Louis Napoleon and Eugénie de Montijo are the central figures in this new romance by Mr. William G. Davis. Napoleon III. had just escaped from Ham disguised as a workman, and made his way to England, there to claim the assistance of his good friend the Count d'Orsay.

At the famous gambling house of Crookford's, Napoleon first makes his appearance in the story, and here, strangely, it would seem, Mr. Orcutt permits his heroine to be discussed by the men over their wine cups and the gaming table. Here Napoleon learns of the charms of Eugénie, her daring, her beauty, her marvellous costumes, her adventures and her conquests. After that the story gallops through their courtship, with the violet always playing a conspicuous part in the flower of Eugénie's destiny. For, as tells Napoleon, "On the day following my birth, he [her father] came to my cradle with a bunch of violets, for which he had sent a shepherd to the heights of the Sierra Nevada, and as he strewed them over me, my mother heard him say, with grief in his voice, 'My daughter, you can never wear these for our great Napoleon; his colossal labors are at an end. But let these blossoms, your birth flowers, be an emblem to you that the name still lives, and that his descendants will again sit on the throne of France.'"

And in the end, Mr. Orcutt presents a pretty picture of Eugénie with a crown of fresh violets on her bright head standing beside the Emperor. "Accept these flowers of destiny, my Empress," he said—"wear this crown which I place upon your head until France shall present you with another."

This Week's Publications.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are bringing out this week "Talks in a Library with Laurence Hutton," recorded by Isabel Moore, with many illustrations. "Jesus and the Prophets," by Charles S. Macfarland, with an introduction by Prof. F. K. Sanders, and "The Corrected English New Testament," with a preface by the Bishop of Durham, issued by Samuel Lloyd, a life Governor of the British and Foreign Bible Society, as a memorial of the society's centenary.

Doubleday, Page & Co. are issuing Hamilton Wright Mable's "Fair Tales Every Child Should Know," Leroy Scott's "Walking Delegate," Andrew Carnegie's "Life of James Watt," "The Poultry Book," Carnegie's "Gospel of Wealth," Warren Cheney's "Way of the North," and Mrs. Anna B. Comstock's "How to Keep Scales." Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing "At the Foot of the Rockies," by Carter Goodloe; "A Modern Utopia," with illustrations by E. T. Sullivan, by H. G. Wells, and in the new biographical edition of Stevenson, "Kidnapped," "David Balfour," and "New Arabian Nights."

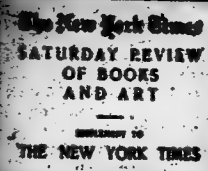
Are You Going Abroad?

Old Touraine History of the Famous Chateaux of France. By THEODORE A. COOK 30 photographs. 2 vols., crown 8vo., cloth, \$5.00.	Bygone London Life Pictures from a Vanished Past. By G. L. APPERSON with many illustrations from old prints and engravings. \$1.50 net. (Post. 11c.)
English Villages With 100 illustrations. The customs, traditions, architecture, history, and general beauties of famous old villages of Britain. 12mo., cloth, \$1.50 net. (Postage 11 cents.)	Old Time Travel Personal reminiscences of the Continent forty years ago compared with experiences of present day. 40 full-page illustrations. 8vo., cloth, \$3.50 net. (Postage 16c.)
Budapest, The City of the Magyars. By F. HERKELEY SMITH With numerous illustrations and pictures painted, drawn and photographed by the author and other well-known artists. 12mo., cloth, \$1.50.	Chester By R. C. A. WINDLE Illustrated by F. H. New. This admirable book about England's ancient city is at once a history and a guide. \$1.50 net. (Postage 11 cents.)
Unknown Switzerland Picturesque and descriptive. By VICTOR TISSOT Full of charming descriptions and information out of the beaten track of the tourist. Photographs, illustrations and Map. 4vo., cloth, \$2.	The Inner and Middle Temple of London By HUGH H. L. BELLIO Legal, Literary and Historic Associations. With illustrations and biography. 12mo., cloth, \$2.00 net. (Postage 12c.)
Cities By ARTHUR STIMONS Rome, Venice, Naples, Seville, Prague, Moscow, Budapest, Belgrade, Constantinople. With 8 photographs from old pictures. 8vo., cloth, \$3.00.	In Shakespeare's England By F. E. BOAS With portraits and illustrations. Cloth, 12mo., \$1.50 net. (Post. 12c.)

JAMES POTT & CO., NEW YORK.

A KING NOVEL

Rub-a-dub-dub, rub-a-dub-dub, r-r-r-r-r-r, boom! General Charles King's novels ought to be announced with a drumbeat. His latest, "The Medal of Honor," opens with a soldier's salute and ends with a soldier's kiss, running the whole gamut of arms and embraces, amateness and ambition, martial engagements, and Cupid's light artillery keeping up a constant rattle against the thunderous guns of Mars.



NEW YORK, MAY 6, 1905.

SOME FRENCH STUDIES.

"The things of the mind" excite a seriously active interest in Paris, to which no other capital affords a full parallel. Explains it how we will—by the intellectual centralization of France, by the power of Paris to drain the provinces of their talents, by the influence of the Academy and the Institute, with the great teaching bodies—the fact remains that a writer in Paris who discusses letters, and morals as reflected in letters, falls naturally into a tone of confidence in the interest of his readers that no American writer and no English writer, for that matter, seems to be able to adopt.

One result is that French critics are more numerous, that the work of each of them is apt to be more varied and more interesting than is the case with us. Within the last generation consider the range and quality and the reputation of such a group as that which included Sainte-Beuve, Ferdinand Brunetiere, Taine, Scherer, and, more recently, Jules Lemaitre and Georges Pellissier. With the exception of Taine, all these able and prolific writers have been engaged in almost continuous comment on current literary product, including, as occasion offered, the product of the great Frenchmen as it has been republished. And M. Taine was an exception only in the relative sparseness of his contributions, many of which were of the same general character. And there have arisen among the critics schools with aims and methods of their own, the "exploitation" of which has given to the public considerable collections of volumes that evidently are read and paid for. No English-speaking community can present the record of such an experience. Apparently in no English-speaking community is there the active, what the economists would call the "effective," demand for discussion of books. Without that demand we cannot have what the French unquestionably have, a body of respectable and telling criticism. I like St. Cecilia's cherubs, "Nous n'avons pas de quoi."

This reflection occurs to us afresh, as, we think, it will occur to many who may happen on the book, in reading the "Etudes de Litterature et de Morale Contemporaines" of M. Georges Pellissier, a writer to whom we have already called the attention of our readers. It is an extremely interesting little volume not only because the writer is ingenious, candid, temperate, informed, and informing, but because it reflects the interest of which we have spoken, and gives us a charming and engaging series of glimpses into the workings of the French mind. It will be noted that the studies are not of literature alone but of contemporaneous morals, and in this is the source of much of their attractiveness and value. M. Pellissier, though he has a pretty gift of sarcasm and irony of his own, is essentially a serious man. He has ideas worked out with patience, held with enthusiasm, and advocated with intense earnestness not only as to literary standards, but as to human duties and responsibilities and the attitude of thinking men toward the movement of the time and the race. He has ideas of great definiteness and for this he shapes the destiny of France and the

French people, and if he is rather a cosmopolitan than a patriot it is because he recognizes that humanity is greater than any one mass of beings, and that what is sound and wholesome and just and helpful for the Frenchman of to-day is determined by the nature of all men and by the ideals which, more or less blindly, all men pursue.

It is, indeed, as a revelation of the moral earnestness of what must be a very considerable part of the intellectual class in France that M. Pellissier's volume best repays study. But it is extremely profitable on the more purely literary side. The study of "Sainte-Beuve and Taine and Contemporary Criticism," the one of the "Academy of the Goncourts," and especially that on "The Peasant in Our Modern Literature," are sound and well-developed examinations of important phases of literary life in France, with direct and indirect bearings of the greatest interest on all literary life. Incidentally the polemic the author wages with M. Brunetiere, though it has in it some suggestions of partisan heat quite unusual with him, throws much light on the intellectual movement of the day.

SCHILLER.

The May magazines are purling with Schiller articles, including abstruse disquisitions, for the most part by Germans, concerning the purport of Schiller's message to mankind. Tuesday, May 9, is the one hundredth anniversary of his death. Schiller remains the favorite German poet, that one whom his countrymen love best, even though they may be prouder of the world-wide fame of Goethe. Doubtless Goethe is the German world-poet, that one whom his countrymen would choose to represent them in a competition embracing all countries and times. But doubtless also Schiller is the German German poet, all the more precious because his work will less well bear transportation, by which we do not mean, or do not alone mean, translation. Carlyle, in the "Life of Schiller," which began his own literary career, likens the vogue of Schiller in Germany to that of Burns in Scotland. And everybody who has experienced a Burns dinner, or a Scotch public dinner of any kind, knows that Scotchmen rather resent the admiration of Burns by non-Scotchmen, assuring these latter that they cannot appreciate so Scottish a poet, and that they had better confine their admiration to Walter Scott.

It is not quite so with Schiller. With regard to language it is not at all so, for, though Schiller is said never to have got over his Swabian patois in speech, his writing is accepted as a model of unprovincial German, the more remarkable and admirable because he cannot be said to have had models in his turn. Klopstock and Lessing, who were his principal predecessors, by no means improved the German language even on their own countrymen as a literary vehicle. The contempt which Frederick the Great, for example, had for his mother-tongue cannot be called an ignorant contempt. It would have been inexcusable, and even impossible, if Goethe and Schiller had been accessible to him as they were to the generation after him. It is hardly too much to say that these two created German as a literary language embodying a literature with which it not only behooved all Germans to be acquainted, but which also imposed itself as a "compulsory requirement" upon all foreigners who aspired to be European scholars.

It is strange that a writer who never overcame his own provincialism should be the pioneer in the overthrow of German literary provincialism and in the creation of a literature that could be called national. This is the great achievement of the poet, dramatist, historian, and essayist, and for this his countrymen do well to honor him as

they always delight to do, not alone at home but in every land to which they are led or driven. Schiller's idealism was a most wholesome corrective for that quality and tendency which his great compeer described as "what hampers us all, the common," and what a later critic finds to be peculiarly a German defect. There is nothing "common" about Schiller.

But it remains true that the great service which he rendered to his countrymen was in helping to create a national literature, to foster the sentiment of nationality. The Germany of petty principalities into which he was born was the Germany in which he died. But his life and work are great factors in the evolution which has since taken place and which is still visibly in progress, the merging of all these principalities and provincialisms into a great national entity. To the next step in that evolution, the step which has not yet been taken, to the growth of individual freedom along with national power up to the standard of the peoples politically the most advanced, he also pointed the way. But long before the political unity of Germany was definitely conceived or regarded by practical statesmen as other than a wild dream, Schiller was cultivating the sentiment which was to bear fruit after three-quarters of the century which has elapsed since his death. It is the greatest achievement which a popular writer can perform as the spokesman of his people. The relation of Schiller to the unification of Germany recalls the eloquent words of Carlyle, spoken thirty years before the complete and final achievement of a United Italy:

Yes, truly, it is a great thing for a Nation that it gets an articulate voice; that it produce a man who will speak forth melodiously what the heart of it means! Italy, for example, poor Italy, lies dismembered, scattered, asunder, not appearing in any protocol or treaty as a unity at all; yet the noble Italy is actually one; Italy produced its Dante; Italy can speak! The fear of all the Russias, he is strong, with so many bayonets, Cossacks, and cannons; and does a great feat in keeping such a tract of earth politically together; but he cannot yet speak. Something great in him, but it is a dumb greatness. He has had no voice of genius to be heard of all men and times. He must learn to speak. He is a great dumb monster hitherto. His cannons and Cossacks will all have rusted into nonentity, while that Dante's voice is still audible. The nation that has a Dante is bound together as no dumb Russias can be.

Imaginary Royalties.

In the name of the income tax collector, Mr. Clement Shorter, in "The London Sphere," contradicts certain attractive statements in the English edition of "The World's Work" concerning the large earnings of contemporary authors. Mr. Shorter denies that Mr. Hall Caine made \$500,000 with "The Christian," a novel and play, and that the books of Mr. Meredith and Mr. Hardy pay nearly as well as the writer in "The World's Work" says. He also catches that writer of rose-colored views in an error about Charlotte Bronte, who never received \$25,000 for any of her novels, but was paid for the three novels published in her lifetime only \$7,500. Mr. Shorter is an authority on all matters pertaining to the Brontes.

Drayton's Poems.

"The Poems of Michael Drayton" is a new tiny volume in Newnes's Pocket Classics. (New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.50.) The volume contains, of course, only the shorter pieces of the Elizabethan poet, including the odes and lyrics, "Nymphidia," and "The Muses' Elysium." Of course, the "Ballad of Anacour," the meter of which was adopted by Tennyson for his "Charge of the Light Brigade," has first place. A bibliographical note and glossary will be found useful. There are no textual notes.

English Caricature.

A new volume of the Langham Series of Art Monographs is "The Eighteenth Century in English Caricature," by Selwyn Brinton, M. A., the editor of the series. (New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.) The illustrations are from plates by Hogarth, Bunbury, Rowlandson, and James Gillray. Mr. Brinton's essay is full of accurate information, and is written in a most agreeable style.

An Appeal for Peace.

Katrina Trask (Mrs. Spencer Trask) will contribute to the June Arena a paper entitled "Rise, Mighty Anglo-Saxons!" in which she appeals to the English-speaking races to unite in the effort to secure lasting peace.

GROVE'S DICTIONARY.

W HEN Grove's "Dictionary of Music and Musicians" first began to appear in parts, in 1875, it was to be "in two volumes"; when the second volume was issued it bore the inscription "In three volumes," and the three had grown to four at the appearance of the third volume, four years after the first was issued. With the completion of the fourth, in 1889, came an appendix, then a few pages of final additions and at last a supplementary index volume. This tale of adventure supplies some of the reason, at least, why Grove's Dictionary, though by far the best work of its kind in English, and in some respects superior at the time of its issue to any other musical dictionary, was ill-balanced and carried out with unequal degrees of excellence. The plan of the work grew with a rapidity that threw its perspective out of true. Furthermore, its extremely English point of view dwelt unduly upon minor Englishmen and upon the records of music in England. A new edition is now publishing by the Macmillan Company, under the editorship of Mr. J. A. Fuller Maitland, a well-known English critic and student, formerly critic of The London Times and one of the contributors to the first edition. The first volume has appeared, extending from A to E, and the work is to be completed in five instead of the original four volumes.

An attempt has been made, says the editor in his preface, to restore the balance between the earlier and later letters of the alphabet that was disturbed by the extension of the scale of the work as it proceeded. Of course additions have been made to represent the changes that have come over the aspect of the musical world since the volumes of the first edition appeared. Many hundreds of names have reached an eminence in the last quarter of a century that made their inclusion necessary, and many new reputations have been made among both creative and executive artists. Standards of archaeological research have changed, and investigations have led to new views on many subjects relating to musical history.

All this is in evidence in the new Grove. It is not, the editor avows, a new book. The old arrangement has been kept. A new distribution of space, in juster proportions, has been attempted. Less need, for instance, is felt by the editor for an exhaustive treatment in regard to English musicians since the appearance of more detailed biographical works of reference, in which full justice is done to lesser men. The notable articles by Sir George Grove on Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and Schubert that were the glory of the old edition are retained, with only such corrections and additions as he himself would have made. In general, nothing has been lost of the recognized excellences of the first edition.

But the book, it is clear from the first volume, is still an English book, and the point of view is English; English musicians and the record of music in England still have a place that may seem undue to many outside of England. This revision, in certain cases, does not seem to have been brought down to date so thoroughly as it might have been in the record of deaths and the enumeration of published works. That an encyclopaedic work of this kind, dealing with facts and details of enormous variety and intricacy, extending over centuries, should be free from errors cannot be expected. The procuring of authentic data and the latest facts about musicians of the present time is often beset with singular difficulties. That absolute control should be exercised over the production of scores of different contributors—the first volume is the work of no fewer than 108—is impossible. It would not be difficult to go through the new volume of Grove and make a list of errors and omissions. It is more gratifying to note the excellences that make it unquestionably the most valuable work of the kind in English, and at present superior to any other in any language, considering its encyclopaedic character and the substantial quality of its most important articles.

The list of contributors is still a notable one. Many of those who wrote for the first edition are dead, but their work in general is retained, and corrected and extended as indicated by the use of brackets for the new matter, and often with the initials of the corrector. The list of those who are dead, headed by Sir George Grove himself, includes William Chapell, James W. Davison, Ferdinand Hiller,

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LONDON NEWS.

Djings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, May 5.—The collected edition of Swinburne's Poems being complete, his tragedies will follow in five volumes.

Messrs. Chatto & Windus will be the publishers here and Messrs. Harper & Brothers in the United States.

The first number of the new Gollers' Year Book, covering 1904-5, will soon appear.

Arthur C. Benson has varied the monotony of editing Queen Victoria's correspondence by writing a biography of Edward Fitzgerald, which will appear soon in English Men of Letters Series and a volume of verse, which John Lane will publish.

Messrs. Methuen will publish next week a book on "Home Life in France" by Miss Betham-Edwards.

A new anthology of Australasian verse is being prepared by A. G. Stephens for publication in Sydney and London.

H. Trollope, a son of Anthony Trollope, has written a "Life of Molière" which Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co. will publish. The same house has ready Prof. E. R. Lankester's book on extinct animals.

William Heinemann will publish soon the fourth volume of Dr. George Brandes's "Main Currents of Nineteenth Century Literature," which deals with naturalism in England. The same publisher has in press "The Russian Revolution," by M. Alexander Ulai, which contains a study of Russian bureaucracy down to the time of the death of the Grand Duke Sergius. W.

New Edition of "R. L. S."

Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing this week the first three volumes of the new biographical edition of the works of Robert Louis Stevenson, each volume with a biographical note by Mrs. Stevenson. They are: "Kidnapped," "David Balfour," and "The New Arabian Nights."

"Kidnapped," Mrs. Stevenson writes in the preface, "was suggested after her husband stopped collaborating with W. E. Henley in writing plays. Stevenson and his wife were looking over some old records of trials in the Old Bailey during 1700. Among the papers was one describing the trial of James Stewart for the murder of a man, which Stevenson read with avidity. He used much of the story in the record for 'Kidnapped,' besides taking out the character of Alan Breck."

"David Balfour," the sequel to "Kidnapped," was written in very "distracting circumstances," Mrs. Stevenson says.

With the natives on the verge of war, and amid the most kaleidoscopic political changes, uncertain as to what moment his personal liberty might be restrained, his every action misinterpreted and resented by the white inhabitants of the island, the excitement and fatigue of my husband's daily life might have seemed enough for any one man to endure without the additional strain of literary work.

The stories in "New Arabian Nights," we are told, first appeared in a journal called "London," edited by W. E. Henley, which had been launched by Robert Glasgow Brown at the time when Stevenson and his cousin, Robert Alan Stevenson, "a genius so unusual," as Mrs. Stevenson calls him, had formed the plots of "The Suicide Club," "The Rajah's Diamond," "The Hamsen Cab," "The Dynamiter," and "Prince Otto." The tales appeared in the London magazine, together with various pieces of verse by Henley and Stevenson, but the journal was doomed to failure. "The New Arabian Nights," writes Mrs. Stevenson, for some five or six years "lay hidden between the covers of the defunct journal."

Mr. Keegan Paul advised against the republication, thinking the tales too fantastic, and likely to injure the reputation of their author. There was not a single story, poem, article, or novel written by my husband that was not similarly condemned by some one of his friends and literary editors.

Fairy Tales for Children.

The fairy tale belongs to the child and ought always to be within his reach, not only because it is his special literary form and his native craving for it, but because it is one of the most vital of the nation's life.

A. J. Hopkins, Francis Hueffer, C. F. Pohl, E. F. Rimbault, Dr. Spitta, Sir Arthur Sullivan, A. W. Thayer, and W. S. Rockstro. It will grieve some to observe that this last-named fine old British scholar's use of capital letters, quite as delightful and as incomprehensible as Fitzgerald's, has been leveled down to the ordinary practice of the modern printing office.

There was much to do to remedy insufficient treatment of great men in the first edition. The article on Bach has been extended by matter added in the appendix by Dr. Philipp Spitta, the chief authority on the subject. "Mr. Maczewski wrote the original article, and it is hardly adequate, even in its present form." Bach ought to have had as well considered a critical discussion as Sir George's own of Beethoven and Schubert—or perhaps even of Mendelssohn. The additional data as to the extension of Bach's music in England do not meet the necessity for a more thoroughgoing treatment. The meagre three columns originally given to Chopin have grown to eleven, both being the work of Edward Dannreuther, recently added to the list of deceased contributors. The inadequate paragraph on Bizet has given place to a more comprehensive notice, though even that does not do entire justice to the genius of the man. Berlioz receives more circumstantial treatment from Mr. W. H. Hadow, whose sympathy with the French pioneer is well known; his essay, critical in spirit and skillful in literary expression, has three times the space of the article it supersedes. A new article on Brahms, by the editor, Mr. Fuller Maitland, was much needed, and does justice to the composer, whose position has gained a more commanding prominence in the perspective of twenty-five years and is destined to gain still more. Dvorak only succeeded in getting into a footnote in the first edition. Now, of course, his place is worthily recognized, and again by Mr. Fuller Maitland. On the other hand, that colorless English replica of Mendelssohn, Sir William Sterndale Bennett, still has nine columns, though his music, even in England, has practically passed into the limbo of oblivion.

Of the new reputations that are recognized by entirely new entries, the most important is that of Elgar. The Russian school has emerged beyond the boundaries of Russia to such prominence as calls for discussion of Balakireff, Borodin, Dargomyzski. Cui had already gained a mention in the appendix. The younger Frenchmen, too, claim a place—Bruneau perhaps rather a disproportionate one in his four columns, and beside him Charpentier, Chausson, Chévalier, Duparc, and Debussy. No doubt the reserve with which these men, especially Debussy, are treated will displease their ardent admirers, but they have not yet proved that they have made a lasting impression on the art, and it is no part of the function of a dictionary to make propaganda. The mysterious prophecies about Berlioz's operas, "Nerone" and "Orestes," that appeared in the appendix are repeated in the new volume—it is still intimated that they may be "among the greatest musical dramas of the day," and Signor Mascuato announces that "Nerone" is beyond question "a magnificent literary work" but the public has not yet been given any reason to believe that they even exist.

Several technical subjects receive treatment that was omitted before, as "Acoustics" and "Automatic Appliances." An intelligent discussion of counterpoint from a modern point of view is substituted for the mere definitions that came under that heading previously. A similar enlargement might profitably have been made of the article on "Chamber Music," which touches an extremely important and interesting phase of musical history never yet, apparently, adequately developed by any musical writer in accordance with its importance.

One of the features of the revision is the greater attention paid to American music and musicians. The names of a number of American composers appear with a discussion of their works, and there is a fuller account of some of the most important concert institutions with their records. A feature of the American edition of the dictionary is the inclusion of a number of full-page portraits. The choice of subjects is appropriate, but it cannot be said that the portraits themselves are always successful as works of art.

Children's Stories.

Miss Gertrude Smith's children's stories "The Lovable Tales of Janey and Joey and Joe" are being released in a large new edition by Messrs. Harper & Brothers. The same author has in preparation a new book, which will be published in the near future.

of the imagination, none of these books is really comprehensible.

It is thus that Hamilton Wright Mabie writes in the introduction to "Fairy Tales Every Child Should Know," which Doubleday, Page & Co. are bringing out.

"A Fisher of Men."

Under this title Edwin B. Gorham is publishing an interpretation, by the Rev. Hamilton Schuyler of Princeton, N. J., of the life and labors of Churchill Satterlee, priest and missionary. The author writes in his opening chapter:

There are, broadly speaking, three types of men whose lives may be said to be worth recording. First, those whose superior mental endowments have won for them an unique place in the popular imagination; second, those who, while lacking this distinction, have played important parts upon a wide stage of human affairs; third, those who, while neither eminent intellectually nor conspicuous because of their connection with great events, have yet possessed personalities which have fascinated and inspired others solely by their intrinsic beauty and worth. To this last class belongs the man with whom this book is concerned.

Satterlee was the only son of the first Bishop of Washington, Henry Yates Satterlee. He was born in New Hamburg, on the east bank of the Hudson. He worked among the mountain folk of North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia, and, according to the present writer, his personality was felt everywhere—the illiterate folk regularly attended his services, listened to his advice, and did what they could to gain praise from him. Mr. Satterlee died of heart disease, his death having been hastened by an attack of the grip. The end came on the morning of Feb. 16, 1903, in Augusta, Ga., where he and his family had gone for rest. The final chapter in the book contains letters expressing opinions and impressions of Satterlee's work and influence.

The Training of a Boy.

Eustace Miles's new book, "A Boy's Control of Self-Expression," aims to "get the boy to realize his responsibilities, not morbidly, but sensibly."

Let us compare his body and mind, as Shakespeare does, to a garden. In that garden a boy can plant at will good plants or bad weeds. The weeds will almost seem to plant themselves. The plants he alone can plant, at least after he has reached a certain age. In other words, let him turn his mind away from the weeds of thought and to attractive and useful occupations.

The "ideal" which the author tries to describe is "purity"—purity in thought. It has been his plan to keep in sight of a single idea, and that is, fairly considering all that I know now, what training of body and mind should I choose if I were allowed to become a boy again, and if I wanted to prevent the most serious mistakes as easily as possible and with as little attention to them as possible, so as to avoid morbidness or crankiness or priggishness?

The introductory chapters are written chiefly for those who have the care of boys, and give some hints and suggestions for the guardian. These are followed by chapters on "Physical and External Helps" toward self-control, mental help; and the book closes with some general remarks, the "opinion of a mother," a letter to a boy, "A Defense of Latin—Rightly Taught," and "A Theory About Excessive Blood Pressure." The volume has illustrations and diagrams. It bears the imprint of E. P. Dutton & Co.

Selections from Henry van Dyke.

This little volume containing selections from the writings of Dr. van Dyke (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; The Van Dyke Book, 25 cents) includes extracts from Dr. van Dyke's most popular works. Besides an appreciative biographical sketch by his daughter and an introduction by Mr. Edwin Miles there are, under a grouping called "Memories and Pictures," extracts from his essays on "Little Rivers," "The Open Fire," &c. Here one wanders with him, rod in hand, along the trout streams, or, before the camp fire, stretches full length to listen to the Doctor's genial words. Part II, including "Songs Out-of-Doors," has a little suggestive enough of its contents. Part III contains five characteristic stories, "A

Friend of Justice," "The Thrilling Moment," "The Keeper of the Light," "A Handful of Clay," and "The First Christmas Tree," and Part IV, under "Bits of Blue Sky Philosophy," pleads in prose and verse for a truer and better life.

Esther and Lucia Chamberlain.

The authors of "Mrs. Essington," the romance of a house party, which the Century Company will publish May 18, are natives of California, dividing their time between their early home and New York City. In 1900 Esther Chamberlain opened a studio in this city, where she provided illustrative advertising matter. Miss Lucia has frequently been contributing short stories and verse to the magazines. "The Blue Moon," a novelette, was the first joint work of the sisters. "Mrs. Essington" was written during the winter of 1903 and 1904, while the authors were traveling in the West. It was begun in California and finished in Arizona in a Moqui Indian village. The scenes are laid at Monterey, a coast resort near San Francisco. Henry Hutt has made half a dozen full-page illustrations.

THE PUBLISHER'S POINT OF VIEW.

This week we publish a labor novel that is really interesting; it is called *The Walking Delegate* and is by Mr. Leroy Scott. If you are interested in the workingman's side you will be especially glad to read this book. Illustrated, \$1.50.

Andrew Carnegie has been working for nearly a year on *The Life of James Watt*; it is now complete, and published to-day. A most interesting and original work, that has much of Mr. Carnegie's personality interwoven in the story of this great engineer, whom he so greatly admires. \$1.40 net. (Postage 14 cents.)

Also, this week we issue Part II of *The Dog Book*, which has already proven to be the most successful serial book we have ever issued. The two parts now ready—eight parts in all—will be sent for \$2.20.

In England, books published in parts are most successful. The scheme has many advantages. The reader can have and enjoy the book as it appears, and pay in small sums. The publication of *The Poultry Book* in this way was successful, and we hope much from the increasing popularity of the plan.

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Erroneous Statements in Capt. Battine's "Crises of the Confederacy."

New York Times Book Review:

THE recent review of Capt. Battine's book, "The Crises of the Confederacy," was most interesting. While the book in question may be entertaining and successful as a literary venture, it can scarcely be of any value to the "military student," owing to some of the glaringly erroneous statements which it contains. The author not only lacks much correct information, but also the cold-blooded impartiality of the true historian, as his decided leaning toward the Confederate cause abundantly proves.

Capt. Battine of the King's Hussars says that Gen. Grant "from the start commanded troops superior in number, resources, and morale, and except at Shiloh, (where he was defeated,) was opposed to Generals of moderate capacity." Southern apologists never fail to underestimate the Southern forces and to exaggerate those of the North. While the Federal Army was probably one-third greater in actual numbers, its fighting strength was about equal to that of the Confederate Army. From the beginning to the end of the war the Federal commanders were handicapped by the fact that they were operating in a strange and hostile part of the country, and were obliged to detail whole brigades to guard their lines of supplies, which reduced their fighting strength by many thousands. It also appears that the Confederates had a peculiar method of counting their men. Only those bearing arms and serving the artillery were included. In the Federal Army every man was counted. On Pages 290 and 291, Volume II, "Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant," I find the following statement:

"In estimating our strength every enlisted man and every commissioned officer present is included, no matter how employed; in bands, sick in field hospitals, hospital attendants, company cooks, and all. Operating in an enemy's country, and being supplied always from a distant base, large detachments had at all times to be sent from the front, not only to guard the base of supplies and the roads to it, but all the roads leading to our flanks and rear."

The manner of estimating numbers in the two armies differs materially. In the Confederate Army often only bayonets are taken into account, never, I believe, do they estimate more than are handling the guns of the artillery and armed with muskets or carbines. Officers and details of enlisted men are not included. In the Northern armies the estimate is most liberal, taking in all connected with the army and drawing pay. He (Lee) was on the defensive.

The citizens were all friendly to him and his cause, and could and did furnish him with accurate reports of our every move. Rear guards were not necessary for him, and having always a railroad at his back, large wagon trains were not required. All circumstances considered, we did not have any advantage in numbers."

According to the foregoing statement, the Confederates must have had thousands of men who were not counted, which accounts in a measure for the apparent difference in numerical strength between the two armies. I don't believe that the "morale" of the Federal Army was superior to that of the Confederate Army, as claimed by Capt. Battine, especially in the early part of the war. In speaking of the Federal troops at Shiloh, Gen. Grant says:

"Three of the five divisions were entirely raw; and many of the men had only received their arms on the way from their States to the field. Many of them had arrived but a day or two before and were not able to load their muskets according to the manual. Their officers were equally ignorant of their duties. Under these circumstances it is not astonishing that many of the regiments broke at the first fire." "Better troops never went upon a battlefield than many of these officers and men afterward proved themselves to be, who fled panic-stricken at the first whistle of bullets and shell at Shiloh."

Capt. Battine is the first man I have ever heard say that the Federals were "defeated" at Shiloh. On that memorable Sunday morning, the 6th of April, 1862, when 50,000 Confederates suddenly burst upon the Federals, 33,000 strong, and drove them from their encampment back toward the Tennessee River, it was only a temporary success. They were checked at nightfall, and had failed to crush their enemy, as they confidently expected. Again I refer to the "Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant," in which he says: "There was in fact no hour during the day when I doubted the eventual defeat of the enemy." "It was a case of Southern dash against Northern pluck and endurance."

So confident was I before firing had ceased on the 6th that the next day would bring victory to our arms, if we could only take the initiative, that I visited each division commander in person before any reinforcements reached the field." After speaking of the position of his troops on the following morning, Gen. Grant continues:

"In a very short time the battle became general all along the line. This day everything was favorable to the Union side. We had now become the attacking party. The enemy was driven back all day, as we had been the day before, until they were beaten back to their camps."

The result was a Union victory that gave the men who achieved it great confidence in themselves ever after. According to James Grant Wilson, "The ground remained in the hands of Grant, and the object of the attack was unattained." "U. S. Adams, in his article 'Confederate States,' speaks of the Confederates being in 'full retreat' at Shiloh. William Cullen Bryant says: 'At last Beauregard ordered a retreat. Don't let this be converted into a rout,' he said to Breckinridge, who commanded the rear guard." Gen. Robert Edward Lee was not at Shiloh, and is evidently classed with the Generals of "moderate capacity" by Capt. Battine. Gen. Lee was not only the idol of the South, but much admired at the North for his genius as a General. He possessed all the qualities for success as a soldier, and easily won the enthusiasm of his troops. His presence on the field of battle was equal to a reinforcement of thousands of men to his army. Equally great in tactics and strategy, he was a complete master of the art of war. It strikes me that before attempting to write American history, a foreigner should correctly inform himself as to all the historical facts connected with his theme; otherwise his work will have no value."

GEORGE F. SHRADY, JR.
New York, May 2, 1905.

Mulatto and Its Meaning.

New York Times Book Review:

In "The Color Line," a book written by Prof. William Benjamin Smith of Tulane University, at New Orleans, La., and recently issued from the press of McClure, Phillips & Co., New York, there is a constant use of the term "mulatto." (Page 68); "Negro," (Page 69); "Negroid," (Pages 110 and 112); "Colored," (Page 163); "African," (Page 166); "Blacks," (Page 173), and "Afro-American," (Page 186), all of which, it is presumed, have a reference to the descendants of the black African race living in the United States of America, and the words are capitalized by the Southern university professor. "Do these terms express certain definite ideas, or do they all mean the same thing? The gentleman who uses them doubtless believes them to be synonymous terms, whereas in their generally accepted meaning and usage each expresses an idea, which is definite in itself, which, when used interchangeably, are liable to convey an ambiguous meaning."

1. Hence the word "mulatto," when referred to the non-Caucasian or non-Indian races in America, is rather a descriptive word. It implies the idea associated with the complexion or color of an individual's skin, or a collection of such individuals. By no stretch of the imagination or process of reasoning, when the word "mulatto" is used by the ethnologists, do they mean the offspring of a black person and a white person. It is rather descriptive of a portion of the ten million inhabitants of the United States, and it includes but a very small proportion of our American negroes.

2. The same may be said of the word "blacks," which is a descriptive appellation, the same as the word "white," neither of which, as a rule, is ever capitalized. The evident conception in the mind of the author is a race of people who are non-Caucasians, living in America, presumably negroes, and it is an imposition upon the English language to use the word in a sense other than what it properly signifies, namely, the darkest of all color. While the historian Froude and a few other writers have used the word to designate a black-skinned person, it does not accurately express the idea which it is intended to comprehend, namely, the non-Caucasian English-speaking people of America, some of whom are mulattoes, quadroons, and octoroons, who are regarded as non-Caucasian, and are not comprehended in the term "blacks."

3. The word "colored," when used, implies or includes the negro race in the United States or British colonies, is also open to objection. Modern ethnologists do not use the word to designate a race of people. Grant that the word does mean a non-Caucasian or a dark-skinned race, it may include the Hindustanis of India, Turks, Japanese, Chinese, as well as the ten million of non-Caucasian English-speaking peoples of this hemisphere who may be "wholly or in part of African descent." The Malay of the Philippine Islands is as much colored as the colored man in America, yet the thousands of Japanese, Chinese, and other dark-skinned colored people are not comprehended in the term colored. The word, while it is a convenient term to use, and expresses certain ideas, is nevertheless scientifically inaccurate because it is not a definite ethnological term expressive of definite racial characteristics and affinities.

4. Another word which has been largely used to express ideas identified with the "colored people in America," which has been used to include in its meaning the "non-Anglo-Saxon element" of the American population, not including the aboriginal inhabitants, is the word "African." As an ethnological term this word has not retained its original significance, which, according to its generally accepted meaning, signifies a native or inhabitant of Africa, a black man, a negro. Archbishop Trench in his little book "On the Study of Words" tells us that there is a good deal of knowledge conveyed by the history of words, and that the meaning of words, like the fashions of society, are constantly undergoing changes. So also with this word "African." In the Cape of Good Hope, the erstwhile Orange Free State, and the South African Republic are thousands and thousands of white people who were born, reared, and educated, and who reside in those places. They are inhabitants of Africa. The late Paul Kruger, ex-President Steyn, and Gen. Cronje are native inhabitants of Africa. They were

of other white people, are therefore bona-fide Africans. So that a white African appears to be not an ethnological anomaly.

5. "Negro" is another term which, according to the Standard Dictionary, is defined as "resembling negroes," but the term does not include the non-Caucasian races of the United States of America. A resemblance to is not identical with a race. When the word was first used by Prof. Huxley, and later by our own Dr. Schuyler and other American writers, they relating to certain tribes or races inhabiting the Polynesian and Philippine Islands, and the word is never meant to include the dark-skinned Africans of the United States.

6. Prof. Smith also uses the term "Afro-American" to designate the non-Caucasian element of this country. It means, according to the Standard Dictionary, an American of African descent. This term is ambiguous because there are thousands and colonies of white people in America, who are settling in America, from the West Indies. They are just as much Afro-American as the "colored people" among whom they are now settling. Again we have the anomaly of a "white African" living in America.

The only term, then, which the ethnologist and linguist may use, having a clear and definite racial meaning, implying prognathic maxillaries, a prominent epynomatic arch, a dolichocephalic skull, and all the other distinguishing characteristics of the race, which include all shades, all grades of racial affinities and racial singularities, a word which differentiates itself from all other words, which is not indefinite or ambiguous in its terminology, a word that will include all the non-Caucasians in America and the world, is the one simple, little word "negro."

JAMES M. BODDY.
Troy, N. Y., May 2, 1905.

Literary Tears.

New York Times Book Review:

Surely, confessions of the quiet tears we have shed in our solitude over books would be most searching psychological testimony, did we but tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth on the subject. But, as might be expected, so far the correspondents have all agreed on almost the same books and scenes, and those have all been too obviously meant for tears. I imagine I have something new to say on the subject, and would like above all to hear if any one else can add to my experience, and perhaps explain it. So it noted at the outset that, although my sympathy is warmly with Russia in the present war, that conflict did not, consciously at least, enter my mind in connection with the following:

The last thing in a book that made my eyes fill with tears was a description of a cavalry parade on the Field of Mars in St. Petersburg, in Alexander Verestchagin's "At Home and in War." No author could aim less at sensational effects; no author could tell his tale more simply, even drier. "He was then in a military school, and it was the lines of those fresh youths, in gay uniforms, but on rather indifferent chargers, that he particularly mentioned. It was just at the words 'waving white plumes' that my heart swelled so that I was compelled to stop my reading for a long time. I think that was the effect, not so much of what I read as of the association of ideas it called forth. In the space of a second I saw those lines charging in battle, saw them rushing on, with fierce, set faces, before so rowy, young, and smiling; saw them clashing against the enemy with horrid barbaric yell, or deadly, cruel silence, more terrible still; and the next moment, with horrid crash and din, crushed, bloody, torn, tumbled; and then stark and dead."

The picture in the book had exactly the same effect on me as the strains of Sousa's march, "Under the Double Eagle," that depicts the Field of Mars in every note, the festal array of a cavalry parade, sunshine, and youth. But by both is also suggested to me that fine scene in Tolstoy's "War and Peace," where Nikolai Rostov, on staff duty at Austerlitz, is crossing a field between the lines of the enemy and his own army, and the heavy Cavalier Guards come charging on, to cross his path, he barely escaping being crushed with his small horse under their onward rush toward the enemy; and seeing them afterward all but annihilated. They suggest the one animated line in Von Moltke's Franco-German War," where he describes the Hanoverian Uhlands, at Mars-la-Tour, being unexpectedly supported by a squadron of the Dragoon Guards, who "on their return from a reconnaissance plunging over fences and ditches, fell upon" the French lancers in the flank. Also the terrible cavalry mêlée going on there during those four days.

But above all, they both suggest what seems to me the saddest thing in all the world: The beaten soldier, in hiding alone, after the fierce conflict, his own fierce excitement dead, his cause lost, his comrades lost, his faith lost, for the time at least, in himself and in everything else, in heaven and on earth. Could ever a man more wish himself dead on the battlefield with the others? I can remember or imagine nothing more stirring in literature than the extremely simple account of such a soldier, a tall, fierce French cuirassier, one of the few survivors of Bonaparte's division after the battle of Waterloo, in Erckmann-Chatrian's "Fleischete."

I am haunted by a vague remembrance of a scene very similar, in even simpler and fewer words, in Grote's "History of Greece," almost quoted, I believe, after Thucydides. It mentions a last, lost foot soldier, hiding in a small wood after one of the battles in the Peloponnesian wars. I believe. No historian can well be more unimagination than I am. Let us say, however, that the scene was actually when

could well be more spare of words. But assuredly no history has had more of my literary tears. I remember particularly a graphic description of the battle in the harbor of Syracuse, where the power of the Greeks in Italy was first broken. It wrong my heart. That must be because each author's heart was wrung in writing it. Though no word expresses such grief, but Thucydides suffered for lost Helles, and so did Grote.

Von Moltke has two more emotional moments for me in his dry book. One, where he says, about the surrender at Sedan, "that sorrowful duty was imposed on Gen. von Wimpffen." One supplies the harrowing details leading up to it for the old first-sister, who had rushed thither, all the way from Africa—for that! The other is where the author recounts among the trophies taken there "6,000 horses fit for service." One sees vividly those "wet fit." And with all my fierce contempt for Napoleon III, I can never read about him at Sedan without intense compassion.

The point I wish to make is that I very seldom respond to efforts on the part of the author to produce tears; but sometimes the very laziest scenes will have that effect, perhaps by way of contrast, but usually by some far-fetched suggestion.

New York, May 1, 1905.

The Demand for Light Fiction.

New York Times Book Review:

In Mr. Allen's letter on fiction of the present day he seems to have waved aside the fact that the trend of modern reading is necessarily influenced by the life and needs of the present-day civilization. He seems to lose sight entirely of the fact that the great mass of the reading public reads to be amused, not instructed. They do not read for study, they have not the time for that, nor the inclination, and for that reason we hear of books which are merely light and amusing, without any pretense of style or finish, outselling everything else.

At first glance this is apt to jar one with an appreciative taste for literature, yet, when we give thought to the subject, look at it in the broadest way possible, you cannot fail to see that the public is not to be wholly blamed. They want to be amused, they want to laugh, seldom do they want to cry; they want to pass a few hours that will afterward give them a sense of self-satisfaction, an afterglow of pleasant thought.

There is no objection to this. Why should not the man, weary with the routine of office work, want to be amused in his few hours of leisure after dinner? So, for example, he picks up "Doverly of Graustark." Why? Because he wants something pleasant, something that will hold the interest of a tired brain without any effort. He doesn't want to think at all. He is not a student of literature, and he does not realize that when he closes the book he will have derived no lasting benefit from it whatsoever. But this he has gotten: a few minutes' relief from strenuous thinking; a faint remembrance afterward of pretty pictures and agreeable nothingness. (It is an effortless impression, and eminently satisfactory. Of course you must remember that I am speaking of the mass of readers, the omnivorous readers. With this fact staring the novelists of our country in the face, it is rather discouraging to those who are conscientiously trying to do good, lasting work. Yet, if they will meet this difficulty and grapple with it, they can bring something at least out of chaos.)

There is one thing particularly that the good writers must soon become aware of, the realization that the modern reader must be treated in a sufficiently light way to be acceptable to the mass of readers. This statement proves itself in every list of the best-selling books. Now if our good writers, those who know how to make their work beautiful, both in a literary and artistic way, will accept this evident fact, the effort will be that gradually the reading public will be brought back to the paths of good literature.

For instance, let Mr. Allen write a story about a young journalist who meets a Princess who is traveling incognito. Let the young man follow her to her chateau on the Loire and finally save her from some horrible plot and marry her in the end, of course. Cannot you at once get the effect of Mr. Allen's beautiful descriptions of the chateau, his delicate drawing of the Princess, the poetic and varying shades of the passing scenes? Then any one reading these other royalty stories would be able to see the difference at once, but until then their eyes are going to remain tightly closed. The cry of the world-to-day is for color and picturesqueness. They must have it, and if it cannot be gotten in good literature, they will take in cheap stuff. People do not want to see a reflection of themselves—they want something prettier. Why not give it to them? And give it to them in such a manner that gradually they will come to the stage of opening their eyes and becoming discerning.

We cannot blame the publishers for getting up exquisite little books of tommyrot. They are in demand. They sell. People will have them. So it is up to the modern novelist, the sincere, serious, hard-working novelist, to do his duty, frothy, yet beneath all, literary work, and by meeting this demand stop the present tendency.

NORVAL RICHARDSON.
Vicksburg, Miss., May 1, 1905.

"Nothing Doing."

New York Times Book Review:

It is permissible, is it not, to use a slang expression, if it is dignified by age? In the "Creedy Papers," edited by Sir Herbert Maxwell, there is a letter written to Thomas Creedy by a Dr. Currie, dated May 1, 1805. He is referring to Napoleon: "We are all around him, but about the open-out everything."

war, because it is just the most absurd thing in creation." Now, if that other dignified and classic and convenient expression, "It's up to you," has been said by some one over a hundred years ago, I shall be overjoyed to hear of it.

VIVIAN M. HART.
Forest Hill, N. J., May 3, 1905.

Obscure Literary Allusions.

New York Times Book Review:

In THE REVIEW of April 29 a correspondent makes some comments on my letter concerning obscure literary allusions. He says he wonders if I ever read "Paradise Lost." That is precisely my case with regard to him.

The story about the derivation of the name of Antwerp he gives is such a well-known one that it is to be found even in Baedeker's Guide. I read it in Belgium twenty years ago. It is not the "judicious" one that Lowell had in mind when he wrote. And as to Gano, in the "Song of Roland," he is always Ganelon. What, then, was the object of applying an unusual form of his name to a Massachusetts Yankee except it was to mystify the reader?

The same may be said about his allusion to the wight that was tarred and feathered. The Roman's question "Quid ad Mercurium?" can well be asked here.

Isaac D'Israeli has a chapter on "Professors of Obscurity" that is worth the reading, and Lowell himself said that there was "nothing so simple but that Uncial letters and the style of Diphilus the Labyrinth could obscure."

In closing what I have to say for good and all I would not like to appear as one who underestimates Mr. Lowell. There is no more dignified figure than he in our literature; and as for the man I can say of him what he said of Edmund Spenser: "He was so nobly pure; so far removed in every way from our common ancestor who swung by his tail from the limb of a tree"; but he belonged, as the editor of "The Book Review" says to a race of authors to whom reconceit allusions were the very breath of literary life.

JAMES MOTT.

Grantwood, N. J., May 4, 1905.

Guy Wetmore Carry's Poems.

New York Times Book Review:

The editors of "The Garden of Years and Other Poems," a small volume of verse by the late Guy Wetmore Carry, published about six months after his death, have just been informed that it contains, under the title of "A Fragment," on Page 125, part of a poem called "Abie's Father," by William Canton, published by Stone & Kimball in 1896. In a collection of verse called "W. V.—Her Book."

Before attempting to conjecture how this mortifying blunder occurred, it seems only fair to the editors to state that the book was made up under the most extraordinary difficulties. The only real guide as to what the author intended it to contain was an uncompleted table of contents, the manuscripts having been mutilated, scattered, and in some instances entirely destroyed, by the fire which occurred at his Swampscott house a few days before the development of his fatal illness. It was with infinite difficulty and pains that, by putting together scattered fragments thrown through files of magazines for several years back, the poems named in the rough draft of the table of contents were got together; and the material seeming insufficient in quantity, some four or five additional poems were chosen from the confused collection saved from the fire, consisting of unpublished poems and cuttings preserved in scrapbooks. Among these was the copy of the lines referred to, dated, but unsigned, and without a title. The only explanation of its presence there is that it was probably a "note" of lines to be quoted, made in the earlier days of his reviewing work for the magazines.

The editors, in thus endeavoring to do justice to the young writer who has passed away, beg to apologize for their blunder to the author of the lines, to his publishers, and to the reading public.

THE EDITORS.

New York, May 2, 1905.

Anne Hyde's Marriage.

New York Times Book Review:

Emma Carlton's comments on "Serenadity" in THE REVIEW for April 29 are vivacious and interesting reading, but her closing sentence, graceful and suggestive to the fancy as it is, has yet its ineffective point.

Would she have chanced among "inadvertent trivialities" the detection of the "unpublished marriage" instanced in the quotation from Walpole if she had remembered that this was the secret marriage of the then heir presumptive to the throne, afterward James II., to Anne Hyde, called "Mrs." Hyde by the courtier custom of the day, the daughter of a subject whose already paramount influence in the newly established royal cabinet would be greatly increased by this connection?

Certainly it was with no care-free mind and with no mere recreative interest that Lord Shaftesbury observed the mother's deference and inferred therefrom the marriage that might be so pregnant with results to the whole nation.

M. G. L.

New York, May 2, 1905.

About the Oregon Forests.

Mary Hamilton O'Connor, whose interesting story of pluck and adventure in the forests of Oregon, "The Vanishing Swede," which Robert Carter Cooke is publishing, writes from intimate acquaintance with the scenes she describes. She

The book is timely on account of the forthcoming Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland, Oregon.

The story has to do with the discovery of a long-lost silver mine, the "Vanishing Swede," the finding of which was preceded by many adventures, hair-breadth escapes from death by the wild beasts of the forests, and leads up to the happiness of the young brother and sister, who are the principal characters in the story, and of another young couple. The mysterious character is the Leather Hermit, who turns out to be the man who had discovered the silver mine.

A Woman's Revenge.

CONSTANCE TRESMOT. A novel by S. Weir Mitchell. Pp. 38. 2mo. cloth. Century Company, New York.

Every new book of Dr. Mitchell's is eagerly awaited by a large and appreciative circle of his old readers and enthusiastically welcomed by them when it finally appears. Not only does he always have a good story to tell, but he tells it in a way to delight the lovers of a beautiful style. Famous for his character-drawing, he has a rich store of medical experience from which to choose odd and unusual people. "Constance Tresmot" is not a candidate for the fame of the Great American Novel, as many claimed for "Hugh Wynne," but it is a worthy successor of "Characteristics." It will be the more welcome that it never appeared in a serial form.

Constance Tresmot has the title rôle and the principal part, but one feels a little as though she had usurped both from her sister, Susan Hood, who, it is easy to see, is the author's favorite character.

Her face had . . . great power of expressing both kindness and mirth. She was slight, but of admirable figure, and possessed the mysterious gift of grace. For the rest, she was unselfish, seriously religious, and perplexed at times by the comic aspect of things, hardly realizing the fact that a ready sense of humor had often been as useful in helping her to endure the lesser trials of existence as the religious faith which she held to with the simple trust of a child. Life presented itself to her in a relentless simplicity, and consisted of things right and things wrong, with oversensitive self-reproach when either seemed too amusing. She was, socially speaking, fearless, and occasionally outspoken to a degree which embarrassed others, but never Susan Hood.

"There are no better judges of men than old maids and sisters-in-law," she tells Major Tresmot; "they look down from a heaven of neutrality where there is no giving in marriage." "To the very humorous love comes with difficulty," says Dr. Mitchell. But it is her saving sense of humor that prevents her from sinking under the dull platitudes of her childishly obstinate old uncle, Rufus Hood, who claims that the right of States to secede was based on the undoubted right of individuals to secede from States. It is her solid common sense that rescues her from the incubus of her unreasonably selfish sister Constance.

The book falls naturally into two parts; the first shows us Constance, the wife who loves her husband with a single-minded intensity almost terrifying to witness. She is one of those women, "happily rare," who desire to absorb, so to speak, all of the thoughts and feelings of the one man, and who, as time goes on, becomes jealous of his friends, and even of his work, and, at last, of every hour not given to her.

The second part is a most absorbing psychological study of Constance, the widow, whose every faculty is bent on making life a hell on earth for the murderer of her husband. Her ingenuity in devising fresh methods of torture for her victim, her strictly rational and cold-blooded avoidance of the dangers of monomania, betray the physician in the author. Another delicate study of the travail and growth of a human soul is the unfortunate villain, Greyhurst, a lovable character at bottom, but forced by the logic of events into a hateful, and finally a villainous and tragic situation.

Mohammed.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish the volume by Prof. D. E. Margoliouth, "Mohammed: The Rise of Islam," in the Heroes of the Nations Series, late in June. The author writes in his preface:

The standpoint from which this book is written is suggested by the title of the series. I regard Mohammed as a great man, who solved a political problem of appalling difficulty—the construction of a State and an empire out of the Arab tribes. I have endeavored, in recounting the mode in which he accomplished this, to do justice to his intellectual ability and to observe toward him the respectful attitude which his greatness deserves; but otherwise this book does not aim at being either an apology or an indictment. Indeed, neither sort of work is now required.

Prof. Margoliouth gives, in the course of this preface, a list of some of the best works on the subject, including Sir Walter Raleigh's "Life and Death of Mahomet," Gibbon's work, the books of Wellhausen, G. Weil, Sir William Muir, and others; he has also provided a bibliography and many illustrations and footnotes, both references and explanatory. To bring his narrative within the compass of the series, he has attempted

ble, and "such incidents as are of little consequence either in themselves or for the development of the story."

Human Character.

"The correlation of physical structure and psychical function postulated by science" is an "assumption," according to Charles J. Whitby, B. A., M. D., Cambridge, underlying his "essay" on "The Logic of Human Character," which the Macmillan Company is about to publish. There are chapters on "Psychological Elements"—sensation; emotion, disposition, volition, &c.; "The Logic of Custom"—pride, admiration, habit, awe, respect, &c.; "The Logic of Duty"—observation, desire, conscience, &c.; "The Logic of Action"—energy, courage, tenacity, interest, ability, &c.; "The Logic of Piety"—affection, liberality, self-respect, reverence, prudence, &c.; "The Logic of Freedom"—principle, culture, equity, distinction, &c.; "The Logic of Creation"—impulse, detachment, aspiration, love, wisdom, genius, &c.; with final discussions of "the integration of character," "moral progress and educational methods," "the ideal of volition," and "the power of character." Dr. Whitby, in conclusion, sums up "character" as follows:

Character is the antithesis of dissipation, an economy in life; it is the one and only guarantee that the immense yet subtle forces which constitute individuality shall not be frittered away into lower forms of energy, but permanently assimilated into the living web of progressive human experience.

The Struggle of Life.

Mrs. Ellen H. Richards has added another B to the three which go to form an elementary education. It is Right, and stands for "The Art of Right Living," about which she has written a small volume with that title. (Whitcomb & Barrows, Boston. 50 cents.) It is a book of fifty pages, and treats of the limitations of food, need of exercise, amusement, and work with the effect of will power.

Another small book, also of the essay order, is "The Woman Who Spends a Study of Her Economic Function," by Bertha June Richardson, with an introduction by Mrs. Richards. (The same publishers. \$1.) It is a book of 147 pages, divided into subject chapters, "Sight and Vision," "Vital Needs," "Choice," "Satisfaction," "Responsibility," &c.

It is the shop which chooses what a woman shall buy when she herself does not use wise judgment, and take the best on all occasions in place of the cheap, poorly made, inartistic, and bad-wearing articles. Choice does not depend upon the size of the income, and when women know from a study of life and its demands, both physical and moral, that the poor food, the cheap imitations of all sorts, only make their own struggle for life, as well as the struggle of others, harder, the quality of the goods offered them will be better.

The Church, A. D. 98—461.

The second volume in the Church Universal series, edited by the Rev. W. H. Hutton, is about to be sent out by the Macmillan Company. It deals with "The Church of the Fathers," and is an outline of the history of the Church from A. D. 98 to A. D. 461, by the Rev. Leighton Pullan, M. A. It begins with the death of the last apostle, St. John, and ends with the labors of St. Leo and St. Patrick, who both exercised so profound an influence on Western Christendom.

This is the first volume to appear in the series. Vol. I, on "The Church of the Apostles," is by the Rev. Leonard Ragg, and is in active preparation. There will be eight volumes in all, each to be complete in itself. "The Church and the Barbarians" is to be the subject of the editor of the series; Prof. D. J. Medley is writing the book on "The Church and the Empire," Herbert Bruce "The Age of Schism," the Rev. J. P. Whitney "The Reformation," the Rev. W. H. Hutton "The Age of Revolution," and Mr. Pullan "The Church of Modern Days." The aim of the series is to tell, "clearly and accurately, the story of the Church as a divine institution with a continuous life."

Forest and Stream Books.

The Forest and Stream Publishing Company has on its Spring list a volume on "Hunting Without a Gun," by Rowland E. Robinson, the well-known author of the New England dialect stories, "Uncle Lisha's Shop" and "Sam Lewis's Camp." In his new book the blind writer tells of the pleasures of the nature-lover who looks for wild creatures without any harmful intentions.

Some Whittaker Books.

Thomas Whittaker is publishing a small edition of Ugo Basso's "Sermon in the Hospital," and a revised edition of Dr. James Agar Beer's "Commentary on Romans," and has in active preparation the "Public Lectures for 1905," edited by the Rev. W. H. Hutton.

Harper's Book News

The Tyranny of the Dark

In this powerful novel Hamlin Garland has entered a new and fascinating field—that of the occult. The heroine is a girl—Western, delightful, lovable. The romance of her life, involving her lover, who finally rescues her from this "Tyranny of the Dark" makes this book stand out, a striking departure in modern fiction. It is a strong story in a strange and wonderful setting. Who has not felt this tyranny of the dark and longed for rescue through the force of affection?

The Accomplice

The story of a hotly-contested murder trial, following upon a most mysterious crime. The narrative is told in the words of the foreman of the jury, who chances upon outside evidence during the trial which greatly complicates the situation and eventually precipitates a tremendous climax. The story is a maze of mystery to the very end, and is not without a pretty love tale in its lighter moments.

The Marriage of William Ashe

It is a fine thing to be in at the creation of a great book—to be able to tell your children how *Pickwick Papers* first came out in green covers, and to recall all the talk when *Robert Elsmere* was born.

And now here is a new title on a book—a name which your children's sons and daughters will know as they know the every-day things of life. A year ago and it did not exist. Now it belongs—as one critic has put it—"to the books that do not die." Perhaps this is putting it with a little over-emphasis; but if the judgment of critics and reviewers, and the great ones means anything, it means that in *The Marriage of William Ashe* Mrs. Humphry Ward has written a story that will endure. There is a breadth of sympathy, a delicacy of touch in the great moments of abandonment, a realness which makes the book not so much a picture of life as Life itself.

Fond Adventures

There is more than a bookful in this wonderful new volume of sensuous impressions by Maurice Hewlett. There are four glowing love tales out of the heart of the Middle Ages, each alone long enough for a little book. Since the publication of *The Forest Lore* Mr. Hewlett has written nothing so palpitating with the full and splendid life of that virile day.

Sanna

The island of Nantucket forms an ideal background for romance. Miss Waller, author of *The Wood-carver* and *The Heart of the Matter*, has employed this charming setting for her new tale. Every one will agree that Sanna is a narrative bristling with her action, mystery and charm.

Mr. Armitage-Smith's Biography of Edward III's Fourth Son.

HERE are probably few names in history which are so familiar but about which less is generally known than that of the subject of the present work. To most persons he is known principally, if not solely, as "Old John of Gaunt," the character in Shakespeare's "Richard II." The student of English literature may recall that he was Chaucer's Maccus, the student of church history knows that he defended John Wyclif, and the student of political history remembers vaguely that he attacked the Speaker of the "Good Parliament" and was, in general, hostile to reforms in government. But few people know the really great place that he occupies in the history of the later Middle Ages. The fourth son of Edward III., unquestionably the greatest subject in England and for years its virtual King, titular King of Castile and Leon, progenitor of the Houses of Lancaster and Tudor and ancestor of monarchs in Portugal and Castile, John of Gaunt has had to wait 500 years for the honor of a biography.

John Plantagenet was born in the town of Ghent among his father's allies in 1340, just as the Hundred Years' War was really beginning. In spite of all his territorial titles, posterity was to know him best from the name of his birthplace, and John of "Ghent" in English became John of "Gaunt." At the age of nineteen he married Blanche of Lancaster, a relative of the famous Earl Thomas of the days of Edward II. In 1362 all the Lancastrian estates passed to Blanche, and in her right to Gaunt, who was created Second Duke of Lancaster. For the next forty years Gaunt is never long out of public view.

Mr. Armitage-Smith shows that Gaunt's active interest in foreign politics and especially in the politics of the Iberian Peninsula is of earlier date than is commonly supposed. It really began with his participation in the invasion of Castile by his brother, the Black Prince, in 1367. The purpose of this invasion was to drive out the illegitimate and usurping house of Trastamare, which was aided by the King of France, and restore legitimacy in the person of Don Pedro, better known as the "Cruel." Gaunt won some distinction as a divisional commander, but the success of the Black Prince in restoring Pedro was ephemeral, and when he withdrew across the Pyrenees to his principality of Aquitaine, the Bastard, Enrique the Magnificent, easily regained the throne of Castile. The natural result of the Prince's alliance with Pedro was to unite Castile under the house of Trastamare more closely with Charles V. of France, who was now to be assisted in the struggle with England by the fleets of Castile. Therefore, when the Hundred Years' War reopened in 1369 England lost the mastery of the seas. The espousal by Gaunt of the cause of Pedro was perhaps the most important event in his whole career.

It explains his second marriage in 1371 with Constance, the daughter of Pedro and heiress of Castile, the representative of legitimacy, by which he became titular King of Castile and Leon. His first marriage had made him the greatest feudatory in England. His second was the result of his desire to wear a continental crown. Mr. Armitage-Smith believes that as early as 1373, when he led an army to invade France, his ultimate purpose was to turn south and drive the usurpers from Castile. In the invasion of France, Gaunt showed himself to be no strategist, and wore out his army in a futile military promenade. The French persistently refused battle, and Gaunt became convinced of the folly of the whole undertaking, but he did not abandon his Castilian projects.

The military failures increased the dissatisfaction felt in England toward the Government, and Gaunt as an unsuccessful General came for a large share of it. The work of the Opposition culminated in the "Good Parliament" of 1376. Its work was entirely undone, however, and Gaunt dominated the last Parliament of the reign of Edward III., which was packed in his interest. This Parliament's expression of loyalty to the young Prince Richard shows that Gaunt had no sinister designs on the succession as had been hinted. He always remained true to the principle of legitimacy. Still his unpopularity at home continued to grow. His defense of Wyclif in 1377 brought him into conflict with the Bishop of London and with the city, which stood by its Bishop against Gaunt, however much it might sympathize with Wyclif. In 1378 Gaunt tried without success to bring the French and Castilian fleets in the Channel to battle.

The popular hatred of the Duke reached

"JOHN OF GAUNT," King of Castile and Leon, Duke of Aquitaine and Lancaster, Earl of Derby, Lincoln, and Lancaster, Rensselaer of England. By Sydney Armitage-Smith. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, Limited, 1906. 244 pp.

in 1381, when his heavy Palace, in London, was wrecked. The mob was intensely loyal to the young King, but heartily detested his uncle. Later on, in the reign of Richard II., hatred of the Duke became somewhat lessened, popular animosity toward the Duke, but from about 1385 on, Lancaster ceased to play a great part in English history and turns again to Castile.

Don Juan, the son of Enrique, had been reigning there since 1379. The house of Trastamare was too firmly established for Gaunt to succeed in winning the crown for himself. The Lancastrian claim to Castile, like the Plantagenet claim to France, failed to take account of the force of awakened nationality and the impossibility of forcing an alien dynasty upon a proud people. The invasion of Castile ended in 1389, when John of Gaunt and his wife, Constance, renounced their claims, and it was agreed that Katharine of Lancaster, their daughter, should marry Enrique, the son of Juan I. By this union the lines of Pedro and of Trastamare were united, and Gaunt's descendants one day ruled over Castile. Another of his daughters had married the King of Portugal.

The last important event in Gaunt's career was his third marriage with Katharine Swynford and the legitimization of their previous offspring, the Beauforts, through whom Henry VII. later traced his origin to the House of Lancaster. In 1399 the Duke died, at the age of fifty-nine, and his estates passed to his eldest son, Henry, who was shortly, as the result of a revolution, to become King of England. The volume concludes with a short sketch of Lancaster's character.

Mr. Armitage-Smith has evidently done a great deal of work and gone through much dreary and uninviting material. He has turned out a book that is at once scholarly and eminently readable. Moreover, his work scarcely runs the risk of being superseded. His will probably long remain the authoritative life of John of Gaunt, and at present it is the only one.

Another Historical Romance.

A PRINCE OF LOVERS. By Sir William Magway. Author of "The Red Chancellor," etc. Illustrated. Pp. 208. 12mo. Cloth. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

Both statesmen and novel writers have reason to give thanks for the many petty States into which Germany was for so long divided. When a royal Protestant alliance is de rigueur, it seems always possible to draw from these obscure little Courts some Princeling or Princess who is "just the thing," while the romancer is equally fortunate in foraging among them for imaginary royalties to play their parts upon his mimic stage of life. It would be too daring to invent members of those royal families whom we know by heart, but we are so comfortably ignorant of all these tiny "kingdoms, principalities, bishoprics, duchies, landgraves, and what not" that we are always amazed when the adjuster of alliances "puts in his thumb and pulls out a plum" in the shape of a Battenberg, a Wied, or Mecklenburg-Strelitz, while as for the teller of tales, our geography and history are at his mercy. This particular Prince of lovers hails from Beroldstein, and the recalcitrant party of the other part from Waldavia—States of such a realistic sound that we are grateful to the author for owning his fiction ofomenclature and sparing us geographical research.

With these provinces as a setting, Sir William Magway has told a spirited story of much intrigue and adventure. True, one sometimes hears the creaking of the machinery, for it is not new. As soon as Ludovic von Berthelm appears upon the scene we recognize an ancient situation, often followed through prose and poem, and we do not need to turn to the last page for him to discover himself.

The route, however, is sufficiently original to make one forgive the familiar features of its start and finish. "The Prince of Lovers" is full of exciting incident and of well-marked characters. It will give much entertainment to those who enjoy a story of adventure, perilous and stirring, interwoven with a pretty romance of a good, old-fashioned kind—all ending just as it ought.

Events of the Past.

Under the title "Bygones Worth Remembering," E. P. Dutton & Co. have in press a two-volume work by George Jacob Holyoke, which is a sort of autobiography, since it deals with certain events in the author's life, people he knew, and other past happenings during his career. He writes in his preface:

The writer has no interest, no taste, no trust, save in definite, veritable ideas. His aim has been to keep clear of the sin of pretension, which consists in declaring or assuming to be true that which the writer or speaker does not know to be true. What misdirection it has perpetuated! Into how many labyrinths, led men! What can be more useful or holier than inciting the reader to beware of pretension in speech, in morals, in politics, and in piety? To keep as clear as possible of this universal sin may serve many and mislead none.

cently described the spirit of this book:

"Let us try to tolerate each other instead of trying to convert each other." There are a number of illustrations in the book, including portraits of the writers, Dr. Joseph Parker, Cobden, Newman, Massie, Garibaldi, Mill, Estlin, Gladstone, Disraeli, Spencer, Cowper, Keble, Collier, Francis W. Newman, Harriet Martineau, Jesse M. W. Martin, and Emily A. Venturi. Mr. Holyoke is a well-known English journalist, lecturer, and author. Among his publications are "A New Defense of the Ballot," "Sixty Years of an Agitator's Life," "Nature and Origin of Socialism," "Ten Letters, Being the Case Stated Between Co-operators and Private Traders," etc. He was editor of *The Reasoner* for twenty years.

A Self-Made Man's Wife's Letters.

A SELF-MADE MAN'S WIFE'S Letters to Her Son. By Charles Estlin Armitage-Smith. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The self-made man's family still continues to write letters, and the latest output is a collection of those addressed by his wife to their son on his honeymoon. The lady proves herself a match for her husband in admonition and advice, and also matches his sharp wit with no mean one of her own. In her letters she indulges in reminiscences and conjecture, and if they are not as entertaining as those of her husband it is only perhaps because the reader has already consumed two volumes of his epistolary life and is perhaps a trifle satiated. In her letters the mother advises her son on the treatment of his wife, on the retention of his ideals, on the writing of books and the reading of them, on quarreling and making up, on the fallacy and folly of aphorisms, adages, and other epigrammatic usages, on economy in households, and a number of other living topics and aptly illustrates her points by instances taken from her own domestic experiences or observations of the experiences of her neighbors.

She grows pleasantly garrulous at times and tells little stories apropos of certain questions under discussion, and displays an excellent understanding of the shrewd business sense of her husband. This shrewdness she illustrates as follows:

I remember, some thirty years ago in the little Missouri town where we began our career, that your father had started a little sausage factory in a region where the people were generally set in their ways and ate their pork products salted. Naturally, the business did not flourish as it has since the American public has grown more careless as to what it eats, and things began to look dismal. One afternoon your father came rushing home very early, all out of breath and with a strange look in his eye.

"Do you know what day this is, dear?" he asked, trying to conceal his emotion. I thought very hard for a moment, and then it all dawned upon me. I flushed with pleasure.

"Why—why, it's my birthday!" I exclaimed. "How lovely of you to think of it!"—he hadn't for several years—"and to come away home just to tell me so!"

"Yes," he replied in a queer little tone that I took to be emotion, "and I'm going to give you the house for your very own. See, here is the deed already fixed and requiring only your signature. Better get pen and ink as quick as you can, for I've got to hurry back to the shop."

Full of delight, I did as he wanted, and as I was signing him for a dear, generous husband, when a violent knock sounded at the front door, and then, without ceremony, in walked Sheriff Farmer with a paper in his hand.

"Sorry, neighbor," he said, with a sickly grin, but I've just got to clear you out of attachment on your house. Don't like to, but duty is duty, and the law is supreme."

"I'm sorry," returned your father joyfully, "but you see, Sam, the house is the property of my wife. Just gave it to her as a little birthday remembrance. Guess you'll have to take your attachment away with you and make pipe lighters of it. Come in again, Sam."

That day the sausage factory failed, and on the following day the Methodist minister, who was one of the creditors for pork supplied to the business, preached on the text, "Houses and riches are the inheritance of fathers, and a prudent wife is from the Lord."

The Regeneration of Cherry Street.

MISS BILLY. A Neighborhood Story. By Edith Keeler Boleely and Miriam Kent Ford. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. \$1.50.

This is an ideal story for young girls—sprightly and full of fun, it teaches, nevertheless, a wholesome lesson in the matter of neighborly love and the overcoming of false pride. Miss Billy's father, a minister, lost most of his money in an unfortunate investment. The family was compelled to move out of its comfortable and luxurious home to a rather mean-looking one on Cherry Street, where the neighbors were hard-working but unpollished, and the Street Cleaning Department was unheard of. Miss Billy's sister Beatrice was inclined to grumble about the change, but Miss Billy, her real name was Wilhelmina, and her brother Ted, the irrepressible, took a more hopeful view of their misfortune.

socially conducted him through the house. Theodore's room especially was the object of his astounded admiration.

"My, it's great! Right in the middle of the room there's a punchin' bag strung an' he's got dumbbells an' boxing gloves, an' there's a case of all kinds of money, some big name and called it, but it means, anyway, collectin' coins. He uses two hair brushes at a time, without any handles to brush as a brush for his teeth, an' an' there's a brush for his hands, an' a brush for his hands, an' one for his hat, an' a thing to polish his nails, an' two brushes for his shoes, an' one for his hat, an' another for his clothes."

"A Henryway's jaw had dropped lower and lower during this recital. He had closed his mouth with an effort and looked steadily at his son."

"John Thomas," he said, warningly, "you kape away from that loonyhead. Mind me, they're thyrin' to take up his mind wid brushes an' punchin' bags, but this kind is cummin' as foxes, an' there'll be mischief in the end. Mind, now, what I say. . . . W'd a brush for his hands, an' a brush for his hands, an' another for his teeth, an' two without handles for his hair, an' wan fer his clo'es, an' two fer his shoes, an' another fer his hat! Ay, coorse he is, an' they're takin' up his mind wid brushes, and what I say."

Miss Billy works marvels in Cherry Street. She organizes the Street Improvement Club among the youthful Cherry-ites, she sets the fashion of washing among the children, she softens the heart of the flinty Schultsky to such an extent that he puts in new drainage all for her—she makes all the girls of her old exclusive set green with envy, and finally she takes typhoid fever and safely passes the crisis to find herself the idol of Cherry Street.

IN JAPAN.

FOLLOWING THE SUN FLAG. A Yala Pursuit Through Manchuria. By John Fox, Jr. 12mo. Pp. 189. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

Like the rest of the returned correspondents, Mr. John Fox, Jr., famous for his "Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," taken it very hard that the Japanese did not let him see their little war in Manchuria. He is particularly resentful because the Emperor's officers, instead of saying, "No" to the correspondents at once, were Orientaly evasive and illusive—let the hope of seeing real war dance ever in front like a will of the wisp, instead of nippling it in the bud. He complains that quite superfluous lies were told to himself and to Mr. Richard Harding Davis and the rest, and forbidding bayonets actually stuck under their noses. Further, he thinks the Manchurians much more human than the Japanese.

Really, Mr. Fox appears to have had a rough, unprofitable time of it upon the trail of Gen. Doki's army. Certainly he saw no carnage—such as "Q." describes in his book. Nevertheless, Mr. Fox has made some very pretty copy out of his four months' stay in Tokio, as readers of Scribner's Magazine know already. That copy, to be sure, has anything but the martial bare; it deals at its best, and very daintily, with those earlings of the globe-trotting gallery gods, the Japanese women. Thus, when the author was first shown to his room in a Japanese house:

I had read of feminine service, and, Saxonlike, (Saxon to Mr. Fox means what white man means to Mr. Kipling.) I was farsee. . . . Straightway one little maid came in to build a fire, while another swiftly unpacked my bag, laid out evening clothes, and played the part of a blind, automatic valet. Embarrassment, even consciousness, fled like a flock, as I must flee with any man who is not a blackguard or a fool, and I am thinking how foreigners have lied about the women of Japan.

One of the same little maids brought the man whose glorious destination was "the feast" his breakfast. She looked upon him with interested eyes and said she wanted to go to Korea, too—"to fight," she explained, with a face that flashed heroic fire.

Mr. Fox speaks prettily and appreciatively, of fine Japanese manners, and makes Dolly dialogues with one he calls the Maid of Miyanoishi. The Maid helped the correspondent learn Japanese from a phrase book—most charming tuition it must have been. Of course, words set down in phrase books are not always the most approved in polite circles.

"That word!" asks Mr. Fox, pointing to one. "Would you use that word to your—well, your mother?"

"No," says the Maid, "I don't think you would use that word to your mother."

Then Mr. Fox tells this story about the hot bath, called Elg Hall, where bathing is very informal, and a thoroughfare passes close by. He quotes an Englishman:

"Most extraordinary!" he said. "Do you know, they never mined us at all—not at all. A chap had a camera, and he was inclined to grumble about when he was taking a picture. They asked me to come in, and I really think I would, but—gosh, you know, there wasn't any room."

There is also a quaint story of Kamura-san, aged 13, who was enslaved to a tea house, and whom Mr. Fox thought to buy and send to school—but the little maid really wanted a husband—and there was a rather valuable pen picture of Gen. Oka. In addition you read anecdotes of a hard-mouthed brute of a horse, and of delightful Manchurian small boys, and of horrid Japanese sailors, extraneous, regulations, restrictions, indiscretions, and deviations from the standard of truth which (according to Mr. Fox) the Saxon's standard.

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BOSTON NOTES.

Reprints of the Works of Gustave

Frenssen—A Few Other

New Books.

THE novels of Gustav Frenssen, a German author not well known in his own Holstein until 1902, are to be reprinted by Messrs. Dana Estes & Co., and the most important, "Jörn Uhl," is now ready.

The first two, "Die Sandgräfin" and "Die Drei Getreuen," made very little stir; but "Jörn Uhl" contains an account of the battle of Gravelotte and also some heterodoxy, and the combination of the two was as irresistible in Germany as it always is in English-speaking countries. In consequence the author's personage in Hemme was besieged by visitors and bombarded by letters, and its occupant found himself so severely blamed for certain of his printed utterances that he withdrew from the ministry and returned to his native village of Barlt. His family, although humble, was one of the oldest in the place, and he was well qualified to define the position of such a stock in a remote village preserving its ancient traditions, and much of the interest of "Jörn Uhl" turns upon the relations of two families, one rich and the other poor, living for centuries side by side. The hero is sacrificed to family pride and does not see real happiness until the book nears its close.

The publishers of "Broke of Covenant," Messrs. Herbert B. Turner & Co., are leaving their present quarters on Summer Street and betaking themselves to the Essex Building, opposite the South Station, ascending to a height at which they can have perfect quiet and a wide view of the bay. Their next novel, Mr. George H. Picard's "The Bishop's Niece," will be published Saturday, and although the comic element is the least that one expects in a story of "mixed marriages," that is to say of matrimonial alliances between Catholic and Protestant, it is really very droll, thanks to the demure eccentricity of his pacific Lordship, the Bishop of Isle Madame, and the contrasted orthodoxy of his brother, a domineering layman. The book neither proposes nor solves problems, but it is a neat piece of literary workmanship.

Mr. Alexander Jessup's "The Charm of Youth," a volume of verses, will appear at the same time.

"The Grapple," Messrs. L. C. Page & Co.'s anonymous novel, will be followed by Mr. Theodore Roberts's "Brothers of Peril," but that can hope for no such good fortune as comes to the former novel, in the coincidence of the Chicago strike with its appearance, for it is a story of old Newfoundland. The illustrations are by Mr. H. C. Edwards and are to be printed in tint. The firm has just received the Tokio edition of a Japanese novel, of which they have secured the copyright, intending to reproduce its various quaintness of decoration, but this book will probably not appear until Autumn.

The Bureau of Equipment has added the name of Dr. Gardner W. Allen's "Our Navy and the Barbary Corsairs," published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., to the list approved for the crews' libraries of naval vessels, and the work has been especially commended by Capt. A. T. Mahan because of its fullness of detail in the history of the years immediately preliminary to the war.

The June Atlantic will contain a paper on "The Cause of South American Revolutions," by Mr. G. A. Chamberlain, and a most curious and entertaining article it should be, if at all adequate. Mr. Alvan F. Sanborn will contribute the annual "Letter from Paris," and Mr. W. M. Carot will define "The Spirit of Japanese Art." Domestic subjects will be treated by Mr. George W. Alger, writing of "Generosity and Corruption," and by Mr. Ray Morris, discussing on "Federal Rate Regulations," and Mr. W. Garrett Brown's "The Tenth Decade" will be continued.

"Village Improvement," by Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, and Mr. John Burroughs's "Dull Plumage and Gay" will appeal to the beauty lovers.

Considering the vigorous condition of the myth of the Connecticut Blue Laws, in spite of the repeated exposure of its falsity, this gem from "A General History of Connecticut," written by the original Blue Law manufacturer, the Rev. Samuel Peters, is really valuable. It is quoted in Mr. Goodspeed's May catalogue, from Page 110 of the history, and is part of the veracious author's description of the Connecticut River:

"Two hundred miles from the Sound in a narrow of five yards only, formed by two shelving mountains of solid rock, whose steep sides are covered with a dense forest of oaks, pines, and other trees, through whose branches the sun's rays are admitted in a few places only, and the river flows in a narrow channel, its surface is so smooth, that it is like a mirror, and the sky is reflected in its bosom."

rocks to such a degree of induration that an iron crow floats smoothly down its current—here iron, lead, and cork have one common weight; here, steady as time and harder than marble, the stream passes, irresistible if not swift as lightning.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.
Boston, May 3, 1905.

New Edition of Ranke.

HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION IN GERMANY. By Leopold von Ranke. Translated by Sarah Austin. Cheaper edition, edited by Robert A. Johnson, M. A. 8vo. Pp. xvii, 702. Paper label. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50 net.

Mrs. Austin's excellent translation of this monumental work only covers the first six volumes, up to the general political situation of 1555. The present edition is very cheap and exceedingly well printed. As a popular narrative it is a splendid stimulus for the study of German on the part of the reader who would peruse the narrative to its very end. As history it stands in the front rank on account of its exhaustiveness and freedom from prejudice, and the edition in which it now appears makes it easily accessible as supplementary reading for the student whose purse is most meagre.

Although Ranke's work is unprejudiced, yet the reader can hardly peruse many pages before realizing that it is a Lutheran who writes. In the author's "History of the Popes," which preceded the "History of the Reformation," the same noble impartiality is noted, although the atmosphere is not otherwise than Protestant. His narrative proper is fortified with the citation of innumerable authorities, many of which in the original impart their information in obsolete and provincial forms. On this point it is worth while to note a paragraph from the translator's preface:

"To secure the reader, therefore, against any errors I may have fallen into, and in order that, if important, they may be pointed out, I have placed the original within reach. I hope the translations may give some idea of the light these notes throw on individual as well as national character. We find in them one source of the vigor and animation of the portraits, and the dramatic vivacity of the scenes, with which this history abounds. We see that the author has lived with his heroes, and listened to their own homely and expressive language."

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Jamaica in 1905.

The 1905 edition of "The Handbook of Jamaica," (8vo, pp. 372, cloth, marbled interleaves. Kingston: Island of Jamaica: Government Printing Office), which is the twenty-fifth issue of this annual, edited by Joseph C. Ford and A. A. C. Finlay of the Jamaica Civil Service, has an addition in the shape of an alphabetical list of persons in the public service of the island. Like the editions for several years back, the present one includes some curtailed accounts, because of the limited space, as the editors explain.

The book has a calendar for 1905, astronomical and meteorological notes, some notes on the royal family of Great Britain, and a list of the names of the

since its settlement, descriptions of the Government, the Civil Service, public departments, judicial and legal institutions, Jamaica finances, education in the island, ecclesiastical and religious status, parochial information, maritime notes, public companies, clubs, societies, museums, &c., means of travel and communication, the navy and army, and miscellaneous information on such matters as passports, land surveys, birds and fish protection, weights and measures, newspapers, rainfall over the island, &c. In an appendix are brief descriptions of the dependencies on Jamaica, a résumé of the year 1904, and a list of appointments and promotions which occurred while the book was being prepared for publication. There are also an exhaustive index to the work and a map of Jamaica.

While the volume has been compiled from official and other authentic records, it is not an official publication. Altogether it is an exhaustive work giving all the information required of the island—historical, statistical, and general.

Books That Sell Well.

Doubleday, Page & Co. are publishing a second edition of Charles L. Goodrich's "First Book of Farming," a week after its appearance, and H. B. Marriott Watson's "Hurricane Island" in a third edition. This book bears the following inscription: "To Richard Marriott Watson, my keen yet appreciative critic, who pleaded on behalf of the villain, this tale of adventure by sea is dedicated, with love by its author and his."

Henry Holt & Co. have sent to press for the second time "The House of the Black Ring," by Charles Carey, in the second edition.

Dodd, Mead & Co.'s "Pam," by Baroness Bettina von Hutten, is reported in its fourth edition, and "The Van Seyden Sapphires," by Charles Carey, in the second edition.

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QUERIES.

IO secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must always be prepared to await their turn.

E. S. HADLEY, 100 Broadway, New York: "E. S. W. asks for a poem of Sam Walter Foss, 'The House by the Side of the Road.' If E. S. W. will send me his (or her) address he will receive a typewritten copy."

R. L. C. WHITE, Nashville, Tenn.: "The poem asked for by Mr. C. E. Means April 23 beginning 'On Christmas Day in Seventy-six' is the anonymous ballad entitled 'The Battle of Trenton.' It may be found in Eggleston's collection of 'American War Ballads and Lyrics,' Vol. 1, Page 66."

GERTRUDE W. OLIVER, Washington, D. C.: "In Query column this morning Herbert Mark Portland, Ore., asks for two stanzas which appeared anonymously some years ago. I have them in my scrap book, and send a copy of them herewith."

The verses have been forwarded to our correspondent.

A. D. HIXEN, Victoria, B.C., Ontario, Canada: "Please tell me the name of the work of Humboldt's containing descriptions of Mexico, and where a translation can be bought. Also please give me some information about a work called 'Native Races of America,' by Hubert Howe Bancroft, I believe. If that is the correct title, what volumes deal with Mexico, and where can they be bought?"

(1) Humboldt's "Travels in America," in three volumes. It is published in Bohm's libraries, and may be obtained from or through any bookseller. (2) "The History of the Pacific States of North America" is a work in many volumes, compiled by H. H. Bancroft and published by L. J. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco. Volumes 4 to 12 deal with the Mexicans.

R. OSETIN, 182 Beach Avenue, Bronx: "Have any of the short stories by Orzesko, (Orzesko), the Polish writer, been translated into English? Above all, has the story, 'A Riddle,' (Zagadka), been translated?"

Orzesko's stories have not been translated into English. The New York Public Library has only four or five in circulation, three in Polish, two in German.

Miss Y. B. SMITH, Vineyard Haven, Mass.: "The poem about which E. M. 418 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, New York City, inquires is by Nathaniel Cotton and is entitled 'To-morrow.' It may be found in the National Fourth Reader, by Parker & Watson. If E. M. does not obtain the poem elsewhere and will send me his full address I will send him a copy."

WILLIAM H. BURGESS, El Paso, Texas: "In your issue of April 1 of the department of Appeals to Readers Frederick J. Sheppard, 17 Pearl Street, Buffalo, N. Y., asks for some one to identify the quotation, 'And it came and faded like a wreath of mist at even,' &c. The lines are incorrectly quoted, but they may be found in a poem by George D. Francis, formerly of The Louisville Courier-Journal, entitled 'The Closing Year.'"

H. M. WALL, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Can any reader inform me as to when and where Sir Walter Raleigh's 'History of the World' was first printed? I have an old one printed in the year 1616. Any information would be gratefully accepted."

It was published in London on March 29, 1614. There were two editions in that year, and others followed in 1617, 1621, 1624, 1625, 1634, 1632, (two editions), 1669, 1671, 1677, 1678, and 1687. It has been reprinted several times since then.

VIVIAN M. HART, Forest Hill, N. Y.: "I appeal to the kindness of your readers for the following: (1) Oscar Wilde's 'Ballad of Reading Gaol.' (2) A poem beginning: 'We meet 'neath the sounding rafters And the walls around us are bare.' There are a couple of lines in this: 'The world is a world of lies, Quaff a cup to the dead already, And hurrah! for the next who dies.' (3) A hymn called 'The Ninety' and Nine. I think this latter is a Methodist hymn, but am not sure."

(1) "The Ballad of Reading Gaol," by Oscar Wilde, may be obtained from or through any bookseller. (2) This is Bartholomew Dowling's "Revelry in India"; it is in Steadman's Victorian Anthology. (3) This is by Miss Elizabeth C. Clephane, and was written about 1898. It first attracted attention during the Moody and Sankey revival of some thirty years ago. It is in many hymn books, especially in those for Sunday schools.

"W. J. D.", Boston, Mass.: "Is it too much to ask for some information about James Mack, who wrote the verses, 'Here She Gave and There She Gave.' He was born in 1807. He is not known to Mr. Steadman, Miss Carolyn Wells, or Bryant's Library of Poetry and Song. Where were the verses published, Knickerbocker?"

James Mack was born in this city in 1807, and became deaf and dumb while a child. He published "The Legend of the Rock and Other Poems" in 1827, "Earl Rupert and Other Poems" (with a memoir by Prosper M. Wetmore) in 1830; "The Immortal, a Dramatic Romance, and Other Poems" in 1850; "Poems," 1852. He also translated poems from the Dutch, French, and German; and died in 1870. The poem in question, "The Old Clock," appeared in the second of his publications.

C. A. CROFUTT, 113 Park Street, East Orange, N. J.: "Can you tell me where I can find the selection of prose entitled 'The Emancipation of Man'? I do not know the author."

ELLIS PARKER BUTLER, Washington, N. Y.: "Replying to your correspondent, Walter H. Hartley, I have a copy of The Fiedler Papers, verses which were found in Hutchinson's 'Familiar Poetry,' they being by an anonymous writer."

WILLIAM E. ALGER, Montreal, N. Y.: "G. of Smith Falls, Ontario, Canada, will find 'A Poem about the Indians' in the volume I possess, but any copy of there having been any."

"M. C. L.", Plainfield, N. J.: "Is there in G. of Smith's Falls, Canada, I give the following from my notebook: 'What All the World's a-Seeking.' In Tune with the Infinite, and a third volume in preparation. 'The Greatest Thing Ever Known.' 'Every—Living Creature.' 'Character Building,' &c. He is much interested in social problems."

EMMA LIECHT CLARK, Bonn, Germany: "In Tune with the Infinite (is Harmonie mit der Unendlichkeit) is much read and frequently discussed here in Germany at present. Having now and then been asked, as an American, to give some facts about the author's life and previous writings, I appeal to you in my lack of knowledge on the subject."

The author, Ralph Waldo Trine, was born in Illinois in 1839; educated at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., graduating in 1861, and, as a graduate student, at Johns Hopkins University. He lives at Croton Landing, N. Y., and has written "The Life Books," "What All the World's a-Seeking," "In Tune with the Infinite," and a third volume in preparation. "The Greatest Thing Ever Known," "Every—Living Creature," "Character Building," &c. He is much interested in social problems.

M. C. B. HART, 1476 Madison Avenue, New York City: "Can you give me any information regarding the possible value of a little book I have entitled 'The War at Queenscliff in the War of 1812,' by Samuel Van Rensselaer, New York, 1837? I think this a scarce piece of Americana. Also the value of O. W. Holmes's 'Boys' and 'Boys'." Boston, 1878."

1. This seems to have no particular value. 2. You refer, evidently, to Holmes's "Schoolboy," published in Boston in 1878. A copy was sold two years ago for \$4.75, but it contained an autograph letter signed by Dr. Holmes.

Mrs. FELDMAN, 248 East Sixty-first Street, New York City: "I shall be extremely obliged to you for an answer to the following queries: (a) What is the best brief life of Deaf Smith? (b) Could you advise me of an English translation of the poems of Alfred de Musset, also those of Theophile Gautier? (c) Would you kindly name a few of the best stories of E. T. W. Hoffman?"

(a) A good one is in the English Men of Letters Series; Sir Henry Craik's "Life" in two volumes is longer and better. (b) There seem to be no complete translations. (c) These are in a volume of the Knickerbocker Nuggets, entitled "Weird Tales."

S. B. FIELD, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Is any value attached, and if so how much, to a volume of The New York Magazine or Literary Repository, Vol. 4, 1794, which includes the month of January to December of that year? It is in a good state of preservation."

Three years ago a copy of the "Literary Repository" for 1794 was sold at auction in this city for \$28.50. A volume for 1792 brought only \$3.25 in 1903.

RAY S. BALL, Huron, Ohio: "What would be the value of a book printed in 1885 entitled 'The Apology of the Church of England and an Epistle to Our Sovereign, King, Venetian Gentlemen, Concerning the Council of Trent,' printed by T. H. for Richard Churchill at the Rose and Crown in St. Paul's Churchyard, 1685?"

This book has no especial value.

HERBERT MARK, Portland, Oregon: "Has any encyclopaedia taken the place of the ninth edition of Britannica?"

No encyclopaedia in English published since the completion of the ninth edition of the Britannica has taken its place by reason of the importance of its contributors, and there seems no immediate prospect of a tenth edition of the Britannica. There are various cyclopaedias less important than that, however, which are excellent in their way.

"D.", Nashville, Tenn.: "The line concerning which 'Traveler' inquires is 'Appeals to Readers of April 15 occurs in a poem entitled 'Mrs. Malaprop' by Dr. H. L. C. White of this city, which was published in The New York Critic of Sept. 23, 1897, and was afterwards included in his privately printed volume of poems, 'Vagabond Years.'"

"D. M.", Post Office Drawer 136 Philadelphia, Penn.: "The correct version of these lines is as follows: 'There is so much had in the best of us, And so much good in the worst of us, That it hardly behooves any of us To talk about the rest of us.' They were written by Gov. Hoch of Kansas and first printed in The Marion (Kan.) Record, of which he was editor. Hoch, it will be remembered, is the great crusader against the Standard Oil Company in Kansas. 'Curiously enough, some months ago John D. Rockefeller used these lines as a text to a little talk to his Bible class in Cleveland. He stated that he had found them in a New York paper, and was pleased with their humanity.'"

"K. M.", New York City: "Who published a book with hints to amateur authors, reviewed in your paper about two months ago, price, I think, 25 cents?"

The Macmillan Company, 64 Fifth Avenue. The book, a small pamphlet, is called "Notes for the Guidance of Authors."

M. L. E. WELLS, Portland, Me.: "John R. Livermore, Katonah, N. Y., asks for the authorship of the lines: 'I fought against the stream, but all in vain, Of the great river take me in the Main.' They are from a poem by Alfred Tennyson, beginning: 'Ask me no more; the moon may draw the sea.' And may be found in any edition of the works by the poet."

Younge Haswell, Jr., places the lines in question as in the last verse of the sixth part of "The Princess."

H. O. JONES, Columbus, O.: "Morris Talbot, Englewood, N. J., (1) The quotation is extraordinary. This is evidently a parody on Byron's, 'I had a dream,' &c. The complete verses which were found in Hutchinson's 'Familiar Poetry,' they being by an anonymous writer."

The New York Times

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LIBRARIANS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS, take notice—I have lately bought a large lot of Am. Naturalist, of Vols. 1 to 25; also a large lot of Shakespeare's Plays, Vols. 1 to 10; please send us your list of wants. J. Kuhlman, 117 North 13th St., Philadelphia, Penn.

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(4) Ecce Signum. Does not this originate from the story of Constantine seeing the cross in the sky?

P. A. PHILBIN, Archivist, Penn.: "In answer to the query of 'P. L. B.' I give three versions in English of the prayer of Mary Queen of Scots. The first is from Swinburne's tragedy, 'Mary Stuart,' and runs as follows:
"O Lord, my God,
I have trusted in Thee;
O Jesus, my dearest One,
Now set me free.
In prison's oppression,
In sorrow's obsession,
I weary for Thee.
With sighing and crying,
Bowed down in dying,
I adore Thee, I implore Thee, set me free."
The following has been attributed to Denis Florence McCarthy, an Irish poet:
"Lord God, all my hope is
In Thee, only Thee!
O Jesus, my Saviour,
Now liberate me!
In chains that have bound me,
In pains that surround me,
Still longing for Thee,
Here kneeling, appealing,
My misery feeling,
Adoring, imploring,
Oh, liberate me!"

The third version appeared in The Scottish-American newspaper a few years ago, but the name of the translator is not given. This version is:
"O Lord! O my God! I have trusted in Thee;
O Jesus! Beloved! deliver Thou me.
A prisoner friendless,
In misery endless,
I weary for Thee.
In sighing, in crying, before Thy throne lying,
Adoring, imploring—deliver Thou me!"

Mrs. A. F. CONANT, Hartford, Conn.: "The name of the author wished by 'M. E. B.' is Cedar Street, New York City, is Thomas Whytehead. The quotation given which is nearly correct, is the fourth verse of a poem of six verses. I should be very happy to give it entire if desired."

"F. M. B." New York City: "Your correspondent 'Suburb,' Pelham Manor, N. Y., will find his quotation in Tennyson's 'The Gardener's Daughter' or 'The Picture':
"Not wholly in the busy world, nor quite
Beyond it, blooms the garden that I love."

X.: "Marion J. Manley, Junction City, Kan., will find the story 'The Fulfillment of Life' in Scribner's Magazine for December, 1893. It is by Edith Wharton."

MISS EDITH HICKLEY, New York City: "In answer to Wallace H. Hemmiston, New Haven, Conn., the verses beginning:
"I have a friend so precious,
So very dear to me,
were written by Mrs. Shovey and put to music by George C. Stebbins. See 'Northfield Hymnal,' used during Summer Conference of 1906 at East Northfield, Mass."

Appeals to Readers.
MARTIN S. MEARA, Rochester, N. Y.: "Is it known who wrote this verse found in an old volume belonging to some collage:
"This book Belinda's is, and she
Herein hath shown her love for me.
May no rule, writing hand, I pray,
Steal book, or her dear love, away!"

"POUGHKEEPSIE," 244 Church Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: "In which one of Charles Reade's books does the following statement occur: 'To accept, without an adequate solution, an undesirable fact is credulity in one of its worst forms'?"

C. C. FERGUSON, 229 East Twenty-first Street, New York City: "Can any one tell me where I can secure copies of any old songs regarding old New York; that is, songs published seventy-five or one hundred years ago with local color?"

VIVIAN M. HART, Forest Hill, N. J.: "Where can I find a poem on evolution beginning:
"Then and I in shadowland ten thousand years ago?"

Promising Stories.

THE TROLL GARDEN. By Willis Sibert Cather. 12mo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

Miss Cather takes the title of her book from Charles Kingsley: "A fairy palace, with a fairy garden; . . . inside the trolls dwell, . . . working at their magic forges, making and making always things rare and strange."
In this collection of seven stories the author has shown a great deal of deep feeling and real ability, but many of the stories are too ambitious, and seem to be more the work of promise than of fulfillment. One wishes, while reading them, that Miss Cather would eschew the complex psychological attitude which she so frequently displays, and would stick to the simpler and more sincere.
"Flavia and Her Artists" holding out to ridicule that senseless tendency to genius which obliterates entirely any appreciation for real worth which has not already been accepted by the world, is perhaps the best story in the collection, although the simple pathos of "The Sculpture's Funeral" gives emphasis to the belief that Miss Cather would show wisest judgment in choice of simple subjects. There is something about "The Garden Lodge" which rings shallow, in spite of the pathos in which it is enveloped, and the same might be said of "A Death in the Desert." Nevertheless, the little book contains some excellent work between its covers, and is well worth while if only as an olive branch of promise.

The June World's Work.

Perceval Gibbon will have another article about Russia in this number, dealing with the religion in the land of the Czar, entitled "The Church's Right on Russia," in which this well-known English writer will show how light is the hold of the superstitions and the superstitions. There will also be a paper on "Japan's Closing of the Open Door," by J. Gordon Smith, dealing with Japan's

of Chicago, will have a statement of his aims and methods in establishing municipal ownership. The articles will be illustrated.

Scotch Reformation Hero.
John Knox, by universal acknowledgment, is the hero of the Scotch Reformation. In the final revolt of Scotland against Rome, as well as in the establishment, organization, and consolidation of the Reformed Church, his influence was paramount and his service unique. Not only, however, does an important share in the accomplishment of the work belong to his immediate predecessors, as well as coadjutors, in the sixteenth century, but the way was prepared by a series of events and a chain of influences extending over many generations.

The foregoing paragraph opens the volume by Henry Cowan, D. D., on "John Knox, the Hero of the Scotch Reformation 1505-1572," which G. F. Putnam's Sons have in press for issue shortly in the Heroes of the Reformation Series. The introductory chapter gives a survey of the times and influences alienating Scotland from Rome prior to the time of Knox. The first chapter deals with the birth of John Knox, his education, and his early religious environment and ecclesiastical position; the beginnings of discontent in Scotland with the Church of Rome, and Knox's participation in the movement, followed by the subsequent history of the Reformation and Knox's part in the movement.

A Woman Wood Engraver of Insects.
Mrs. Anne Botford Comstock, author of "How to Keep Bees," which is published by Doubleday, Page & Co., is one of the best-known nature-study authorities in this country. She is Assistant Professor of extension work in Nature Study at Cornell University, and lectures each year at Leland Stanford University. Mrs. Comstock is perhaps the best-known female wood engraver of insects, having exhibited at Paris, Chicago, and Buffalo; at the last place she received a bronze medal. Her husband, John Henry Comstock, holds the professorship of Entomology at Cornell.

The Cheltenham Type.
A sixteen-page brochure is being sent out by The Cheltenham Press, containing an account of the progress from a new basic idea to the finished matrix of Cheltenham Old Style, a body letter set at for the Linotype. The type first made its appearance in 1902 from The Cheltenham Press, which was organized in 1897. The design was suggested by Ingalls Kimball, Director of The Cheltenham Press, who supervised the making of the letter. The brochure tells of the difficulties encountered in the work, with an account of how they were overcome. Examples of type, etc., are given.

Books in Demand.
The Circulating Department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ended April 26: Adult fiction—Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Marriage of William Ashby," Mrs. Thurston's "Masquerade," and Dixon's "Clansman"; Juvenile fiction—Andersen's "Fairy Tales," Alcott's "Little Women," and Ellis's "Hunters of the Ozark"; miscellaneous—Flake's "Provincial Types in American Fiction," Palmer's "With Kuroki in Manchuria," and Okakura's "Awakening of Japan."

The May New Era.
In The New Era Magazine for May Max Cohen writes on "Schiller and the Jews"; H. P. Mendes has an article entitled "The Sequelentennial of the Jews of New York"; Max J. Kohler writes about "Lorenzo de Ponte," Prof. Samuel about "The Doctrine of the Trinity," Dr. A. S. Isaacs about "The Rip Van Winkle of the Talmud," George A. Egbert on "Jefferson and the Jews," Dr. M. Kayserling on "Julius Furst," besides other articles by Isaac A. Hourwich, Bert Levy, Mathilde S. Schachter, and others, and a short story by A. Baring Gould called "The Wife's Treasure."

Wild Birds at Home.
A new edition, entirely rewritten and issued in a form suitable to be carried into the field, of "The Home Life of Wild Birds: A New Method of the Study and Photography of Birds," by Francis Herbert Horrek of the Department of Biology, Adelbert College, is to be published within the fortnight by G. F. Putnam's Sons. The book will have the original 125 illustrations from nature by the author.

Country Life in America.
Some suggestive articles to appear in the forthcoming number of Country Life in America will be "A Floating Home Vacation," "The Houseboat Cruise," "A Cruise Vacation," "Ten Days in the

The Sun

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All the requirements for a first-class detective tale are more than met by Mr. Fred M. White's "The Crimson Blind" (R. F. Fenn & Co.). It is by no means a short story, but the reader will read it breathlessly to the end. He is plunged at once into a mystery, as he should be in every well constructed tale of the sort, and is led rapidly out of one complication into another, enough being explained to satisfy his mind for the moment, but more remaining unaccounted for till he has read further.

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We shall have our opinion of the reader if he is not very much obliged to Anna Katharin: Green for her story of "The Millionaire Baby."—*Says the New York Sun.*

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Plant of Some of These—Forthcoming New Books.

G P. PUTNAM'S SONS are to publish, in this country, "The Life of Lamb," by E. V. Lucas, the well-known Lamb authority. The biography will be in two volumes and will be set up and printed in the United States. Another book by Mr. Lucas is announced by the Macmillan Company for early issue. It is the story of a pilgrimage through Holland, entitled "A Wanderer in Holland." There will be many illustrations in this volume, twenty of which will be colored.

Charles Scribner's Sons are to bring out this month "The Confessions of Lord Byron," which is a collection of personal and literary discussions in Byron's "Letters and Journals." The material was selected and arranged by W. A. Lewis Bostany in chronological order. There are Byron's religious views, judgments of Wordsworth, Keats, Scott, Shelley, Milton, de Staël, Rogers, and others; opinions of himself, and other topics.

Doubleday, Page & Co. have in press for publication Aug. 15 a love story by Eugene P. Lyne, entitled "The Misadventure." The tale centres about a French girl, intriguing on behalf of Louis Napoleon at the Court of Maximilian in Mexico, and a Confederate officer. This is the author's first book, but he is well known as a magazine writer.

McClure, Phillips & Co. announce that G. Lowes Dickinson, author of "Religion—A Criticism and a Forecast," has admitted the authorship of the "Letters from a Chinese Official," published by the same firm.

The Macmillan Company will publish the middle of this month "How to Know Wild Fruits: A Guide to Plants When Not in Flower by Means of Fruit and Leaf," by Mrs. Maude Gridley Peterson. The same house is also printing a book on "Norway," text by Beatrix Jungman, and colored pictures by Nico Jungman, author of "Holland," &c., and "Reminiscences of G. F. Watts, R. A.," by Mrs. Russell Barrington, who was an intimate friend of the late painter and sculptor during the last forty-five years of his life. This volume will contain many reproductions of Watts's paintings.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will issue toward the end of the month the second volume of Gabriel Hanotaux's "Contemporary France, 1870-90," translated by J. C. Trauer. The book will deal with the period from 1874 to 1878. It will be complete in itself and will be illustrated with photographic portraits.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have in press for early publication a volume of letters by Count Paul Hatzfeldt, the late German Ambassador to London. The epistles cover the period of the Franco-German war and are written by the Count from the headquarters of the King of Prussia to his wife.

Charles Scribner's Sons will shortly issue in this country a "History of the Royal Academy and Its Members, from 1768 to 1820," by the late J. E. Hodgson and F. A. Eaton. The book will be fully illustrated.

Doubleday, Page & Co. have down for publication June 8 "Our Native Orchids," by William Hamilton Gibson, with nearly 100 drawings from nature by the author, and Ezra Brudno's new story, "The Little Conscript," giving a picture of Russian military and conscript life of the present day.

The Century Magazine will shortly publish an article by Dr. Frank M. Chapman, whose paper in the December Century on flamingoes will be remembered, on his experiences in photographing a colony of pelicans, and a discussion of "The Future of Poland," by David B. Macgowan.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are preparing a new edition, illustrated by G. W. Peters, of Anna Katharine Green's first detective story, "The Leavenworth Case," which, although first published about twenty-five years ago, is still a good seller, and a new edition of "Diagnosis of Organic Nervous Diseases," by C. A. Herter, M. D., revised by L. Pierce Clark, M. D.

As the sub-title of the new magazine, The New York Review, indicates, it is intended to be "a journal of the ancient faith and modern thought." All such topics as theology, Scripture, philosophy, and the cognate sciences will be treated of. Among the contributors will be Wilfrid Ward, Ferdinand Brunetière, J. A. Zahm, C. S. C., Dr. W. E. A. Page, Dr. Gabriel Ousman, and others. The magazine will appear once every two months, beginning with the June number.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have down for issue in about a fortnight "How to Tell Stories for Children," by Sara Cone Bryant. The volume has been written for teachers, clubs, &c., and opens with a discussion of the first principles, illustrated with specimen tales, followed by suggestions on how to adapt to the different grades of children's intelligence

the different kinds of stories, closing with a presentation of the psychology of the art of telling a story. The author has provided a number of stories suitable for education as well as entertainment, and a list of story books, their prices, and the names of the publishers.

The Macmillan Company will bring out in June Robert Herrick's new novel, "The Memoirs of an American Citizen," which is now appearing in The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are about to publish "Wild Wings: Adventures of a Camera-Hunter Among the Larger Wild Birds of America on Land and Sea," by Herbert K. Job, author of "Among the Water-Fowl," &c., and well known as a lecturer on the subject of wild birds in the United States. President Roosevelt's letter to the author will form the introduction. There will be numerous illustrations by Mr. Job, being reproductions of photographs of birds—awks, murrelets, puffins, jags, gulls, petrels, cormorants, herons, plovers, hawks, owls, &c.

The Forest and Stream Publishing Company will shortly publish "Camp Fires in the Wilderness," by E. W. Burt, who describes places for camping in the forests of the North. There are to be a number of illustrations showing scenes of camp life and of travel in the forests.

Henry Holt & Co. will send out at once "The Venus of Cadiz," (in Kentucky), being "a comedy of masks."

The Macmillan Company announces for immediate issue "Problems in Manoeuvre Tactics, with Solutions, for Officers of All Arms," translated by Major J. H. V. Crowe from the German of Major Hoppenstedt of the War School of Potsdam. The book has been designed for the assistance of officers in self-instruction in manoeuvre tactics and for the preparation of examinations. The problems dealt with include detachments, collisions, advanced guard actions, reconnaissance, &c.

In his "Millbank Case," which Henry Holt & Co. will issue in a week or two, George Dyre Eldridge has involved the family of an ex-Governor of Maine (who is imaginary) in a murder mystery.

E. J. Clode will publish Louis Tracy's new romance, "The Great Mogul," May 10. The novel portrays life in the East, the background being formed by the Court of the Great Mogul. The story is one of the adventures of two Englishmen who seek their fortune in this hostile country. The illustrations are in color, and the work of J. C. Chase.

The Macmillan Company has in active preparation for early issue "Harvard Lectures on the Revival of Learning," by Prof. John E. Sandys, Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College, Cambridge, England. The six lectures in the volume were delivered last March and April. They discuss certain aspects of the revival of learning in Italy.

"Gas Engines and Launches," by F. K. Grain, is for the owner of a motorboat and other conveyances run by a gas engine who wishes to manage the boat himself. The author is President of a large engine concern in Connecticut. The book will shortly appear with the imprint of the Forest and Stream Publishing Company.

"The Belled Seas," Mr. Colton's new novel, which Henry Holt & Co. are bringing out, might be supposed to refer to the ridges of foam on a body of water; the name really refers to the belt of the Equator.

Doubleday, Page & Co. have postponed the publication in book form of G. B. Lancaster's new book, "Sons of Men," the serial rights having been purchased by a magazine.

"The Christian Ministry," the new book by Dr. Lyman Abbott, author of "Christianity and Social Problems," &c., is shortly to appear with the imprint of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The author furnishes an answer to the question, Why do people go to church? The book is based on two courses of lectures recently given by Dr. Abbott before the Yale and Pacific Theological Seminaries.

The Century Company reports that Mrs. Alice Hegan Rice's new story, "Sandy," is being published in England by Hodder & Stoughton of London, who are said to be doing some odd advertising. Among other novelties imitation visiting cards have been sent out bearing the name "Mrs. Wiggs" and an address of "The Cabbage Patch," with the line, "To introduce her friend Sandy" across the top.

The Outlook Company is about to issue the encyclopaedic index of "The Historians' History of the World." The volume covers the whole field of world-history from 1,000 B. C. down to the Russo-Japanese war and other events of the present day. It defines all historical terms referred to, describes the history, origin, &c., of cities, the careers of men, &c. A separate division has been devoted to authors, in which is given the name of every historical writer of note, from Thucydides to Roosevelt, with the principal facts in his life, his works, &c.

Another Book on Browning.

ROBERT BROWNING, by C. H. Herford, Professor of English Literature in the University of Manchester, Thos. P. S. B. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.

Among so many interpretations of Browning—the end of which is not yet this of Prof. Herford's has the advantage of the frank admission that it is a contribution only, not in any sense a "last word," that mythical "last word" which never is nor can be so long as any subject retains its living interest, but which, nevertheless, so many assume to utter. As a contribution to a study which seems even unusually fertile in contributions Prof. Herford's work is undoubtedly interesting. His treatment of Browning the poet and man shows considerable insight and unusual sanity. There is, however, little in his point of view which is really new. His Robert Browning, except in minor matters, is the Browning upon whom the critics have for some time agreed. Like the rest of the interpreters, of course, he is sometimes too interpretative, and sometimes too little so; but at large he will be found informing, even if the reader is no Browningite—merely a man appreciative of poetry and more or less interested in the processes by which great poetry is evolved out of the poet's life and consciousness.

The volume deals—as such volumes are apt to deal—a bit vaguely and figuratively with the poet's life; it seeks to trace the influence of his marriage and of his ancestry; it enters into controversy (on the heretical side sometimes) as to disputed points of Browningness; it gives a fairly satisfactory analysis of the longer dramatic poems, and is withal very readable. This "Browning" is, by the way, the seventh volume in a "Modern English Writers Series," which includes already a Stevenson, a Matthew Arnold, a Ruskin, a Tennyson, a Huxley, and a Thackeray.

A Widow's Champion.

A ROYAL KNIGHT, A Tale of Nuremberg, by Isabella Macfarlane. Thos. P. S. B. New York: The G. W. Dillingham Company. \$1.25.

In Nuremberg, in the fifteenth century, lived a poor and humble widow with her twin daughters, Barbara and Margarethe Uhler. They were beautiful—these daughters—and as good as they were lovely. In-

deed, although they lived humbly, and supported themselves and their mother, they were far superior to the peasant class of Nuremberg of their day. One day Frederick Schoenberg, son of one of the highest officials of the city and himself a Count, saw Barbara in the street, saved her from being trod upon by horses, and promptly fell hopelessly in love with her. Frederick, before the opening of the story, was already betrothed to the Lady Alexis, Baronsess von Rosenfeld, and because Barbara accuses his dishonorable intentions the infuriated Frederick, thinking to strike the daughter through the mother, has the good Frau Uhler cast into prison as a witch.

After that there is plenty of excitement. The rack and the torture chamber loom into view, there is a quick Sidney Carlton exchange of pistols in a prison cell by night, a wild ride across country, an interview with the Emperor, the beloved Kaiser Max, more rides, and messenger galloping to and fro, a deadly combat between Frederick, the widow's accuser, and an unknown knight with drooping plume and fiery steed who calls himself the widow's champion. Then follow Frederick's defeat and the knight's magnanimity, then the dissolution of the betrothal between the fair Lady Alexis and Frederick, the reformation of the wicked Frederick, Barbara's smile of forgiveness—and the final curtain rings down on a comfortable picture of the estranged lovers reunited, the poor old widow reinstated, and the champion knight, none other than the good Kaiser Max himself, invoking a benediction.

Dr. Carpenter's Lectures.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will bring out in a few weeks "The Witness to the Influence of Christ," by the Right Rev. Dr. William Boyd Carpenter, Lord Bishop of Ripon. This is a set of six lectures, the fifth series given at Harvard under the William B. Noble bequest. The author discusses the relation of science to religion, the attempt to treat religion scientifically, the debt of the world to great personalities, summing up his argument with a discussion of the question whether one can reach an assurance of faith which fills the needs of one's character and conduct. Dr. Carpenter is a well-known English writer on religious topics. Among his publications are "History of the Church of England" and "The Religious Spirit in the Poets."

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ROOSEVELT QUILTS CAMP AND GALLOPS TO TOWN

Party Rides Unannounced to
Glenwood Springs Hotel.

TEN BEARS SHOT, HE SAYS

Pack Train Scars Horse and a Doctor
Is Hurt—Programme for the
Trip Home.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Col., May 6.—President Roosevelt and his hunting party arrived on horseback this afternoon after a ride of a little less than two hours from New Castle. A special train was offered at New Castle, but the President preferred his horse. Dr. Lambert, P. B. Stewart, and Guides Goff and Borah were in the party.

The President said at New Castle: "We had good luck; we got ten bears."

The hunters who rode in here were beset and their horses were wet. At the head of the party, the President, in his hunting clothes of duck, slouch hat, and bandana, was as picturesque as the guides. About two miles out of Glenwood Springs the party ran the gamut of a battery of cameras and moving picture machines.

The party was escorted to the Hotel Colorado. No word of the President's coming had reached the villagers, and he went directly to his apartments to clean up and rest. The hotel was decorated in his honor.

The President was out at 6:30 o'clock this morning in preparation for his ride of thirty miles to the west. Several stories were made so that the President might shake hands with families of ranchmen. He arrived at 3:10 o'clock this afternoon. He visited the hot vapor baths and had luncheon in his apartments, made an address to the villagers, had dinner with a few private friends this evening, worked with Secretary Loebe on important letters and matters of state, and retired early to-night.

The President's speech, delivered from the hotel porch, follows:
"Mr. Mayor, and you, my fellow-citizens—my fellow-Americans of Colorado!—it is a great pleasure to me to come here and say a word of greeting to you, and, Mr. Mayor, let me take this first chance of thanking the people of Colorado for a three weeks' holiday that I can assure them I have enjoyed to the full. We found the bears all right in quality and in quantity. I have been out with a first-class type of Colorado citizen in Jake Borah and Johnny Goff, and their packs, too."

"I shall not attempt to do more than say a few words of greeting. I believe in your people. I know them. I believe in the future of this great and wonderful State. It is more than a pleasure to me to come here and see you, to pass through the State again. For a number of years I myself lived in the great Western country, and it was partly the knowledge that I then gained which made me desire to push, as one of the cardinal features of my Administration, and one of the things of which I am most proud, the project of Government-aided irrigation for the West."

"I think that the greatest development in the material welfare of the United States during the half century that has opened will come in connection with irrigation. In the country which I have just passed through I have been struck both by what has been done and by the immense amount remaining to be done in it; the use that is being made of irrigating ditches, and the need that there should be irrigation reservoirs to store waters that otherwise go to waste in time of flood, instead of being utilized as they can be and will be when the system becomes fully developed. Much of that work has to be done by individuals and corporations, but there are certain great works which it is absolutely necessary that the Government, and the National Government at that, should undertake."

"I am more pleased than I can say that I should have been under my Administration that Uncle Sam took the first step toward seeing that the waters of the Western States were utilized for the full development of this wonderful and great country. I shall not make a long speech. I shall simply thank you, my fellow-citizens and fellow voters, men and women of Colorado, for the greeting you have given me."

Two hours behind the President's party came the pack train, consisting of seven horses, thirty dogs, and the camping outfit. About a mile from the hotel, Dr. A. K. McAlister of New York, who had been living at Colorado Springs for the benefit of his health, was driving a fractious horse, which became unmanageable when it saw the train and dogs. The doctor's vehicle was overturned and he suffered a compound fracture of the left thigh.

Word was sent to the hotel, and Dr. Lambert, the President's physician, responded. He treated the injured man as best he could, and ordered him brought to the hotel, where a local physician took charge of the case.

Mr. Roosevelt says he never felt better in his life, and is looking as well as he says he feels. His face is bronzed. The tentative programme for to-morrow includes a short address by the President from the veranda of the hotel. Following is the schedule for the return trip to Washington:

Monday—Leave Glenwood Springs over the Denver and Rio Grande at 3:40 A. M., arrive Pueblo 1:45 P. M., leave 1:50 A. M., arrive Colorado Springs 3:02, leave 3:03 P. M., arrive Denver 5:30 P. M.

Tuesday—Over the Union Pacific leave Denver 7 A. M., arrive North Platte, Neb., 11 P. M., leave (central time) 3:10 P. M., arrive Grand Island 6:25 P. M., leave 6:30 P. M., arrive Fremont 9 A. M., arrive Omaha 10:20 P. M., over Chicago and Northwestern Railroad leave Omaha 10:30 P. M., arrive Council Bluffs 10:45 P. M.

Wednesday—Arrive Cedar Rapids 9 A. M., Clinton 9 A. M., Sterling, Ill., 9:35 A. M., Chicago 12 noon; leave Chicago 12 midnight over Pennsylvania lines.

Thursday—Arrive Pittsburgh (central time) 2 P. M., leave (eastern time) 3:15 P. M.

Friday—Arrive Washington 3 A. M.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamer Umbria from Liverpool was reported by wireless telegraph at Massachusett, Mass., as being off the Nan-tucket Lightship at 10:30 o'clock last evening. She was probably docked at about 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The steamer Monroe, from Newport, R. I., arrived at New York at 11:15 o'clock this morning.

CROOKS REAP A HARVEST.

Twelve Fight Their Way Free When
Rounded Up Near Belmont Track.

While Commissioner McAdoo's 5,000 policemen were marching up Broadway yesterday afternoon, each train that left Long Island City for the Belmont race track carried a dozen or more pickpockets. The result was that many men discovered upon reaching the track that the money they intended to wager on their favorite horses was missing.

One man lost \$1,000, another \$500; one \$600, and dozens of others reported losses averaging between \$50 and \$400. Others had their watches stolen and some their diamond pins.

News of the outbreak of the pickpockets was telegraphed to Police Headquarters in Brooklyn, and a dozen detectives were sent out to the city line to wait for the return of the crooks, who, it was believed, would go over to the Hempstead Road and remain with the crowds taking the trolley through Jamaica. The conjecture was right.

When the last race was over and a part of the throng rushed for the trolleys the detectives saw plenty of pickpockets. When they picked a man out he was lined up with the others against a fence not far from a point where the Long Island Railroad tracks mark the line that separates Queens County from Kings.

When the detectives had gathered eighteen men one of them, named John J. Barry, said that he had been in the crowd against the fence not far from a point where the Long Island Railroad tracks mark the line that separates Queens County from Kings.

Then followed a battle royal in which the detectives used their clubs and the men under arrest punched and wrestled. A dozen of the prisoners got away. Detective P. J. Kelly of the Brooklyn Central Bureau was knocked down during the battle and Detective Herbert Graham was severely bruised.

The six remaining prisoners were hustled into a patrol wagon and taken to the police station at Jamaica.

OLIVER ESTATE \$40,000,000.

Fifteen Years Ago Henry W. Oliver
Was a Bankrupt.

PITTSBURG, May 6.—George T. Oliver, Henry R. Rea, and the Union Trust Company, executors of the estate of Henry W. Oliver, filed to-day a partial accounting which gives rise to the belief that the estate of the late financier will be found to reach the sum of about \$40,000,000.

This is astounding to his many friends who knew that fifteen years ago Henry W. Oliver filed a bankruptcy and petition. At that time he had nothing but his iron will and never-say-die spirit left, but he tackled the Mesaba iron ore problem in the Northwest and later was enabled to sell his share of that industry to the Carnegie interests for many millions. It was not, however, imagined that Mr. Oliver had anything like the money which his estate now bids fair to total.

The partial accounting filed to-day deals only with his personal property and does not touch his immense holdings in real estate. His personal holdings at the time of death, Feb. 8, 1904, were \$18,433,373. Since that time, in straightening up accounts, this has been reduced to \$14,233,819.61. He is known to have owned thirty-one different parcels of real estate, most of it in the heart of Pittsburg, and it is calculated that these are worth more than \$20,000,000.

The executors' statement of to-day includes one item which has given rise to speculation. In view of the fact that some time ago there was published in New York a story that Mrs. Kingsley, who was Oliver's wife, had brought suit for something like \$500,000 against Mr. Oliver's estate. On the credit side of the account to-day there appears the following item, without explanation or comment:

An amount paid in settlement of claims against the estate contracted previous to Feb. 8, 1904. Accounts payable, \$370,567.29, and sundry claims, \$23,064.36—\$393,631.65.

Whether this item "contracted previous to Feb. 8, 1904," (date of Mr. Oliver's death) is the claim of Mrs. Carpenter claim is not known.

The principal items in the personal estate of Oliver are on the statement shown to be 21,794 shares Oliver Iron and Steel Company, \$3,448,500; 96,290 shares Pittsburg Coal Company, \$1,300,875; 12,200 shares Pittsburg Coal preferred, \$810,000; 10,707 shares Calumet and Arizona Mining Company, \$1,137,820; 28,195 shares Calumet and Pittsburg Mining Company, \$281,650; 17,250 shares Lake Superior and Pittsburg Mining Company, \$1,257,500; 11,000 shares Harveys Steel Works, \$275,000; leases Chenning Iron Ore, \$4,000,000.

Mrs. Margaret L. Kingsley-Carpenter, who was formerly a stenographer at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, now resides at New Rochelle. She came to New York from Syracuse about a year ago, and when she first went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel as a stenographer was known as Margaret Kingsley.

In March last a story was printed in New York papers to the effect that she had borrowed money from certain people on a statement that she had a claim against the estate of Henry W. Oliver for \$6,000,000, and that as a compromise a trust fund of \$300,000 had been settled upon her and her eighteen-year-old daughter.

At the time of the publication of this story Mrs. Kingsley-Carpenter's counsel, John Delahanty, denied that there was any truth in it, and said that persons to whom Mrs. Kingsley-Carpenter had owed money had sued her, and in two out of three of such suits judgment had been given in her favor.

She explained that she was in cases in which she had borrowed money and had not been able to repay the sums as soon as she had expected. He added that the suits thus brought against her had, whatever the result, been with Oliver estate, and declared that she had no claim whatever upon the estate.

SCHOOLHOUSE BLOWN AWAY.

Teacher and Two Children Probably
Mortally Injured.

STOUTH MEALESTER, I. T., May 6.—Details of the severe windstorm last night at Owl, I. T., to the effect that no one was killed, though several persons were injured. The school building, in which there was a teacher and fifteen children, was blown away.

The teacher, John Vincent, and two children were probably mortally injured. At least half the children were seriously injured, some of them sustaining broken limbs. The schoolhouse was blown away.

2 MEN FATALLY SHOT IN A CHICAGO RIOT

Non-Union Men Attacked in Front
of a Hotel.

VITRIOL THROWN BY STRIKERS

Led to Report That Bombs Were Being
Used—Dunne Thinks Worst
Is Over.

Special to The New York Times.
CHICAGO, May 6.—Two men were fatally shot to-night in a riot in front of the Gainsboro Hotel at 983 and 987 West Madison Street. They are Charles D. Dugan, shot in the right hand and the abdomen, and John Noonan, shot through the body, just above the heart. Both died against the morning.

The fight started when three non-union men, among whom was Harry F. Ford, a guard employed by the United States Express Company, approached the hotel. They were fighting with the strikers and Noonan and a number of others hoisted the men, and Ford and his companions were soon surrounded by a mob. They were struck several times, and before they could reach the hotel entrance Dugan and Noonan had gained the doorway.

Flourishing revolvers the strikers ordered the non-union men to stand back. Ford told the men to get out of his way, and when they did so, he threatened him with his weapons, he opened fire. The first bullet struck Dugan, and Noonan went down with the second shot. Ford was arrested, but told the police that he had acted in self-defense.

Joseph Johnson, a strike sympathizer, became involved in an altercation with a negro on a Wentworth Avenue car to-night, and the colored man drew a razor six times across Johnson's face, cutting him in a frightful manner. The negro jumped from the car and escaped.

Mayor Dunne last night expressed the belief that the worst of the strike was over, and said that he did not look for much more disturbance in the streets. Sheriff Barrett, who during the day had sworn in as deputy several hundred employees of the firms against which strikes have been declared, endorsed the Mayor's opinion.

It is asserted by members of the Employers' Association that Captains and Lieutenants of the police have been ordered in their duty in the suppression of disorder, and charges will be filed against a number of officers before the Police Trial Board.

Aside from the fight already described, there was not much rioting to-day. A missile filled with vitriol thrown at John Sorner and William Dorn, drivers for the United States Express Company, while they were passing Delmar and Van Duane Streets this morning, was the cause of a report that strike sympathizers were throwing bombs. Sorner was seriously hurt. Sorner was struck on the leg, but was able to walk to the police station.

A blockade of more than 100 wagons caused a suspension of traffic over the Madison Street bridge. The wagons were driven by colored, non-union teamsters. The other teams on the bridge stopped and were turned facing the colored drivers, who tried to force their way through the blockade. It took the police almost an hour to untie the tangle.

United States Appraiser J. G. Blair made a laughing remark about one of the colored non-union workmen as he was standing on the platform in the rear of the Court House, at Sherman and Harrison Streets. The colored man jumped from his wagon and leveled a revolver at Mr. Blair.

"Why, I was only joking," remonstrated Mr. Blair.

"You're just white trash, and I ought to shoot you anyhow," said the negro.

Several men ran to Mr. Blair's assistance and the colored man drove away.

Joseph Patzen, who called Chief O'Neill a "fresh cop" when the Chief arrested him at Clark and Monroe Streets, was fined \$25 and costs by Justice Prindiville on a charge of disorderly conduct.

The Mayor to-day issued the following proclamation to the citizens of Chicago:

"In the present crisis, arising out of conflict between the Teamsters' Union and its employers, it would seem that to avert further trouble and bitterness the public should have full knowledge of conditions, precedent and existing charges. I have named a commission to investigate the facts in the dispute, and shall make the findings of the commission known to the public. Judgment, only to be obtained through knowledge of such facts, I request all parties to refrain from any act which might be construed as an interference with the commission's work."

As executive of the city, upon whom rests the heavy responsibility of preserving the peace, and of seeing that both employers and employees be treated with care in their dealings with the one with the other, I request all parties to refrain from any act which might be construed as an interference with the commission's work."

The telegram was signed by President Shaw of the Teamsters' Union and by President Dold of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

ASK GOVERNOR TO INTERMEDIATE.

Federation of Labor and Teamsters' Union Appeal to Him.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 6.—Gov. Deen to-day received a telegram asking his services as mediator to select one labor representative and one representative of the Employers' Association to act with them as a committee to investigate the present strike.

The telegram was signed by President Shaw of the Teamsters' Union and by President Dold of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

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AUTO KILLS PARDONER BOY.

Son of Beet Sugar President Run Over
in Dyker Meadow Park.

W. S. Pardonner, President of the American Beet Sugar Company, whose offices are at 32 Nassau Street, Manhattan, was overcome yesterday afternoon by the tragic death of his only son, a boy of twelve years, who was run down and killed by an automobile in Dyker Meadow Park, Brooklyn. The boy died while the automobile driver was running over him with speed, with his hand on the steering wheel.

The accident happened on the bridge over the meadow leading into the park from Croysey Avenue. The boy, Wilson Pardonner, was on the bay side of the bridge and started to cross to the other side just as the big automobile came from the avenue. When the chauffeur saw the lad he was almost upon him, but he averted his machine sharply to the left. It was too late, however, and the big car struck the boy.

The driver of the machine was Andrew Grovel, who is believed by Frank A. Slocum, real estate operator of Twenty-third Avenue and Eighty-first Street, to be the man who was running the automobile. Grovel hurried at the top of the bridge and ran to the office of Dr. John A. De Mund, on Twenty-second Avenue, a mile or so away. When the lad was carried into the house Dr. De Mund saw that he was dead. Grovel collapsed when the physician told him that the boy was beyond hope. The driver was taken to the office of Dr. John A. De Mund, on Twenty-second Avenue, a mile or so away. When the lad was carried into the house Dr. De Mund saw that he was dead. Grovel collapsed when the physician told him that the boy was beyond hope.

The body of young Pardonner was removed to the home of his father, at Croysey and Twenty-first Avenues.

DIED IN WALDORF CAFE.

Virgil P. Humason of Yonkers Stricken
with Heart Attack.

Virgil P. Humason dropped into a chair in the Waldorf-Astoria cafe yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock and died before medical attention could be brought to him. Dr. Scholoff and several physicians who were called to his aid after Mr. Humason had died declared that heart disease was the cause of death. The body will be sent to Yonkers this morning.

Mr. Humason lived at 574 Palisade Avenue, Yonkers. It was said at his home last night that he had been ill for several days, but had decided to come to New York yesterday to keep an appointment at his office. As his cab passed the Waldorf he became faint, and he stopped the cab and went into the cafe. Dropping into a chair, he died almost immediately. He was fifty-five years old, and is survived by a widow and four children.

He was Vice President and Treasurer of the Humason & Beckley Company, Vice President of the Chapin-Stevens Company of New York City, and a representative of many other companies. At one time he was an officer of the William Rogers Silverware Company.

Besides being one of the founders of the Eastern Club, he was a member of the Madison Street Club, the Yonkers Club, the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, and of several clubs in Manhattan.

SWINDLES THREE DIPLOMATS.

South American Passes Bad Checks on
Ministers Who Aided Him.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, May 6.—Senator Dr. Eduardo Acevedo Diaz, the Uruguayan Minister, is the latest victim of a man who has been bunking South American diplomats. He contributed \$35 to the swindler's support.

A young man called at the Uruguayan Legation last week and said he was a Cuban agent. He showed the legation a letter from the Cuban Minister here to spend his vacation. He had been robbed in Cincinnati and had just received a message from the Chief of Police of that city saying that he was to go there, as the robber had been apprehended. He did not have money enough to get to Cincinnati, and he asked to borrow \$25. The Minister gave him \$35 and he went away and stayed long enough for a trip to Cincinnati and back, though he did not go there.

On Saturday he appeared at the legation and said his stolen money had been recovered and the Chief of Police had given him a check for \$300. "As it was after banking hours he would be obliged if the Minister would cash it. Dr. Diaz did so, and the man vanished.

The check was worthless, and the name signed at the bottom of the check was not the name of the Cuban Minister. The man is looking for the fugitive, and have discovered that he has swindled two other South American Ministers.

NEAR DEATH TO SAVE HORSE.

Mrs. H. S. Cummings Stopped from
Grasping Live Wires.

Special to The New York Times.
STAMFORD, Conn., May 6.—Mrs. Homer S. Cummings, daughter of James D. Smith, formerly Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, and wife of the Democratic National Committeeman from this State, came near sacrificing her life here this afternoon to save a favorite horse. She was driving over Atlantic Street, toward the New Haven Station, to meet a guest coming to Linden Lodge. In the trap with her was a young woman friend. Opposite the City Hall a wire guy supporting the City Hall flag pole fell, and the horse stepped on the live wire and was paralyzed by the current. She jumped out and was about to seize the live wire in her gloved hand when John Wendle, an estate broker, stepped in and restrained her. Employees of the electric road extracted the horse, and one of them was badly burned through his rubber glove.

Mrs. Cummings received several shocks through the brass mounting of the harness, and her hands were burned. To-night she said her own injuries were of no account, but seemed very much depressed by the condition of the horse. The animal was won ribbons at horse shows.

A Notable Feature of the Farewell
Festivities to Ambassador Gheorghe.

At the banquet given to the Hon. Joseph H. Choate by the Bench and Bar of England, the toast was given by the Hon. Ambassador G. H. Mumm & Co. The toast was "G. H. Mumm & Co.," and the exclusive use of G. H. Mumm's champagne was the toast.

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MANY PARTIES COMBINE TO STRIKE AT THE CZAR

Revolutionary Organizations Form
a Fighting Committee.

GENEVA ITS HEADQUARTERS

Gopon, a Leading Spirit—Constituent
Assemblies for Russia, Poland,
and Finland Demanded.

Special Cable to The New York Times.
(Copyright, 1905.)

PARIS, May 6.—The massacres at Warsaw are not likely to go long un-avenged.

Information reaches me from a reliable source that arrangements are being made to strike back at the atrocious power responsible for the atrocities in Poland and elsewhere in Russia.

A General Fighting Committee has been formed by the Russian Socialist Revolutionary Party, the Armenian Revolutionary Federation, the Polish Party of Active Resistance, the Polish Socialist Party, the Georgian Socialist Federalist Party, the Socialist Union of White Russia, and the Lithuanian Democratic Labor Union. These organizations have combined their respective programmes on the basis on which a revolution in Russia is to be accomplished.

It was on the suggestion of the Russian priest Gopon that the Fighting Committee was formed, and he was present at its first meeting. Its chief demand is for three Constituent Assemblies—one for Russia proper, one for Poland, and one for Finland, each of which shall have the right to pronounce in full sovereignty for the people it represents.

The headquarters of the committee will be in Geneva. Its first proclamation, signed by all the revolutionary groups and declaring a general war against the autocracy, will be published to-morrow.

By The Associated Press.

WARSAW, May 6.—The city was gayly decorated to-day in honor of the name day of the Empress. A number of flags were torn down by roughs, but there were no serious disturbances.

The Polish Socialist Party has issued a manifesto calling on the workmen to return to work, and declaring that, while never in the history of the world has a manifesto of such a nature been issued, it was a necessary step to take in view of the fact that the workmen should prepare themselves for the final struggle for freedom and return to work with the same unity as they struck when ordered to do so.

MOSCOW, May 6.—The second great Zemstvo Congress, which opened here yesterday, resumed its sessions to-day. The following greeting from the St. Petersburg Zemstvo was presented to the assembly:

"We are on the eve of great reforms as the result of the national misfortunes which have brought home to Russia the realization that the present order of things must end. Equality must be the basis of the future organization, and we hope this principle will prevail with steadfastness throughout the Zemstvos, which during forty years' persecution have labored incessantly for the good of the country and people."

RUSSIAN IN BRITISH JAIL.

Supposed Spy Sentenced to Three
Months' Imprisonment.

SINGAPORE, May 6.—Vladimir Antonovitch, the alleged Russian spy, who carried a passport made out in another name and who was arrested on the fortified island of Brani and arraigned in Singapore on April 25 on the charge of being on Government property without authority, was sentenced to-day to three months' imprisonment for trespassing and was fined \$500 for being found in possession of sketching materials in a fortified place.

Antonovitch has given notice of an appeal.

\$1,000 BADGE FOR MASTERSON

Friends Gather in Tom O'Rourke's to
Honor New Deputy Marshal.

At a very early hour yesterday morning a select company gathered in the café of the Delavan Hotel, Broadway and Fortieth Street, to do honor to William B. ("Bat") Masterson, recently appointed Deputy United States Marshal. The ceremony took the form of a presentation of a gold badge of his new office. It was of 14-karat gold, studded with four diamonds of good size, and valued, so it was said, at \$1,000.

Among those who were present and made brief speeches of appreciation of the value and integrity of Marshal Masterson were Charles Frazer of 14 Madison Lane, Marcus Mayer, nephew of his uncle of the same name, who lives at the Hoffman House; Tom O'Rourke of the Delavan Hotel, and William E. Lewis, to whom fell the honor of presentation.

RAT CAUSES CHURCH PANIC.

Women Try to Climb Out Windows
When Rodent Appears.

TRENTON, May 6.—During a mission for women a rat caused a great commotion in St. Mary's Cathedral last night, and what might have resulted in a serious panic was narrowly averted. One of the women saw a large rat darting from an adjoining pew into the one where she was sitting. With a scream of terror she jumped out of the seat.

In a second 170 women became panic-stricken. Several fainting and many jumped upon the pews, while others tried to climb up on the broad window ledges. In the rear part of the church there was a great rush, women trying to outdo one another in reaching the doors. Some cool-headed women, after some trouble, succeeded in getting out of the church, and disappeared.

LEAVES RUSSIA TO SEE MAY.

Secretary Eddy of American Embassy
Going to Bad Nauheim.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, May 7.—Spencer Eddy, the Secretary of the American Embassy here, left on the Nord Express last night for Bad Nauheim, where he is going on behalf of Ambassador Meyer for a confidential consultation with Secretary Hay.

The situation in Russia and possible future developments will probably form the subject of the conference. Mr. Eddy will remain at Bad Nauheim only twenty-four hours.

BRUCE ACTING GOVERNOR.

Higgins Goes for a Rest at Cambridge
Springs.

ALBANY, May 6.—Lieut. Gov. M. Lind Bruce's Acting Governor while Gov. Higgins is at Cambridge Springs, Penn. Lieut. Gov. Bruce is at Andes, Delaware County, the guest of his father, but will go to New York to-day to to-morrow. He will be in Albany during next week.

ACTOR DIES WHILE SINGING.

Charles Arnold Expires in London
Club—Lived Long in America.

LONDON, May 6.—Charles Arnold, the actor, died suddenly at the Savoy Club to-night while sitting at a piano singing a comic song.

Mr. Arnold was of Swiss parentage, but spent the greater portion of his life in the United States, where he became an actor. He came to England in 1884, supporting Minnie Palmer in "My Sweetheart."

CHICAGO TO CONTROL GAS.

Will Also Sell Surplus Electricity to
Private Consumers.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 6.—The lower house of the Illinois Legislature to-day passed a bill giving Chicago power to regulate the price of gas.

The measure also empowers the city to sell to private consumers for heating purposes surplus electricity from municipal electric lighting plants.

MAY 1905

SECOND ROCKEFELLER REPLY TO DR. GLADDEN

Murphy Calls Standard Oil Critic's
Attack Puerile.

NO MOTIVE FOR ANY PERJURY

Rockefeller Answered Questions About
Both Improvement Companies,
Lawyer Says.

The following official statement was made yesterday by Starr J. Murphy, of counsel for John D. Rockefeller, in reply to Dr. Washington Gladden's latest attack upon Mr. Rockefeller:

"My attention has just been called to dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, dated April 29, in which Dr. Gladden replies to my former statement in answer to his accusation that Mr. Rockefeller testified falsely with regard to his connection with the South Improvement Company. Inasmuch as Dr. Gladden now quotes the testimony, showing that the company concerning which Mr. Rockefeller was being interrogated was not, as originally stated, the South Improvement Company, but the Southern Improvement Company, there remains only the question whether these were the same corporation. As Dr. Gladden says that he has succeeded in finding the act to incorporate the Southern Improvement Company, it is unnecessary to refer to the page where that is printed. He says that he has searched the records and cannot find any such corporation as the South Improvement Company, and asserts that such company was incorporated on the day he names, May 6, 1871. If Dr. Gladden will take the Laws of Pennsylvania for the year 1872 he will find in the index, page 1,488, the following:

"Improvement Companies, South, act to incorporate.....1278 Repealed.....715

"If he will turn to page 1,278 he will find it entitled 'Appendix-1871,' and on that page, set forth in full, the charter of the South Improvement Company, approved the 6th day of May, 1871. If he will then turn to page 715 he will find an act entitled 'An act to repeal the charter of the South Improvement Company,' and reading as follows: 'Be it enacted * * * that the act entitled, 'An act to incorporate the South Improvement Company,' approved the sixth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred seventy-one, be and the same is hereby repealed.' Dr. Gladden's chief authority, Miss Tarbell, in her history, Vol. I, Page 94, says that the Pennsylvania Legislature repealed the charter of the South Improvement Company. This is the repealing act, and the fact that it gives the name of the corporation correctly, and refers to the date of its passage, shows that there is no excuse for confusing this with any other corporation. So much for Dr. Gladden's competence as an investigator. There is no foundation whatever for his statement that the charter of the Southern Improvement Company was purchased by Mr. Rockefeller and his friends.

"Dr. Gladden's former article to which I replied amounted to a charge that Mr. Rockefeller had committed perjury in falsely testifying that he was not connected with the South Improvement Company. I have shown, and Dr. Gladden's reply admits, that he was not asked about the South Improvement Company, but about a totally different corporation. He now seeks to shift the issue by saying that Mr. Rockefeller was bound to answer, not the question that was asked him, but some other question which he might have imagined the examiner had intended to ask him. This is puerile. A witness on the stand is bound to answer the question which is asked, and he is not required, nor is he permitted, to assume that the examiner did not say what he meant.

"Furthermore, perjury is a serious crime, and no person with any proper sense of responsibility for his utterances would accuse another of it, without first inquiring whether there was any apparent motive. There could have been no possible motive for Mr. Rockefeller to testify falsely with regard to his connection with the South Improvement Company, and if Dr. Gladden had pursued his inquiries a little further he would have seen that there was no desire on his part to do so. The South Improvement Company was investigated by a committee of Congress in 1875, and on March 30 of that year Mr. William G. Warden, Secretary of the committee, gave a list of the stockholders, including the name of John D. Rockefeller. It had therefore been matter of public record and public notoriety for sixteen years prior to the examination which Dr. Gladden speaks of, that Mr. Rockefeller had been stockholder of the South Improvement Company, and it would have been the height of folly for him to have denied his connection with it, even if there had been any object in his doing so. There was no such object. If Dr. Gladden will examine the testimony taken by the House of Representatives with relation to the Standard Oil Company in 1888, he will find on Page 387 that Mr. Rockefeller was then examined concerning the South Improvement Company, and testified with the utmost frankness with regard to his connection with it.

"It thus is proved: First, that in the passage which formed the basis of Dr. Gladden's charges, Mr. Rockefeller was not examined with regard to the South Improvement Company, but with regard to the Southern Improvement Company, and that his testimony was true; second, that the South Improvement Company and the Southern Improvement Company were totally distinct corporations; third, that Mr. Rockefeller could have had no possible motive for testifying that he was not connected with the South Improvement Company, nor did he so testify; and, fourth, that when he was examined concerning the South Improvement Company he testified with perfect frankness with regard to his connection with it."

TEXAS INSURANCE TAXES.

New Bill to Meet Points of Law
Raised by Companies.

Special to The New York Times.
DALLAS, Texas, May 6.—The Texas Legislature recently at its regular session passed a law which was to become effective July 15 next, taxing the gross receipts or premiums of insurance companies doing business in Texas. The foreign insurance companies at once went to the Federal court and enjoined the State officials from enforcing the new law, on the ground of unconstitutionality.

A special session of the Legislature is in session to provide revenue for State purposes and Gov. Latham has sent in the following message:

I present the following additional subjects for legislation: To provide by general law the taxation of premium receipts for foreign and domestic insurance companies, or either, and to provide by general law the tax on the net income of foreign and domestic insurance companies, or either.

The laws passed by the regular session of the Twenty-ninth Legislature on the above subjects are now being contested in the courts on the ground of their unconstitutionality. It is deemed necessary to place the revenue laws of the above subjects beyond question. A new bill has been prepared which removes the alleged unconstitutional features cited by the companies, and the Legislature is inclined to "rub it in" so to speak, by making the new provisions retroactive to the first day of January, 1905.

Lord & Taylor

Odd Lots of Fine

Damask Table Cloths,

Napkins, Table Damask, Towels,
Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases
Reduced to quick
Clearance Prices

Table Cloths.

2x2 yds., \$2.00, instead of \$2.75.	2x8½ yds., \$9.50, instead of \$4.85.
2x2½ yds., \$2.50, instead of \$3.25.	2x4 yds., \$4.00, instead of \$5.50.
2x8 yds., \$3.00, instead of \$4.25.	2½x2½ yds., \$8.75, instead of \$5.00.

Napkins to Match.

Breakfast Size, \$2.25, instead of \$3.00.	Dinner Size, \$3.00, instead of \$4.00.
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Dinner Size Napkins, 100 dozen, reduced from \$3.50 and \$4.00 dozen, at.....\$2.75
Table Damask, 50c. and \$1.00 yard, instead of 70c. and \$1.50.

Towels.

Webb's "Dew Bleach" Hemstitched Huck Towels, 200 quality, reduced to, dozen.....\$3.85
Turkish Bath Towels, reduced from 40c., 75c. and \$1.00, at 25c., 50c., 75c.

Linen Sheets. 100 pairs reduced from \$7.50 to \$5.00 a pair.
Linen Pillow Cases. Reduced from \$1.25 to 88c. a pair.

Shirt Waist Patterns

100 Hand Embroidered Irish Linen Shirt } \$2.50
Waist Patterns reduced to.....

SILKS

of Special Interest.

We have taken from regular stock several lots of very desirable Summer Silks, including plain colored Shantung, that were originally \$1.00 to \$1.50 yd. They are all now reduced to

White Japanese Silks—5,000 yds. 27 inch wide sell in a regular way at 75c. yard; these at.....50c. yd.
Imported Black Taffeta Silks—6,000 yards of black Taffeta Silk, an unusual quality, at.....50c. yd.

White and Cream

DRESS FABRICS.

Our Representative assortments of these ultra-fashionable Dress Materials comprise such popular weaves as Chiffon Voile, Eolienne, Crepe de Paris, Voile, Serges, Cheviots, Lansdowne, Henrietta, Drap d'Ete, Broadcloth and about 75 kinds of plain and fancy Dress Linens.

— All at unusually moderate prices —
Samples mailed upon request.

Mohair Special in such desirable colors as steel gray, navy, brown and black. We are offering an excellent Mohair Sicilian; value 75c. yard, at.....58c. yd.

White Goods Special

150 Pieces white embroidered Dot and Figured Swisses, very desirable for dresses and waists. Value 65c. to 75c. yd., selling at.....50c. yd.

Wash Dress Fabrics.

And Shirts.

A Special Sale of

Printed Silk Mousselines small and large floral designs, very desirable for women's and children's wear; value 35c.....25c.
French Printed Percalines white and colored, for dresses, shirt waist suits and shirts; special value at.....25c. yd.
Irish Printed Dimities a very large assortment of most attractive designs and colorings; special value at.....25c. yd.

Men's Bath Robes.

Imported Terry Cloth Robes in a large variety of designs, \$3.25 and \$4.50
Austrian Terry Cloth Robes in handsome colorings, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.50
Men's Bath Slippers.....\$1.00 pair

Broadway and 20th, 8th Av., 19th St.

CUMMINS'S TARIFF WARNING.

Must Get a New Congress to Get Rectitude.

CHICAGO, May 6.—Gov. A. B. Cummins of Iowa and ex-Senator W. A. Harris of Kansas were among the speakers to-day at a luncheon for foreign Congressmen by the Chicago Commercial Association at the Auditorium.

Gov. Cummins pointed out the danger of a disunion with America, and said:

"Canada has been knocking at our doors for years for fair trade, and we have blithely refused her advances, until now, I fear, the door of opportunity is forever closed. A few years ago, a man who was a Canadian and who was a

treaties, the sole purpose of which was to help us in the fight we were making in other lands, especially for a market for our agricultural surplus. These treaties went to the Senate with the approval of the President, whose broad vision was able to perceive the fundamental truth that we could not permanently sell everything and buy nothing. And yet they have lain ever since in the dusty and neglected archives of a Senate which refuses even to discuss or consider them.

"We are now threatened with entire exclusion from the markets of Germany unless we take up the subject of reciprocal trade and make some fair bargain. As compared at this time, Congress is

unbelievably and indignantly opposed to that of Canada and Japan.

"The Canadian Government is that of

William H. Taft, negotiator of the

May Sale of Muslin Underwear, Silk Petticoats, Corsets and Kimonos.

Commencing Monday, May 8th.

Night Gowns and Chemises,
98c., \$1.25, \$1.95, \$2.45, \$2.95.

Skirts,
98c., \$1.25, \$1.95, \$2.45 to \$5.00.

Drawers,
50c., 75c., 98c., \$1.25, \$1.95.

Odd Gowns and Chemises
at greatly reduced prices.

Special Offering of Fine White Petticoats

In Walking, Matinee and Train lengths, trimmed with fine lace or embroidery, (at greatly reduced prices.)

Silk Petticoats.

Odd Silk Petticoats in a large variety of styles, in white, black, colored and black and white, in best quality taffeta; 37, 39, 42-inch, from \$5.00 to \$15.00, value \$7.50 to \$25.00.

Kimonos.

Long—in plain and figured crepe, flowered dotted swiss and lawn with scalloped edge, at \$1.85.

Long—in flowered dimity.....at \$2.45

Short—in flowered lawn.....at 75c.

Short—in plain and figured crepe and dotted swiss.....at 98c.

Wrappers—in flowered lawn, at \$2.85 & \$3.45

(All Exceptional Value.)

Corsets.

In Fine Batiste, attached supporters, at \$1.35, value \$2.50.

In Brocade Batiste, attached supporters, at \$2.75, value \$4.50.

Lord & Taylor.

Broadway & 20th St., Fifth Ave., 19th St.

Lord & Taylor

Women's Silk Lined

Voile Gowns

consisting of imported Voiles, entire suit made over taffeta silk, in three distinct models, with either full or pleated skirts, colors black, cream, Alice blue, tan, reseda, gray, navy; light weight, suitable for present and early summer wear. Present value \$55.00.....

Special

\$30.50

each

Opening Sale

Linen, Silk and Lawn

Shirt Waist Dresses

Specials for this week:—

Shirt Waist Dresses Of white lawns, embroidery trimmed, and mercerized linens, in colors, at.....\$7.50

Shirt Waist Dresses Of white lawns, colored linens and white striped dimities, at.....\$10.00

Shirt Waist Dresses Of lawns, needlework embroidery, also white linens, at.....\$15.00

Shirt Waist Dresses Of white French linen, English hand embroidered, at.....\$20.00

Silk Shirt Waist Dresses In checks, stripes and solid colors, various styles to select from, at.....\$25.00

Broadway and 20th St., 8th Av., 19th St.

Admiral Stirling Retired.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Rear Admiral

Stirling to-day was placed on the

retired list, having reached the age of

sixty-two. He entered the service on Sept.

Dynamite for Temperance Pastor.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 6.—The

Welsh Congregational Church at King-

ston, near here, was damaged by a dynamite

explosion to-day, causing a loss of

B. Altman & Co.

HAVE ESPECIALLY PREPARED A NUMBER OF
TRIMMED HATS and TURBANS,

in the styles most in favor at present, and will offer them at very attractive prices on MONDAY, May 8th.

Included are many Effective styles of Lingerie Hats and Leghorns, at \$18.50
Smart Turbans, Toques and Trimmed Sailors, at 14.00
(Department on Third Floor.)

BOUDOIR and HOUSE ATTIRE.

Tea Gowns and other garments are offered in the approved styles for wear at home on informal occasions. French House Gowns are displayed in many effective varieties,

including Negligees of hand-embroidered crepes and lace nets, silks of delicate colorings or in pompadour effects; also more elaborate Directoire, Louis XV. and Empire Gowns, suitable for afternoon teas and similar occasions. Lounging Robes and Bath Robes are, in addition, shown in silk, albatross and French flannel.

WOMEN'S SPRING and SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

Assortments of Spring and Summer Underwear for Women are offered, including complete selections of "BETALPH" Merino Underwear, an exclusive make, and garments of plain and ribbed silk, wool and silk, and lace thread. Silk Vests trimmed with lace, and Vests of embroidered silk gauze are included; also Union Suits, Spencers and Under Petticoats of albatross and veiling. New designs in hand and machine knitted Sweaters and Norfolk Jackets.

LOW-CUT SHOES FOR WOMEN.

A variety of the smartest designs in Summer Footwear is offered for selection, comprising Pumps, Blucher Half-shoes and Oxford Ties of black and russet leathers and white canvas, in various suitable weights.

An assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes is also shown, representing the best styles for Summer wear.

(Department on Third Floor.)

LACES.

Attention is invited to a large and varied selection of Dress Nets, 45 inches wide, among which are attractive patterns in Point Gaze, Tulle with raised floral designs, Valenciennes and Broderie Anglaise effects with edgings and insertings to match. Hand-embroidered Robes and Waist Patterns (unmade), are also offered, in new and frequently exclusive designs.

Beginning Monday, May 8th, there will be placed on sale,

LACE NET EDGINGS, and GUIPURE and LACE NET INSERT-INGS and GALOONS of a superior quality, at ONE-THIRD to ONE-HALF BELOW THE REGULAR PRICES.

(Rear of Rotunda, First Floor.)

HOUSEHOLD LINENS and SUMMER BLANKETS.

Complete selections of Household Linens, in which are represented the most suitable varieties for the fitting of hotels, clubs and yachts, as well as summer homes, are offered, and also a wide range of light-weight Blankets and Comfortables.

Medium-weight Blankets, double bed size, pair, \$2.25 and 3.25
Domestic and Imported Bedspreads, each, 2.00 and 3.75

Light-weight Comfortables, wool filled, each, 2.00
Also Crochet Bedspreads at Special Prices.

DRAPERIES FOR SUMMER HOMES.

Upholstery Department, Third Floor.

For the furnishing of modern Country Houses, an exceptionally interesting collection of Summer Draperies and Drapery Materials has been provided, among which will be found—

Curtains of Ecru Madras with double ruffle, Colored Madras and Egyptian Lace Curtains, and Curtains of Swiss Muslin and ruffled Net, at attractive prices; also extended assortments of such drapery fabrics as Phrygian lace, colored madras, various nets, China and surah silks, also satin striped silks.

Commencing Monday, May 8th:

Irish Point Curtains, formerly \$8.75 per pair, at \$5.75
Renaissance Curtains, formerly \$12.00 per pair, at 7.75

Lacet Arabe Curtains, formerly \$22.50 and 25.00 per pair, at \$16.00 and 19.50

Renaissance Bed Sets, formerly \$12.50 per set, at 8.50

STORAGE. Rugs, Portieres and Draperies are received for storage during the Summer months with the usual guarantees for safekeeping.

Forty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

AMBASSADOR IGNORES THE NEWLANDS WEDDING

Von Sternburg's Absence Attributed to Old Diplomatic Feud.

BRIDEGROOM HIS EX-ATTACHE

Daughter of Nevada Senator the Bride of Lieut. Leopold von Bredow—Embassy Troubles Recalled.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, May 6.—The marriage of Miss Frances Newlands, daughter of Senator Newlands of Nevada, to Lieut. Leopold von Bredow of the German Army, late an Attaché of the German Embassy in this city, but now on duty with his regiment in Berlin, took place to-day at noon at Woodley, the country home of the bride's father, near this city.

The absence from the ceremony of the German Ambassador, Baron von Sternburg, and the Baroness von Sternburg, both of whom are in the city, was the subject of widespread comment. The Baroness was a prominent participant in a horse show for charity to-day. Their failure to attend the wedding is attributed to a feud that has caused trouble in German Embassy circles for over two years.

Lieut. von Bredow was appointed to the embassy four years ago, serving under the former Ambassador, Dr. von Holleben, as well as under Baron von Sternburg. He was one of the faithful adherents of the Holleben régime, who deeply resented the succession of the present Ambassador, and with the former First Secretary of the Embassy, Count Quadt-Wykrad-Isny, is credited with the social policy toward the present Ambassador and family which soon led to the recall or transfer of nearly the entire staff.

At the wedding to-day Lieut. von Bredow, who was attended by Herr Frederic von Verdy du Vernols, Third Secretary of the German Embassy, wore his full dress uniform of "Gardekeussars" of white cloth, with trimming of gold and red, black helmet and boots, the helmet surmounted by a golden eagle to indicate service in the line.

Miss Newlands wore the convention white satin, trimmed in superb lace, with tulle veil and orange blossoms. She was escorted to the floral altar erected in the drawing room by her father, who gave her in marriage, according to the service of the Episcopal Church. The Rev. T. S. Childs of All Saints' Church officiated. There were no bridesmaids. No additional guests were invited to the wedding breakfast, which followed immediately. Early in the afternoon Lieut. von Bredow and his bride left for a short honeymoon trip. They will return to Woodley next week and sail for Germany May 29.

Frau von Bredow, who made her debut four years ago, is the youngest of the three daughters of the Nevada Senator (by his first marriage) and a granddaughter of the late Senator Sharon of California. Through her mother she inherited a large fortune which she enjoys in her own right.

She won her degree from the Columbian University in this city before making her debut in society, is an accomplished linguist, has traveled abroad extensively, and is an especially keen horsewoman, although delicate in appearance and considerably under medium height.

Her elder sisters married two years ago, Miss Edythe Newlands becoming Mrs. Charles Johnston and Miss Janet Newlands Mrs. William B. Johnston, the bridegrooms being brothers and sons of the late Dr. W. W. Johnston of this city. Charles Johnston at the time of his marriage was an instructor in a preparatory school at Boston, and had previously acted as private secretary to his bride's father. Dr. William Johnston was a promising young physician, but shortly after his marriage his health failed, and with his wife he has gone abroad for an indefinite period.

FINN'S RULE FOR "DRUNKS."

Hard-Working Men to Go Free, "Bums" to the Island.

Magistrate Daniel E. Finn, "Battery Dan," sat as a Police Magistrate for the first time in the Tombs Court yesterday, and his friends made of the gymnasium courtroom a literal bower of flowers. One basket of rare orchids in the collection is said to have cost \$300. Long before the time for court to open the room was filled with friends and political followers of the new Judge.

The line of prisoners before the bench was unusually small. All were "drunks," two being from "Battery Dan's" own district, Battery Park. The court discharged them all with gentle reprimands "to go forth and sin no more."

When the first prisoner was arraigned Lawyer W. J. A. Gaffrey, former law partner of the new Magistrate, stepped up to the bridge to appear for the prisoner.

"Your Honor," he said, "in appearing for this unfortunate mortal, I ask you to exercise that judicial clemency which, from long association with you, I know exists in your heart."

Magistrate Finn said:

"I am going to discharge this man because he says he has a family to support. I wish to say that when any hard-working man is brought before me for being drunk, and has been locked up all night I am going to discharge him. He has been sufficiently punished, and I believe the infliction of a fine imposed a hardship and possible suffering on his family. In the case of so-called 'bums' I am in the future going to send them to the island."

BEGGED TO SUPPORT GIRLS.

Grandmother Took Good Care of Children Whose Mother Was Dead.

Because their grandmother, Mrs. Catherine O'Connor, seventy-three years old, of 18 Cherry Street, who supported them, was sent to Blackwell's Island for a term of six months for begging, Mary Andrews, fourteen years old, and her four-year-old sister, Ellen, were committed yesterday by Justice McKean in the Children's Court to the Dominican Home. Mrs. O'Connor was arrested on Thursday afternoon by Patrolman Brennan, and the following morning was sentenced by Magistrate Barlow in the Essex Market Court. Brennan declared that she was a professional beggar. When her grandchildren appeared in court after she had been committed, to ask for her release, they were taken into custody by agents of the Children's Society. The children, who were well dressed, said that they did not know of their grandmother's actions. The older girl was surprised to hear that the old woman had secured

H.O'Neill & Co.

\$1.00 and \$1.25 Black and Colored
Wool Dress Materials
69c Per Yard

These are not old styles, seconds or imperfect goods—they represent merchandise of the most recent production and include the most popular weaves of the season. Noted manufacturers and importers closing their season let us have them at less than cost to produce.

(On Special Tables, First Floor, rear.)

15 PIECES OXFORD MOHAIR SUITINGS—Made to retail at \$1.25 per yard.	All at 69c a Yard
75 PIECES SHEPHERD CHECK SUITINGS, including very fine imported Mohairs—usually \$1.00 and \$1.25 per yard.	
48 PIECES IMPORTED FRENCH VEILINGS—A fine crisp high grade fabric in colors—imported to retail at \$1.25 per yard.	
40 PIECES BLACK SICILIAN.....	
35 PIECES BLACK BRILLIANTINE.....	

70 PIECES BLACK NUN'S VEILING—Very sheer, crisp hard woven cloth—imported to retail at \$1.25 per yard....

For Monday, May 8th
We Announce a Special Sale of
Plain White and Black
Taffeta and Fancy **SILKS**

WHITE, IVORY AND CREAM TAFFETA.	49c Yard
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC BLACK DRESS TAFFETA FANCY SILKS, in great variety, for the new Shirt Waist Dresses.	

At the special price Monday of.....

2,500 Yards Black Dress Taffeta

One yard wide, which we guarantee to wear—this quality retails regularly at \$1.25 per yard; special at..... **98c** Yard

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street



Boys' Negligee
Shirts & Blouses

In colors and effects best liked by boys,
and best suited to their needs.

Military Blouses, fancy madras cloth; 8 to 8 yrs.....50c

Negligee Blouses of fancy Oxford cloth, with or without collars; 8 to 14 yrs.....98c

Negligee Blouses of madras cloth, pretty coloring, with or without collars; 7 to 14 yrs.....98c

Eton Blouses of white galatea with pretty embroidered emblem on front; 4 to 8 yrs.....\$1.35

Military and Negligee Blouses of fancy Scotch flannel, sizes 4 to 8, Negligee, 7 to 12 yrs.....\$1.48

Soft Bosom Shirts, cuffs attached, neat effects on white or covered grounds.....98c, \$1.35 & \$1.50

Soft Bosom Shirts, cuffs attached, white madras.....\$1.25 & \$1.50

Soft Bosom Shirts, cuffs attached, of white chevrot.....\$1.00

Golf Shirts of fancy Scotch flannel, also plain blue or gray.....\$1.90

60-62 West 23d Street.

Louis Cohen & Co.

Furriers

Dry Cold Storage for Furs

By the most approved method—the only way to retain their color and lustre. Moderate charges, with insurance against damage from moths, fire and theft. Goods called for and delivered in Greater New York.

ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRING DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS
AT SPECIAL PRICE.

913 Broadway, Bet. 20th and 21st Sts.

Telephone, 645 Gramercy.

Make up your mind to let us make up your next suit. It'll be better than the price deserves. You choose the cloth from the most complete line of youths ever displayed by any one tailor and get clothes of individual smartness—and critical correctness. The price, \$20.00, is just about half the worth of the suit.

Let us send you book of styles and samples.

ARNHEIM

Broadway and 9th St.

97,000 Horse Power

in electric motors are supplied from the Edison

H. C. F. KOCH & Co.

Annual May Sale of

Muslin Underwear.

On Monday at 9 A. M. the big May Sale begins. Sale prices we shall have—mighty low ones. But what are known as "sale goods" never have found and never shall find a place in our store. Every garment, as you have a right to expect, is of the Koch standard quality—the quantities are tremendous—the styles beautiful—the savings the biggest you have ever known.

At 18 Cents.

CAMBRIC DRAWERS, deep ruffle with torchon lace and fine tucks, or with hemstitched hem and tucks.
FRENCH CORSET COVERS, of nainsook, low neck, trimmed with Val. or torchon lace and ribbon; also of cambric, V-shape, with wide embroidery.

At 39 Cents.

CAMBRIC GOWNS, chemise style, neck and sleeves edged with lace; or V-neck, yoke with two insertions and edge of torchon lace, some with embroidery and tucks.
CAMBRIC CHEMISE, with Val. lace and ribbon; or muslin, with embroidered insertions and edge.

CAMBRIC DRAWERS, with deep ruffle, trimmed with lace; or muslin with embroidered ruffle and tucks.
NAINSOOK CORSET COVERS, French style, low neck, with embroidered yoke, edged with lace and ribbon; also other styles, with insertions and edge of Val. or torchon lace with ribbon through beading.

At 49 Cents.

NAINSOOK GOWNS, chemise style, with short sleeves, trimmed with Val. or tulle lace, some with ribbon drawn through plain bands.
CAMBRIC CHEMISE, prettily trimmed with insertion and edge of fine lace, ribbon drawn through beading, some with embroidered edge.

CAMBRIC OR MUSLIN DRAWERS, with deep ruffles of embroidery, some with hemstitched tucks.
FRENCH CORSET COVERS, of fine nainsook, with insertions and edge of Val. lace or embroidery, in a variety of styles.

At 69 Cents.

NAINSOOK GOWNS, low neck and short sleeves, yokes with lace insertions and tucks; or wide beading, with 3 rows of ribbon; also cambric, V or square neck, with embroidery.

NAINSOOK OR CAMBRIC CHEMISE, skirt lengths, trimmed with insertions and edge of lace, skirt finished with deep ruffle, edged with lace; also short lengths, with embroidery or lace.

Corsets—Below Value.

CORSETS, batiste, medium or short lengths, some with hose supporters attached; also girdles, of fancy material or tape, with ribbon bow.....39c
W. B. C. B. or WARNER'S CORSETS, of batiste, bias cut, dip hip, medium bust; also short length and low bust, trimmed with lace, some with hose supporters; also TAPE GIRDLES, fine quality, with satin bow.....69c

Short and Long Kimonos and Dressing Sacques.

SHORT KIMONOS, of dotted or figured lawn, yoke front and back, with white lawn border.....18c
LONG KIMONOS, of figured lawn, yoke front and back, with white lawn borders.....49c
DRESSING SACQUES, of figured lawn, edged with embroidered scallop, some with large collars finished with ruffle, tucked back.....39c
SHORT KIMONOS, of fancy flowered Swiss, tucked front and back; also Dressing Sacques of white or colored lawn.....79c

Cotton Shirt Waists—A Sale.

LADIES' WAISTS, of fine white satin stripe lawn, with black dots; also white lawn or dotted Swiss, with insertions of embroidery or lace, deep cuffs.....98c
LADIES' WAISTS, of handkerchief linen, centrepiece prettily embroidered; or of lawn, button back, front of Val. lace and fine embroidery; also button front with fine embroidery and tucks.....1.98
LADIES' WAISTS, of fine Persian lawn, front handsomely trimmed with rows of Val. lace and embroidery, deep trimmed cuffs, some with English or pearl embroidery, various models.....2.98

125th Street, West, Between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE

From Manufacturer Direct to You.



This elegant white enameled Dresser, dainty in appearance, quiet pattern and made to last. French beveled mirror and cast brass handles, only.....\$10.00

Our complete assortment of Mission Furniture is made to wear and to give service; not cheaply, for profit's sake. A good Mission Chair of 2.50 wood well seasoned and made for comfort.....75

We have attractive Porch Chairs and Rockers in all desirable color tones, sturdily made, from.....75

Brass Beds, in exclusive assortment and most pleasing effects. Made by craftsmen skilled in this work. 100 designs, from.....12.50

Country House Furniture in pleasing variety. Porch Chairs and Rockers in all tones that are inviting. Backs and seats doubly woven. Odd pieces in dainty Colonial designs.

FREDERICK W. EVERS, 225-233 4TH

Between 18th and 19th Sts., New York. Take Elevator to 7th Floor.

At the 18th St. Subway Station on the Corner.

Stern Brothers

Will offer to-morrow, on the Third Floor,
The Remainder of This Season's

Imported Costumes

Consisting of Walking, Evening and Dinner Gowns,

Large Reductions from Original Prices

Also on the Second Floor,

Silk Shirt Waist Suits

\$14.75, 18.50, 29.50 upward

Imported Outer Garments

Comprising some of this season's most desirable styles, of Clifton Taffetas, Laces, Pongee, Embroidered Linon and Broadcloth, will be placed on sale, at

One-half Cost of Importation

And a line of
Black Silk Coats,
including several new models, 19.75, 23.50, 29.00

Lace Departments

Decided Reductions in
High Cost Lace Robes

Real Applique, Lierre, Point d'Arraignee and Embroidered Linon with Lace Combinations; Spangled Robes in all black, black and silver, white and silver, also iridescent effects,
at \$12.50, 15.00, 25.00, 35.00, 43.50 and 58.00
Former prices \$25.00 to \$95.00

Real Applique Laces,
also Bone and White Venise,
Imitation Irish, Lierre and Fancy Net
Laces, Galloons and Insertions 45c to 6.50 yd.
3 to 18 inches wide,
Former prices 75c to 9.50
And in addition a purchase of
Valenciennes and Point de Paris Laces,
at
Less Than Half Regular Values.

Monday, an Important Sale of

White Silks

25,000 Yds. { 24-inch BROCADED HABUTAIS, in Polka Dots and Small Designs, also
27 and 36-inch PLAIN HABUTAIS, Value 65c and 75c yard } 48c

Plain and Fancy

Foreign Dress Fabrics

at

Greatly Reduced Prices

3,200 Yds. { SILK & WOOL CREPE DE PARIS and ARMURES, in desirable colorings, FRENCH VOILES, in checked and melange effects, FANCY ENGLISH MOHAIRS, in the newest color combinations, } 55c
2,200 Yds. { DOTTED NUN'S VEILINGS, in choice shades, cream white and black and 44-inch BLACK PANAMA CHEVIOTS, } 39c

Housekeeping Linens

TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, LINEN SHEETS, PILLOW CASES, BED SPREADS AND TOWELS, at

Large Reductions from Regular Prices

TABLE CLOTHS { 2x2 yds., 1.90, 2x2½ yds., 2.38, 2x3 yds., 2.90 }
2½x2½ yds., 3.35, 2½x3, 3.90
NAPKINS, Breakfast size, \$1.88 Doz. Dinner, \$2.85
LINEN SHEETS, full size, Pair, \$5.50, 6.75
LINEN PILLOW CASES, 22½ x 36 in. Pair, \$1.35, 1.50
MARSEILLES QUILTS, full size, \$1.85, 2.25
HEMSTITCHED HUCK TOWELS, Doz., \$2.95, 4.20

Exceptional Values in

Boys' & Young Men's Clothing

WASHABLE ETON & SAILOR COLLAR BLOUSE SUITS, of Imported Cottons, Linens, Galateas and Chambrays, Value \$3.00 and 3.75 \$1.95

NORFOLK SUITS, with Extra Bloomer Trousers, Value \$6.95 and 8.90 \$5.00, 6.40

REEFERS and TOP COATS, of Serges, Chevrots and Covers, Serge and Silk Lined, Value \$5.95 to 8.90 \$3.75, 5.95

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS, 15 to 20 years, of Homespuns, Chevrots, Serges and Worsted, Alpaca and Serge Lined, Value \$12.50 and 15.90 \$9.75

Special Reduction Sale of

Oriental Rugs

for Parlor, Library, Dining Room, Bed Rooms and Halls,

\$48.00, 65.00, 72.00 to 129.00

Former prices \$65.00 to 195.00

150 Oriental Rugs, suitable for Country Homes, at \$8.50, 12.50, 14.50 to 27.50



FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES,

366, 368 Fifth Ave. (near 34th St.).

James P. Silo, Auctioneer.

In consequence of their removal from

541 Fifth Avenue,

Messrs. Prinz Bros.

will sell their very valuable stock of high class

PLOT AGAINST BRAZIL UNEARTHED IN MADRID

Elaborate Scheme to Make
Kunani State Independent.

ABOUT 12,000 MEN RECRUITED

Ex-King at Arms of the Spanish Court
Arrested—Committee's Head-
quarters in London.

MADRID, May 6.—Sarrion de Herrera, ex-King at Arms of the Spanish Court, has been arrested at the instance of the Brazilian Minister here on the charge of conspiring with others against the Government of Brazil.

A search of the residence of Señor de Herrera resulted in the discovery of a number of commissions for officers who were to organize an army in the State of Kunani. The commissions bore the stamp of that State.

The captured documents also show that the plot was financed by a committee having headquarters in London and which had long been working for the independence of the Kunani territory. This territory is between the northern frontier of Brazil and French Guiana.

It is stated that the committee, with a view to controlling the gold mines of Kunani, had been organizing an insurrection and had recruited men in England, France, and Spain, who were represented as colonists, but who were intended eventually to become soldiers.

Documents taken from de Herrera's residence show that organization was proceeding on a vast scale and that nearly 12,000 men had already been recruited in England, 1,000 in France, and 4,000 in Spain, among the last-named being included many Spanish reserve officers, some of whom are actually serving as active officers.

An ex-revolutionary Spanish Captain who headed the rising in Badajoz in 1883 holds a commission of Colonel in the future army of Kunani, and it is stated that he is already receiving pay through an English banking house at which funds are deposited.

De Herrera styled himself Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain for the State of Kunani.

The Brazilian Government got wind of the affair and communicated with its Minister at Madrid. The Spanish authorities were notified and acted promptly, and the arrest of de Herrera followed.

DELCASSE WANTS TO STAY.

But French Suspicion of Britain's At-
titude May Force Him Out.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
PARIS, May 6.—A statement published this morning by the Figaro to the effect that differences had broken out between Foreign Minister Delcasse and Premier Rouvier which would lead to M. Delcasse's resignation at no distant date, was entirely untrue.

I have it on good authority that M. Delcasse has no intention of surrendering to the violent press campaign undertaken against him during the past few weeks by politicians who are more anxious to satisfy their private animosities and upset the existing Republican regime than to promote their country's interests and safeguard its honor.

M. Delcasse is being loyally supported by M. Rouvier and his other colleagues of the Cabinet. The only danger lies in the failure of the English press to recognize that the Anglo-French entente cordiale is not an offensive alliance against Germany, but a pacific arrangement between two countries having vast industrial and commercial interests in common.

Unfortunately, an idea has arisen here, owing to the somewhat equivocal attitude of the English press, that in England the Anglo-French understanding is looked upon as a means of checking German commercial rivalry by a threat of war in which France would receive most of the blows, while England would merely wipe out Germany's fleet and destroy her maritime trade.

Until this impression is removed the French public will continue to look askance at the Anglo-French entente cordiale, and M. Delcasse's position will be none too secure.

By The Associated Press.
PARIS, May 6.—Despite official denials, the feeling prevails in high quarters that M. Delcasse will not wish to retain the Foreign Office portfolio much longer.

The Cabinet situation is no longer attributed to Monrovia, but to the divergent views as to who should control France's foreign policy. M. Delcasse's prestige throughout Europe naturally leads him to want a free hand, and M. Rouvier evidently desires to occupy a position analogous to that of the Premier and the German Chancellor, in regard to foreign policies.

The personal relations between the Premier and the Foreign Minister remain icy cordial, yet the diplomatic corps would not be surprised to see M. Delcasse step down before long.

PRO-GERMAN SPANIARDS.

Many Newspapers Hostile to the Policy of Supporting France.

PARIS, May 6.—A slight cloud has arisen over the coming Anglo-French-Spanish celebrations attending King Alfonso's visit to France, owing to the bitterly hostile attitude of a large element of the Spanish press toward Spanish adhesion to France's policy in Morocco. All the diplomatic sagacity of Jules Cambon (the French Ambassador to Spain) appears to be needed to avert a storm.

Both the Republican and Liberal elements in Spain contest the right of the Premier and the Minister for Foreign Affairs to accompany the King on his mission, which they declare would commit the nation, irreparably to the support of the French Moroccan policy. They further assert that, the Cortes, not having approved of the King's visit to France, neither the King nor the Ministers can claim Spanish influence in either way in the conflict now agitating Berlin, Paris, and Rome.

The French view the agitation as being part of Germany's diplomatic manoeuvring. But, notwithstanding the pro-German press campaign, King Alfonso, the Spanish Premier, and other Ministers are resolutely determined to carry out the visit and participate in all its significant aspects that Spain stands with France as Great Britain.

GERMAN INSULTS TO ROYALTY Students Refuse to Parade for Kaiser —A Grand Duchess Stoned.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
BERLIN, May 6.—Indignities have been offered to royalty in two German States in the course of the last few days.

In Karlsruhe, Baden, the students of the Technical High School refused to take part in a procession in honor of Emperor William.

In Friedberg, Hesse, the wife of the Grand Duke of Hesse was stoned while riding in a motor car.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ILL.

Suffering from a Severe Chill, but His
Condition Not Alarming.

BIRMINGHAM, May 6.—Joseph Chamberlain, who with difficulty addressed the Committee of the Unionist Association of Birmingham last night, is suffering from a severe chill, and was too indisposed to attend the opening ceremony at Queen's College here this afternoon.

Ebenezer Parkes (member of Parliament for the Central Division of Birmingham) announced, however, that Mr. Chamberlain was recovering from a temporary ailment and that he would soon be about again in his usual health.

BRITAIN BUYS LESS FROM U.S.

Imports During April Decreased and
Exports Increased.

LONDON, May 6.—The April statement of the Board of Trade shows a decrease to \$1,840,000,000 of imports and an increase of \$1,328,000,000 in exports.

The chief decreases in imports were \$3,750,000 in foodstuffs and \$3,250,000 in raw materials, including cotton, \$1,850,000. The decrease of nearly \$3,000,000 in imports this year is due to smaller purchases from the United States, while the purchases from the British possessions increased \$2,500,000.

The exports include an increase of \$3,685,000 in manufactured articles, cotton leading with \$3,189,000.

SULTAN DECORATES MORGAN.

Confers the Omani Order on Him and
Gives Him a Vase.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 6.—The American steam yacht Corsair, owned by J. Pierpont Morgan, sailed for the Mediterranean today.

The Sultan has conferred on Mr. Morgan the Grand Commander of the Omani Order and has presented to him a vase from the Imperial porcelain factory.

OUR GORGEOUS PARIS EMBASSY.

Salons Elaborately Decorated—One
Room Sixty Feet Square.

PARIS, May 6.—The new American Embassy, 12 Quai de Billy, is the centre of much attention. The embassy was used officially for the first time in connection with the ceremony of Ambassador McCormick's presentation of his credentials to President Loubet, and was much admired for its spaciousness and sumptuous appointments.

The walls of the vestibule are of white and green marble, and are hung with Louis XV. tapestries. The ceiling of the vestibule is vaulted, and has a fresco painting of Aurora.

A marble staircase leads to a suite of salons overlooking the Seine. These are decorated in ebony and gold, with frescoed ceilings, one representing Venus in a chariot, conducted by cupids, and another Glory Crowning Minerva.

The dining hall has an old Flemish fireplace, above which is Miss Louise Abbe's salon picture "Diana and the Hounds."

The Festival-Salon is sixty feet square. The walls are covered with tapestries, and four frescoes portray the Nibelungen legend. It is also used as a picture gallery, and in it Mr. McCormick's collection of portraits of Napoleon, Washington, Emperor William, and many others is hung. Napoleon's portrait has the post of honor. It shows the Emperor in the height of his glory wearing the imperial robes and a laurel crown.

On the return of President Loubet from his tour of the West, Mr. McCormick will be presented to Mme. Loubet, after which the Ambassador and Mrs. McCormick will dine at the Elysée Palace. They will be given at the Foreign Office on May 15.

FRENCH GIFT TO ITALY.

King Victor Present at Unveiling of
Statue of Victor Hugo.

ROME, May 6.—The unveiling of the statue of Victor Hugo, presented by the Franco-Italian League of Paris to the City of Rome, took place this morning at the Villa Borghese in the presence of King Victor Emmanuel, the French delegates, the French Ambassador, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction, and many other distinguished persons.

The statue, which is of Carrara marble, is of great height, is the work of the sculptor Falgairolle.

Several speeches glorifying Franco-Italian friendship were delivered amid great enthusiasm, the bands playing the "Marseillaise" and the Italian national anthem.

TO RAISE FRENCH CRUISER.

Enormous Caisson Launched—British
Commander Offered to Tow It.

HONGKONG, May 6.—An enormous 4,800-ton caisson specially constructed to raise the French armored cruiser Suikyo, sunk in Allong Bay, Tonquin, in February, was launched here today, and will leave immediately for Saigon.

The commander of the British cruiser Force offered assistance in towing the caisson, but they were gratefully declined by the French Admiral, as powerful tugs had already been hired for the purpose.

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GAVE LIFE TO POOR, NOW IN PAUPER GRAVE

Story Told by Friend of Countess
Eleanor del Drago.

SAYS GOULDS HELPED HER

Illness Stopped Her Missionary Work
After She Had Labored in the
Slums for Years.

If the story told by William Rapp of 280 East One Hundred and Tenth Street is correct, the Countess Eleanor del Drago, a member of a noble Italian family, after laboring in the slums for years and unostentatiously giving the balance of her fortune to the East side poor, died in the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island on March 3, and was buried in the Mausoleum for ten days, unclaimed and unrecognized.

Superintendent Rickard of the Bellevue Hospital received a letter from Rapp a few days ago asking if he knew of a woman named del Drago whom he had last heard of as being ill in the hospital. Rapp was informed by letter yesterday that the woman was dead, and was buried nearly six weeks ago. When the woman was received in the hospital she excited much interest because of her apparent refinement and accomplishments. She was a fluent linguist.

William Rapp, at his home last night, told his story of the woman's life.

"I became acquainted with her," said Rapp, "about fourteen years ago, when I owned a little saloon at 13 Crosby Street. In those days she used to come in and take away any children who were there. She was kind, too, to women less fortunate than herself. Every body loved her, for she was a woman of generosity. She was working on behalf of some benevolent institution, but I sometimes thought that she was the whole charity herself."

My wife got rather friendly with her, and after some years Mrs. del Drago came to that we all called her—told Mrs. Rapp things about her past life. She came of a wealthy family in Italy, and was married there to Count Ferdinand del Drago, whose father was one of the Papal Guards at the Vatican. The Count was not very rich, and after their marriage it dawned upon Mrs. del Drago that he had married her for her fortune. Anyhow, she said that he made free with it. After the birth of a daughter Mrs. del Drago said she would not stand her husband's behavior any longer, and made over the balance of her fortune to the baby."

"The Count del Drago died when the child was grown up and about to be married. After the marriage Mrs. del Drago decided to come to America and devote the rest of her life to slum work. She was then about forty years of age. She went to the Italian colony and asked who Mrs. del Drago was and they will tell you that she was the soul of goodness."

A few years after we became acquainted with her, Mrs. del Drago became ill. She was never very strong. She went to the hospital and remained there for a long time. When she came out she was a different woman. She tried to take up the old work, but her strength failed her. I think she was then quite intimate with Miss Helen Gould, with whom she had become acquainted through the slum work and also because the del Drago were close to the Castellanos in Italy."

Falling in her missionary work, Mrs. del Drago became very despondent and took to drink. She was a woman who kept up her strength, but by and by she grew confirmed in the habit, and after a while went off from time to time and was absent for weeks. I don't think she was quite right in her head then. She would talk of her life of disappointment, and she made the mistake of telling her own child from her after the Count's death."

About a year ago we heard of her, and then not again until last July, when we learned that she wrote that she was in Bellevue sick. Mrs. Rapp would have gone to see her, but she heard that she had been assisted by Mrs. George Gould. Mrs. del Drago herself in a letter told us that she had with her so much money that she had no need of it, and that she had her own child from her after the Count's death."

When she came out of the hospital, however, she heard that her daughter had died in Italy, and as that was the only thing that drew her from her until today when the Superintendent at Bellevue told us that she was dead and in the Potter's Field."

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Meningitis in General Ward, They
Say—Hospital Officers Deny It.

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Dr. Macdonald said: "The number of cases there gave us an opportunity to study the disease. We were surprised to find that in Bellevue Hospital the disease is treated in the same wards with other patients. This is a mistake, and we do not understand it. If the disease is transmissible, in Pittsburgh we have always isolated the cases."

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Education of Free Men

Why have the people come to de-
spise the very term "labor union"?
The feeling is held by the great general public and by probably more than half of the union members of the United States. It is a feeling that is not only held by the members of every eight hundred citizens, and this small minority under-
stand the rest of the world and if we
don't obey exactly and quickly they
will, throw bricks, shoot, cut, dynamite, boycott and murder.

And simple, and the public—you and I—must suffer inconvenience and discomfort. We are not to be paid for maintaining order by our city or State authorities, the total cost of prosecuting the criminals, and the public must pay the bill. It is the people who suffer and pay.

Suppose the "Union" four million go on strike for a raise from \$3 to \$5 a day and tie up or blow up the mills, the price of flour, and the people pay it, and also pay all costs for suppressing the rioters.

So we see a few men become avaricious for money, form a labor trust, and by coercion force the rest of the people in the United States to submit to the impudence and arrogance and also pay all the bills. There would be no limit to the abuse if the "Union" had their own way unchecked. Is it not time the people took steps to protect themselves from this violent and grasping trust?

BORN WORKERS

Most all Americans were born of work people. We know what it is to work and work hard. We are not children of Dukes, Earls or the idle rich, and we have an inborn sympathy for and a desire to help along every honest, peaceable workman. So merchants, manufacturers and all sorts of employers who used to work with their hands and work hard, and with their brains to get together money to pay to those who work with their hands, have, with the general public, been the victims of the acts of tyranny and abuse until the union leaders have become more emboldened and intoxicated with power.

WANT TROUBLE

They must make trouble in order to feed their vanity by seeing themselves disrespected. They want to show the "Union" that hires them that "there's something doing." So they order people about, interfere with their work, and beat and oppress the farmers' union set the price of wheat at \$20 a bushel, and picket, assault or kill the miller and blow up his mill if he tries to buy wheat at less than the price of any one but a "Union" farmer.

Then the millers' union sets the price of flour at \$35 a barrel, and calls every one a "scab" that refuses to buy flour with the "Union Label" on it, and turns the miller out of his business and beats the drivers of any "scab" miller. Then everybody, workmen as well as employers, would have to pay about \$15 a barrel extra on every barrel of flour to the little labor trust of millers. Some one says, "that's extreme." It is not, but is exactly what would happen if that particular union got power enough. You see the only limit to the avariciousness of a labor trust is set by the people at large, when they are abused long and hard enough to rise and quash it.

Then let the water works "Union" set the price of \$1 a pail for drinking water and a boycott and assault the family that uses its own well water. "You are no friend of the Union if you don't drink union water."

Finally the undertakers "Union" fixes the price of a burial at \$300 (any price they set goes, for that's the union rule) and the poor corpse whose relatives can't borrow or beg the price to pay the "Union" must go without the privilege or be dumped into the street and the hearse overturned if an independent funeral be attempted.

PEOPLE ANNOYED

When a man wants to go to business on a car he doesn't want to be told the unions have "tied up the line." When he relies for his dinner on having the meat, bread and vegetables delivered, it doesn't set at all with him to lose his dinner because the unions had tied up the meat and vegetable supply, and the grocer's union shopped and driven off the new teamsters that tried to deliver the goods.

"A sudden leak of a water pipe is immediately made into a strike of the plumbers' union imposed all sorts of penalties if he tries to help the trouble. So are made. Suppose a quarry trust with the liberty and freedom of the common people, making life a burden and man an abject slave to the indifference of the labor union, and these labor unions know no limit to their exactions and abuses so long as they can get away with it. They go the full limit even to demanding that the laws of the U. S. Gov't give way to their rules."

A COSTLY BLUNDER

When Pres. McKinley came to lay the cornerstone of the federal building in Chicago (that the unions had stayed for years and forced there an unnecessary cost of some millions of dollars which had to be paid out of the pockets of the common people) and when they were told that the labor union had to be paid for the "orders" of the labor bosses and allowed them to put on his neck the yoke of the "Union" and he was allowed to lift a trowel and lay that cornerstone. Think of it. The Chief Executive of this great nation was made to sit there and issue orders. That one act with power and impudent that it has cost Chicago in losses to business, wages, buildings, depreciation of real estate, and destruction of property by fires set by unions, literally hundreds of millions of dollars and many lives.

Is it any wonder that the common people are sick and tired of "unions"? They ordered the little Colonel now in the White House to discharge a printer because he would not join the "Union" and they also ordered him not to ride on a certain R. R. that refused to obey them, but they found their mistake too late. The Chief Executive of the nation is now a prisoner of the "Union."

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Education of Free Men

respect, also the Typographical Union, but the great majority have shown themselves entirely unworthy.

PERJURY

In one case in a court in Ohio upwards of 40 Union men swore falsely as shown by the court ordering the Union books and records examined. This is but one of hundreds of cases in the courts in the last 20 years.

They lend themselves every sort of crime they dare perpetrate to prevent other Americans from earning a living. They seek in every way to prevent immigration when our farmers and housewives need help most seriously.

RUIN TO ENGLAND

The "Union" plan has been so effectively concocted in England, by keeping down the output, "soldering," and doing as little work as possible, keeping out improved machinery and conducting all industrial work by hand, that other countries have taken the business and we see a tremendous army of "unemployed" all over England now crying for work and bread which their "union" rules have driven away.

The Unions will produce the same conditions here if they are not curbed. They have driven away many millions of dollars worth of work in the past two years by their eternal fight against progress. They stop work and tie up industry on the slightest pretext.

DANGER TO PEOPLE

If this trust be allowed to grow and increase in strength it will dominate and direct every act of the people—the common people, who are now abused, tyrannized over, and the cost of their actual needs increased by strikes and labor troubles, in order to foster the power of the leaders of the trust. It must be curbed, and no time should be lost.

A REMEDY

First let every citizen refuse to humiliate himself by joining the infamous boycott in any case, and remember the "union boycott" takes a form called the "union label," by which the unions say: "Don't buy anything except that which we make. Boycott whatever is made by independent workmen."

A self-respecting American who has any regard for the rights of his fellow man, and for his own guarantee of freedom, will remember that manhood, the finest and most skillful American workmen are not union men and do not require a union label on their productions.

It is a disgrace and impudence of the proclamation of the Unions, "buy only of us, all else is bad," has driven hundreds of thousands of the best class of buyers to refuse to prostitute themselves to these "union orders," and they decline absolutely to buy anything with a union label on it.

SEAL OF SLAVERY

Remember the union label as managed under diseased unionism is the seal of servitude and bondage to the most arrogant and abusive trust extant.

When a self-respecting patriot thinks of the demoralizing effects, indignities, and abuses heaped upon free Americans, in forcing this modern "diseased unionism" upon them, in order to support a few leaders (alias labor leaders) makes the blood boil and the good old fathers' spirit of freedom and justice rises up to demand that we use every sternest measure to free our people from this new and hated form of tyranny.

Have a careful look at the stock and

The Stevens freshman lacrosse team defeated a twelve representing the Boys' High School of Brooklyn by the score of 4 goals to 0 at the Public Club at 7.

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SUNDAY, MAY 7, 1905.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

A week is an age in Wall Street, and yet it must be remembered that a week ago to-day Wall Street was quaking in fear of it knew not what. There had been a larger decline in a fortnight than in several months, and apprehension was keenest the fall might run indefinitely further. And lower levels were reached on Monday. After a fainthearted rally, still lower again were made upon Wednesday and Thursday. It might be thought that as the prices fell the chill degenerated into panic. Upon the contrary, those who ten days ago were apprehensively declaring that conditions were about as bad as they had ever known them, were saying cheerfully that after all some things on the list might be worth something, and the week ended cheerfully enough in contrast with the preceding Saturday's gloom. Yet the interval developed nothing adequate to account for the changed sentiment. Not one of the reports upon which the fall was based was denied, and not one of the obstacles to an improving market was removed. The distress of the wheat pool, the distrust arising from the Equitable and Milwaukee episodes, the competitive animus among the railway magnates, have been hustled off the stage, but nobody can say that their baleful influence has been reduced at all. The war in the East has not altered its phase in any respect, and with the approach of the end of the President's holiday it may be anticipated that there will be a revival of anxieties over affairs on this side the Atlantic. Secretary Shaw is walking the floor with his lustrous wig in infant, the Treasury deficit, and others than he are perceiving that questions of ways and means which may be buried while a surplus is growing become pressing when bank deposits are dwindling. It is equally true that the encouraging features of the situation also are unaltered, but the fact only emphasizes the point that the financial situation, whatever it is, has not altered, although a customer who has been away from the Street for a few days would not recognize the blackboards, so differently do the prices look. A Western visitor whose name is well known, watching the gloom as the list was marked down, said if they would give him a board and a piece of chalk he would mark up prices which would make everybody feel more cheerful, and which would mean just as much regarding values as those coming out of the ticker. It may seem a merry jest to those whose margins have run off, and who find themselves out on the sidewalk just as the fiddler scrapes a merrier. And yet many a true word is spoken in jest.

The most generally important news of the week was the publication of the reports of March net earnings of the railways. The gross earnings we had before, with their testimony to the great volume of traffic moving. With the indicated amount of distribution there is a corresponding volume of consumption and production—for commodities are not moved about aimlessly. But production, distribution, and consumption must all be on a large scale and the railways still be running behind because of the expense of their operation. This was long a bugbear, but experience is lessening its powers for harm. The figures for March take on added significance when contrasted with other years, and with the market movement for the same period. Here are a few individual reports, and some totals, reproduced thus as proof of what has been said and as a text:

March Net.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.
Illinois Central	\$1,818,155	\$1,565,074	\$1,478,292	\$1,387,227
Louisville and Nashville	1,388,208	1,294,285	1,237,374	1,222,351
Union Pacific	1,189,208	1,141,035	1,037,573	897,780
Pennsylvania (east of Pittsburgh)	2,973,322	2,420,422	2,064,022	3,077,022
Rock Island	1,401,284	1,261,227	1,224,341	1,170,190
Southern Railway	1,621,227	1,621,227	1,621,227	1,621,227
Norfolk and Western	866,471	824,070	759,242	583,443
United States	184,459,446	164,147	1,930,351	1,930,351
United States (earnings per mile per year)	9.02	8.23	7.13	6.48
Income tax gross, 24 week of April, per cent.		9.02	8.23	7.13

It will be remembered that the highest average price for representative railways was 129.50, on Sept. 9, 1902. The lowest later average was 88.80, on Sept. 28, 1903. The present average is 118.60, against 127 on April 14. If the history of speculation affords an equal fall with so little solid reason, it would be interesting to have the citation made. A more solid and stable development of intrinsic factors of value it would be difficult to conceive, and impossible to desire within the limits of the practicable. Yet concurrently there was a fall of 40 points in price, followed by an almost equal rise. Now there is a renewal of the fall, with the earnings still growing. This seems to make a mockery of all rational discussion of stock market movements. How can it be said that the price changes corresponded to anything except a sentimental appraisal, changing as often as the moods of the market. As a matter of fact there were ten distinct rallies while the market was falling from its highest to its lowest average, and there were a similar number of declines when the rally to the recent high average was being made. But nobody can trace any such fluctuation in the values as revealed in the earnings. The year 1903 was one long agony of liquidation, demonstrating that values do not count when stocks are offered in sufficient volume. The year 1904 was marked in its earlier portion by the Baltimore fire and by the Sully failure. The Lawson panic fell in its later months, but it is now known that it was a false alarm, springing largely from the idea that the bank would fail. The stock market, in a word, is a

table above shows that the fall in iron discounted a reaction which never arrived, for it is impossible to separate the railways from the general interests of the community, and contend that one can languish while the other prospers. And it is equally impossible to deduce from the facts regarding the railways any theory regarding the ups and downs of either the iron or stock markets. It is shocking to think of the anxiety we have passed through during these fluctuations of paper values while there has been no adequate change in the properties themselves. It is wonderful to think of the ingenuity which has been directed toward explaining what might be expected, when as matter of fact nothing serious was happening, and there was never any conclusive reason to expect anything except a rising of prosperity as restless as the tide. Any bloated coupon clipper—with few and unfortunate exceptions—who had been absent on a voyage to Mars, and returned at any dividend period, found their money waiting and their properties better than they left them.

What is the moral? Are we to conclude that the market is the whole thing, and abandon ourselves to studies of price cycles and "swings" and "double tops"? If we want to know whether a stock is dear or cheap must we look at something else than its intrinsic record, and call it cheap because the market has had quite a fall, and a rise is therefore due, or vice versa conclude that the stock is dear because the market has had such a rise that a fall is likely? In short, are we to substitute gamblers' lore for bankers' estimates of worth? Or if we take a "conservative" course, and make bargains upon worth as distinguished from price, how many of us can retain equanimity when we behold Pennsylvania sink from 170 to 110, or St. Paul from 108 to 133, and so ad infinitum? Is it really conservative or simply foolish to suffer such losses of principal merely because dividend expectation is not weakened? And is it any real consolation to believe that the properties are better worth the higher price when they sell at the lower?

It is to be feared that there is no final answer to these questions applicable to all cases. Beauty lies in the seeing eye, and value—as distinct from price—is largely a matter of the appraiser's temperament. Here, it may be fancied, lies the explanation of our plunging and soaring markets. They are due to our National temperament, rather than to fluctuations in the values of our properties. Englishmen or Germans, given the same conditions to play with, would have more moderate games. They might have a corner once in a generation, but not once a year. They would have cycles once a decade, not once a twelvemonth. It is merely one of our little ways, because we are so youthfully strenuous in speculating, as well as in work and play. Then our tariff gives us an artificial basis of prices, and, too, our values depend so much upon our harvests, which are not under such control as operations of trade. It may be expected and hoped that we shall eventually have sown our wild oats in these respects, and that we shall settle down to more humdrum ways.

Meanwhile—the market aside—it is pleasant to remark that the indications afforded by the railway earnings above are supported by later signs of solidity and prosperity. The April clearings,

1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.
\$1,818,155	\$1,565,074	\$1,478,292	\$1,387,227
1,388,208	1,294,285	1,237,374	1,222,351
1,189,208	1,141,035	1,037,573	897,780
2,973,322	2,420,422	2,064,022	3,077,022
1,401,284	1,261,227	1,224,341	1,170,190
1,621,227	1,621,227	1,621,227	1,621,227
866,471	824,070	759,242	583,443
184,459,446	164,147	1,930,351	1,930,351
9.02	8.23	7.13	6.48

for example, are running ahead of 1901, although speculation is more moderate this year. In other words, a larger proportion of the larger business is due to trade. That this is upon a sound basis appears from the April failures. Since July, 1902, only one month has been marked by a showing of insolvency. Such defaults are few upon the crest of speculation when business is supported by rising prices. But we are past the crest, upon a moderate and declining scale of commodity values, so that this test is exceptionally significant. The returns of the New York Custom House and Post Office—postal receipts for April exceeded any other month—prove that these general considerations regarding the country as a whole are even surpassed by the local conditions.

On the other hand the war is nearer its crisis, and labor conditions, which have been exceptionally good for a May, are taking on an ugly aspect in Chicago. Moreover, we are entering upon months which are certain to be marked by crop scares, whatever the harvest, and at the end is the prospect of disturbing legislation when Congress meets in special session. And there is a great deal of financial to be done. A half billion of bonds have been issued this year, and not all of them have found their final resting place. Speculation generally, it seems as though natural conditions were about as good as can be, but that they are offset by artificial obstructions to prosperity in some degree. To some of us it seems that though the railway situation might be left to the present laws, and as though the tariff limitation upon trade might be lessened. But other take a different view with an equal right. The outlook is good, but there are

UNION PACIFIC'S PROBLEM

The Importance of the System Discussed.
ITS PAST AND ITS FUTURE

How the Solution of the Northwestern Railroad Tangle is Involved with It.

The affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad have always been of the most far-reaching interest. Never has there been so much confusion or uncertainty concerning them as at present. Too much guesswork is circulated, because there is no clear light upon the situation, and, if the truth is told, there is none wise enough to recognize it. The value of Union Pacific is as much related to its position in the final adjustment of the Western railroad situation as to its own financial power. It is not natural that the market for the common stock should fluctuate widely as divergent opinions gain currency.

The special meeting on Friday, authorizing the issue of \$100,000,000 of new preferred stock, important as it was by reason of clearing the situation, only defines the mystery. The preferred stock is authorized, but not issued. Its purpose is unknown, although variously reported to be for everything from new construction to the purchasing of an interest in other railroads.

The reason for the common stock's decline is as well known, for it cannot be said that the weak stock market caused Union Pacific's decline. Rather the weakness in Union Pacific was the weakening feature of the stock market. As Union Pacific never goes the market has become a truism. The fact is that the Western railroad situation has not yet been adjusted, the tangle brought by the Northern Securities affair has not been straightened out, and the destiny of Union Pacific, which is the crux of the whole situation, is not determined.

Union Pacific's position is of great importance. The natural sequel of its vast strategic value. And the strength of its geographical position has been its mainstay from the first. The receivership which came in 1893 was largely the result of lax management of earlier years, which allowed the Burlington and the North-western to encroach upon Union Pacific territory and to rob it of its traffic, while Union Pacific itself was making no efforts to secure its position.

The next step was the entire rebuilding of both roads. No such gigantic undertaking was ever known in railroad affairs. "Grading machines and dump wagons were sent into the hills in trainloads. Steam shovels, the leviathans of the railroad camp, came to make permanent positions. They scooped the borrow pits, cut the shale from the tunnels, dug the Sherman ballast, and loaded even blasted granite upon cars out of the rock cuts." Thus graphically does Frank H. Spearman describe the work in his "Strategy of the Great Railroad." The work was a Herculean task. "Through more forbidding country, and under difficulties no less formidable, Hood's Southern Pacific corps has made over almost wholly the Central Pacific. In a distance of 400 miles on the old line they have built 200 miles of new road, bored two miles of tunnels, and put 8,000,000 pounds of steel into bridges. To do away once and forever with the terrific grades and curves made in pushing north around the Great Salt Lake, the Southern Pacific engineers have run a trestle twenty-three miles long and a trestle through water thirty feet deep, taking railroad trains further from land than they have ever yet been run."

treat the situation too lightly and to expect nothing to develop. Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago and Northwestern, and Union Pacific are six great roads of which not one is complete in itself, and several threaten to build, to complete their independent throughlines, and to take the various combinations which are suggested, it can be said only that the final outcome will find through lines cemented together out of this present entanglement. A change in the control of some of the roads may be necessary to overcome opposition. It is believed that the Union Pacific's opposition is being overcome in this way. The uncertainties and surprises in the stock market will not rest until through lines have become assured, and the forces that make for progress in this country are working constantly in that direction.

NEW BOND ISSUES.

Apparent Indifference of Investors—Liquidation in Stocks Likely to Activate Bond Market.

It is expected by bond houses that a continuance of the liquidation in the stock market will again serve to turn the attention of investors from the stock market to the bond market. Thus far, however, there has been no perceptible increase in the business of bond houses. It is probable that so long as a diversion of money itself felt. Meanwhile bonds have been declining along with stocks, and when purchases of the latter are begun on a large scale the beginning of the movement will be toward the bond market at a level more advantageous to the purchaser than that which had prevailed for many weeks. In the present state of the market it would appear to be the older issues of bonds rather than the newly announced ones that will receive the best support.

Another issue of the past week that in some respects is of special interest is the renewal of the \$30,000,000 short-term bonds of the Southern Pacific Company. In this instance a short-term bond is issued to take the place of another similar issue. Apart from the attitude of investors toward the new issue the incident is interesting as showing the excellent conditions that for some time had existed in the security markets, the short-term obligation is still in vogue. The essential difference, however, as compared with the former use of these short-term issues, is that two years ago the bonds were sold at a discount, whereas now the chief reason for issuing such short-term obligations, apparently, is to provide temporarily for requirements for which, for some reason or other, the management of the property involved is not prepared to make permanent provision. In this instance the rate of interest on the two five-year bonds is reduced from 4 1/2 per cent. to 4 per cent., but apparently the retirement of the old issue six months ahead of maturity was not for the purpose of securing a lower rate of interest, for the reason that the new bonds are being sold at a 2 per cent. discount from par, which is sufficient to offset the lower interest rate.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Favorable Showing, Including Further Reduction in Loans.

Another substantial reduction in loans reflecting continued sales of securities held on margin was the most favorable feature of yesterday's bank statement. The falling off in loans amounted to \$2,780,200, and deposits were smaller by \$2,680,700. There was an actual increase in cash holdings of \$1,406,500, which, with the reduction in reserve requirements, resulted in a gain of \$2,064,175 in surplus reserve. The balance sheet of the Federal Reserve Bank, which is the statement of the return of Government deposits, of which a portion under the recent withdrawals is to be returned during the coming week. The surplus reserve now stands at \$15,729,425 as compared with \$22,724,200 at the end of the previous week.

The items of last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of May 7, 1904, follow:

LIABILITIES.	1905.	Decrease.	1904.
Capital	\$115,972,700	.....	\$115,972,700
Deposits	1,143,877,500	\$2,680,700	1,131,712,800
Circulars	4,457,600	388,400	5,774,600
Total	\$1,264,207,800	\$2,449,300	\$1,261,755,100
Reserve	22,724,200	7,000,000	29,724,200
Specie	220,368,700	2,688,500	223,057,200
Legal tend.	94,400,000	1,165,100	95,565,100
Total	\$1,264,207,800	\$2,449,300	\$1,261,755,100
Res. req.	28,974,475	607,675	29,582,150
Surp.	\$15,729,425	\$2,064,175	\$13,744,250

Not given in weekly statement, make assets balance liabilities. The balance sheet is not very bright, and the figures are only as "per latest official report."

BRITISH IRON TRADE.



C. J. PEABODY of Spencer Trask & Co. made his appearance on the floor of the Stock Exchange the other morning, resident in the story of a silk hat. Much to his surprise, he created quite a sensation. Dozens of members approached him, slapped him on the back, and asked him if he had represented his "dividend." Others wanted to know if he could not give them a good job in the firm, as they would like to share in the "dividend" also. Mr. Peabody was bewildered and did not understand until they showed him a clipping from The Times to the effect that his firm had just distributed the regular annual dividend to its employees under a profit-sharing plan which had been in operation for twenty-five years. Then he understood, and he now wonders that no one took liberties with the hat.

W. H. MOORE, the head of the so-called Rock Island party has gone West, accompanied by his brother, J. H. Moore, and by D. G. Reid and Richard Mather. This leaves only B. F. Yoakum in the city, as W. B. Leeds is in Europe. The party that started West will make a general trip of inspection over the system. When Wall Street heard of this journey yesterday it began to wonder if on their return East these men would be more willing to permit a market movement in the common stock of their property. Heretofore they have refrained from encouraging any attempt to advance the price of the stock, on the ground that the condition of the road did not warrant such a movement at that time.

J. S. BACHE & CO. and several of the other large brokerage firms who moved to quarters on April 29 had a very exciting time of it. It was a Saturday, and the market closed in a panic condition. Between noon that day and 10 o'clock the following Monday morning they had to get things into shape so that they would be able to continue business in spite of the strenuous market without interruption of service to themselves or their customers. This was not an easy object to accomplish, and required the concentrated attention of every member and employee from the senior partners to the last office boy. The most complicated part of the moving was that which related to the wire service. With Bache & Co. this was particularly intricate, as they operate an unusually large number of wires, but everything was ready Monday morning. Most of the employees and members, however, worked all night Saturday and most of Sunday before everything was in working order.

J. E. HULSHIZER, formerly a special partner in the Stock Exchange firm of T. A. McIntyre & Co. has become a general partner in the firm, while L. T. Fell has retired from the firm, and Edward T. White has been admitted. Moses Taylor and D. G. Bolevaine have become partners in the banking house of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co. Henry B. Britton has been admitted to the Stock Exchange firm of Britton & Fiero. M. C. Branch has become a partner in the Stock Exchange firm of Thomas Branch & Co. William F. Velten has been admitted to the Stock Exchange firm of L. L. Benedict & Co., and Dean C. Molleson has become a member of Willard H. Jones & Co., members of the Stock Exchange.

JEFFERSON M. LEVY, the "original bull" on Canadian Pacific, last week moved into a new suite of offices at 27 Pine Street. They are the same offices which were occupied by the Great Northern Railroad before it went into the Northern Securities Company, and Mr. Levy's room is the one which James J. Hill used to occupy when he was in town, and where he is believed to have thought out many of the details of the gigantic merger which was recently dissolved by the courts. Mr. Levy has since been offered an advance of \$2,500 over his lease by another man who wanted the office because of the associations.

VAN EMBURGH & ATTERBURY, one of the most prominent Stock Exchange houses, announced yesterday a change in their firm. S. B. French, who was a special partner, retires, and a new copartnership under the same name was formed by the remaining partners. F. T. Adams & Co. of the Stock Exchange have discontinued partnership. Other changes in Stock Exchange firms include the admission of George A. H. Churchill to C. I. Hudson & Co. and the retirement of W. B. Sanction from the same firm. Mr. Sanction will make his headquarters at Euclid & Keppeler & Co. Douglas Henry has retired from G. M. Carman & Co., and will be with Wilcox & Co. Schuyler has retired from Triggs, Schuyler & Co., and the interest of E. O. Schuyler in the same firm has ceased.

F. WILLIAMS, who was Chairman of the committee which arranged the dinner given on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Chelsea Exchange Bank, originated a novel form of invitation to be sent to the guests. It was in the form of a promissory note and read like this: "One month after date we promise to pay to Mr. — One Dinner on account of the second anniversary of the Chelsea Exchange Bank for value received." The document was dated, numbered, and signed and stamped "due April 22." It was made payable at a prominent uptown Broadway restaurant.

JOSEPH A. BLAIR, a popular member of the Stock Exchange since 1880, has sold his seat to Hubert M. Schott, whose sponsors are W. G. Borland and A. M. Greer. The seat of Thomas H. Curtis, who has not been an active member, is posted for transfer to Morton D. Hutzler, whose sponsors are L. Newborg and W. W. Vaughan. One of the Stock Exchange seats sold last week brought only \$80,000, which is a decrease from the previous high price, which was \$85,000.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, is due home from his foreign tour on Wednesday next, according to one of his friends. Mr. Schwab will bring back with him the secrets of his mission at St. Petersburg, and his friends will be eager to hear how he has fared. Up to his departure from the other side they say that they had received no definite information from the results of his journey, which was the result of his journey, which was the result of his journey.

TOLD 'ROUND the Ticker.

CLARENCE S. DAY, who has sold his seat on the Stock Exchange to Philip O. Mills, was one of the oldest members of the Stock Exchange, having joined in 1868. For twenty years he was a member of the Governing Committee, and he was on the committee which framed the present commission laws. Up to 1887, his firm was Gwynne & Day. On the retirement of Mr. Gwynne, Mr. Day continued business alone under his own name. In 1897-8 the firm became Clarence S. Day & Co., on the admission of his oldest son to partnership. In January, 1903, the firm became Day, Adams & Co., with Clarence S. Day as one of the special partners. He is still associated with the firm in that capacity.

EZRA LINCOLN, head of the Stock Exchange firm of Lincoln, Caswell & Co., left last week on an extended trip through the Southwest where he is investigating certain properties in which he is interested. He reports conditions in good shape, although the cotton crop is behind several weeks on account of the cold spring.

DIRECTIONS TO BROKERS.

Experience of Some Customers Who Gave Peculiarly Restricted Stock Market Orders.

Stories of poor execution of orders are frequently told in both Wall Street and the general tenor of which is that the broker cares nothing for the interest of his customer and handles the orders entrusted to him with a carelessness that often brings serious loss. Perhaps because of the currency given to such stories some customers take it upon themselves to direct their brokers as to the manner in which they are to execute their orders. If the experience of such customers generally is that of a few whose transactions have recently been talked about in the Street it would appear that after all the customers had better leave the broker to use his discretion as to the manner of executing the orders entrusted to him. In Northern Securities recently an order was given to sell the stock at 164, but the broker was specifically enjoined from offering the stock. It declined to do so, and when the stock opened that morning the stock was offered at 164, and several lots were taken on the offer at that price and at 164, although at no time was there a bid of 164 for the stock. The result was that the broker who had the stock to sell at the latter figure, but who was enjoined from offering it, sold none, and almost before the customer could be informed of the course of the stock the price had declined several points, subsequently selling low as 154. In another case a short time ago an order surrounded by similar restrictions was left unexecuted, although a large quantity of the stock sold at the stipulated price. It would appear that the better method for the customer to follow would be to use judgment in the selection of his broker, and then leave the latter to employ the knowledge of the market of which presumably he is possessed.

WAR TAX AT A DISCOUNT.

Sale of Certificate of Stock Bearing \$7.25 in Stamps for \$3.12.

There was sold on the curb last week a hundred-share lot of old White Knob Copper stock at 1-32 of 1 per cent. The certificate delivered by the seller was of the original issue, and as such, having been put out during the time when the Spanish war tax was in effect, bore a \$5 stamp and also a \$2 stamp covering the transfer tax and in addition a 25-cent stamp covering the power of attorney indorsed on the certificate. This was a total of \$7.25 in stamps, and all that the seller realized on the certificate was \$3.12. Thus, in the course of about three years the value of stock had been so completely wiped out that all that was left of it was about half the amount that had been paid in taxes to the Government. Under the circumstances there is something amusing in the fact that the stock was in that class of mining shares specifically stated to be unassessable, but upon which holders are nevertheless requested to contribute toward the rehabilitation of the company.

A RAILWAY TREATISE.

RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES, SUBMITTED TO THE SENATE, MARCH 11, 1905.

If it were suggested that an American should write an exhaustive and authoritative treatise upon the leading railways of England—comparable with if not superior to the best British handbook—it would be esteemed an extravagant and presumptuous idea. Yet that is just what Mr. George Palsb has done for The Statist, a British periodical distinguished for its critical, one of its discussions of American financial affairs. The introduction marshals in orderly array the sources of the true prosperity of the United States and of its railways, and follows with a discussion of individual leading railways and industrials. The book is not a mere compilation of details, and is in no sense a substitute for the indispensable Poor's Manual. It is a more philosophical and reasoned attempt, and is the best antidote to the biases and the blues which can be found. Not that there is anything in it of prophecies about prices or market movements. Quite the contrary. But there may be found here a reasonable basis for the invincible optimism of American capitalists of industry.

FOREIGN COPPER MARKET.

The price of standard copper has again lost ground during the past week, the decline being sufficient to check the demand from consumers for refined material, and the margin between these descriptions has become abnormally wide. All the same, the most favorable accounts are still circulated concerning the American position, and a reasonable view of the situation is that the drooping tendency of standard copper must soon cease. A general selling for the fall and unceasing realizing by hold traders are chiefly responsible for the recent decline in price. The large American producers still command the market, and heavy speculative demands are shortly falling due which cannot be met without there being some response in values, for a good deal of second-hand metal has been taken during the week, and this when demand again becomes active, producers will benefit to a greater degree than later. First-hand holders show no wavering. Invisible supplies, it is said by the larger dealers, are rather smaller now than when the year began, and shipments from America are far to Europe and large to the Far East, where the full extent of absorbing power is still an unknown quantity. It is a reasonable assumption that the recent depression in

Transactions on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of April amounted to 20,371,330 shares of stocks and to \$75,111,800 par value of bonds. In April, 1901, the record month on the Exchange, the sales of stocks amounted to \$1,688,897 shares and of bonds to \$115,575,500. The bank clearings in New York City for the month were respectively \$8,681,000,000 and \$8,636,000,000. These figures are interesting as an indication of the source of the record clearings which have been reported this year and show pretty conclusively that in the three-year interval the gain in activity has been in legitimate business, while speculation has suffered in activity if in nothing else. There can be no doubt of the speculative character of the bulk of the business that was done in stocks in the month of April, 1901, and that the record of clearings established in that month should now be outdone in a month in which speculation in stocks was on a much smaller scale is suggestive of conditions outside of the Stock Exchange which in the long run count for more than the operations of pools in the stock market. Outside of New York City the record of increase in clearings is still more remarkable, having grown from \$3,322,000,000 in April, 1901, to \$3,901,000,000 for the month just past.

STOCK SPECULATIONS

SHARE IN CLEARINGS

Record of Past Four Months Compared with 1901 Figures.

PRESENT ACTIVITY IN TRADE

Market Prices and Transactions Fluctuate More Violently Than Bank Clearings—Some Suggestions as to Values.

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Comparing the clearings and New York Stock Exchange transactions for the first four months of the present year with the corresponding periods for the previous four years, it is seen that the fluctuations in clearings are much less marked than the fluctuations in stock and bond transactions. The following table gives the record in detail:

Jan. 1 to	Stocks.	Bonds.	Clear.
Apr. 30.	(Shares.)	(Par.)	(Clears.)
1905	104,835,331	\$430,000,000	\$47,811,000
1904	40,389,741	219,822,300	\$3,830,000,000
1903	54,297,494	223,000,000	\$3,830,000,000
1902	66,248,494	380,000,100	\$8,089,000,000
1901	129,770,556	446,779,370	\$4,631,000,000

Among other things the table indicates that while the very heavy clearings reported during the first four months of 1901, which until the present year held the record for large clearings, included very heavy speculation in securities, the 1901 volume had not been passed with much less assistance from the stock market. The latter would seem to show that the activity four years ago was really in the nature of a discounting operation, speculation playing more than a normal part in establishing the record for clearings. Since that time, however, the clearings of other sources than the dealings in stock and bonds on the New York Stock Exchange have gone on increasing until now the four months' clearings have risen nearly \$7,000,000,000 above the 1901 record, although this year the trading in securities has been the heaviest since 1901, as compared with 1901 of about 16,000,000 shares of stock and of bonds to the par value of about \$16,000,000.

More instructive still of the excesses of the stock market is the record of prices during the same period. The report charges that during the country, which as clearly as any other one fact, reflect the conditions which actually prevail in trade, shows only a moderate deterioration from 1901 to 1903, the decrease amounting to about 5 per cent. for the four months' period, while the course of the stock market has been such as to remember to need to have more than passing attention called to it. A question which suggests itself is whether or not the stock market will again repeat its performance of

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday or Sunday, if it is on the stock exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS. Table with columns: Company and Period, Dividend, Date of Payment, etc.

RAILROADS. Table with columns: Company, Dividend, Date of Payment, etc.

STOCKS. Table with columns: Company, Dividend, Date of Payment, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES. Table with columns: Company, Dividend, Date of Payment, etc.

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STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, May 6, 1905.

Table with columns: Capital, Profits, Loans, Specie, Legals, Deposits, Circulation, etc.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

(SPECIAL COMPILATION BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.)

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended May 6 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Specie, Legals, Deposits, etc.

Borough of Brooklyn.

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Specie, Legals, Deposits, etc.

JERSEY CITY.

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Specie, Legals, Deposits, etc.

HOBOKEN.

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Specie, Legals, Deposits, etc.

BAYTOWN.

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans, Specie, Legals, Deposits, etc.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Table with columns: Railroad, 1905, 1904, 1903, etc.

LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices in 1905 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred since the date of the last transaction is given.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked, Last Dividend, Range in 1905, Last Sale, etc.

COURT CALENDARS.

Calendar for Monday, May 8.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, May 8.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

Calendar for Monday, May 8.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt.

Calendar for Monday, May 8.

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Calendar for Monday, May 8.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

Receipts for the week ended Saturday, May 6, 1905.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for the week ended Saturday, May 6, 1905.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

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SUMMER RESORTS. LONG ISLAND.

Beaches and Woodlands
QUICKLY REACHED.
Long Island
"Where Cooling Breezes
Blow."

The ideal territory for a Summer Home or an Outing. 250 miles of coast line on ocean, Sound, and bays. Trending east and west, is cooled in Summer by the prevailing south winds from the ocean.

Unexcelled surf and still-water bathing, boating, driving, automobile, and golfing. Long Island, with its unbounded natural advantages, coupled with the many improvements now in course of construction, is without equal as a location for Summer or Permanent Residence—a land of real home life.

"SUMMER HOMES," a booklet giving list of Hotels and Boarding Houses, postage 2 cents. "LONG ISLAND," a handsomely illustrated descriptive book, postage 2 cents. Both free on application or mailed on receipt of postage by HOWARD M. SMITH, Gen'l. Passenger Agent, L. I. R. R., 365 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

THE PARK INN.

ROCKAWAY PARK, L. I.
TERMINAL ROCKAWAY BEACH DIVISION,
L. I. R. R.

WILL OPEN JUNE 15.
Bookings office, 610 Broadway, 20th St. & Broadway
A NEAR-BY HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
CLEAN, A CARBON, Prop.

LONG BEACH HOTEL

NEW YORK'S MOST POPULAR FAMILY RESORT.
Improved railroad accommodations, through
trains, 45 minutes from New York City. Wall
St. annex, three steamboats.
E. DICK, Manager.
N. Y. address, Hotel Sterling, 210 W. 50th St.
ARVERNE BY THE SEA

THE INN

Special rate, \$2.50 per day.
F. Avery, Prop.

THE BLUFFS.

Great Neck, Long Island.
40 minutes ride; direct yacht, golf, swimming,
riding, golf, surrounded by trees; boat landing,
five minutes' walk. For terms address 22
East 31st St., or The Bluffs.

SEA CLIFF HOTEL.

SEA CLIFF, L. I. BOOKETS MAILED.
Edward E. Kelley, Mgr.

SCHILLING'S ATLAS HOTEL.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, SEA SIDE STATION.
Fishes ocean and bay. Now open. Superior
accommodations. Rooms steam heated. Special
rates May and June.

DALE COTTAGES.

ARVERNE, BY THE SEA.
This Popular House is being renovated,
and will open the 15th season May 15;
accommodates 100 guests.
"THE SYLVIA," Ocean and Stratton
Ave., now open. House attractively furnished;
large, airy rooms; broad piazza; near depot and
ocean; cuisine, service, and appointments strictly
first class.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.

NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
Have opened an office at
243 FIFTH AVE., New York City.
FOR THE
HOTEL CHAMBERLIN
AND THE SALE OF
BEALING WATER.
Telephone—2224 Madison Square.

Hotel Chamberlin.

OLD POINT COMFORT
Open all the year. For booklets, etc., address
CRO. P. ADAMS, Mgr., Fort Monmouth, Va.
Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va., are now open
for guests. For particulars and terms, ad-
dress, Eubank & Glover, Warm Springs, Bath
Co., Va.

SUMMER CAMPS.

Camp Putnam, Lake Winnepesaukee
for GIRLS.
New Hampshire, WHITE MOUNTAINS.
Rowing, swimming, gardening, instruction op-
tional. The Misses BLACK, 127 W. 50th St., N.Y.C.

COUNTRY BOARD.

NEW ROCHELLE.—The Portman, 42 Pelham
Park, 15 minutes from New York City, with
bathing, fishing; half hour New York. Trans-
portation excellent. Telephone 564 W.

All indications point to a hot Summer. The
place to send it is on a farm in the Green
Mountains; large, cool rooms; excellent board-
ing. R. F. D. 1, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000,
Ashtad Hall, Montclair, N. J.; country board-
ing wanted; large and airy; perfect table and
service; refined people desired.

COUNTRY BOARD.—Hudson River; charming
view; one hour out; quiet; well kept cottage;
exceptional table; adults; references. Box 95,
Searborough, N.Y.

Hayville Hall, Hasbrouck, Sullivan Co., N. Y.
Opens May 27; modern; beautiful; instruction op-
tional. The Misses BLACK, 127 W. 50th St., N.Y.C.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ADVERTISING CAMPAIGNS
OUTLINED.
Original designs furnished. Booklets written.
Newspapers and Magazine Lists Mailed Free.
ROBERT H. HARRIS, 150 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C.

For sale or exchange—Old established drug
business; corner store, 1830 N. in the center
of a thriving city; 100 people; surrounded by
a population of 10,000. Apply to H. L.
Schwarz, Dover, N. J.

If you have money to invest we have a propo-
sition which we are sure will interest you.
Solely Share Realty Company, 500 5th Ave.,
New York. Phone 257-38th.

Architect will make plans and specifications
for any kind of new building or alterations
reasonable; advice given. Superintendent.
1322 Madison Ave., New York.

College book and stationery business for sale;
city near New York; good chance for live
work. \$3,000 cash. X. Times, Harlem.
Large dry goods store for sale, 3,014-16 North
2d St., Philadelphia.

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW YORK.

TROUT FISHING IN THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

The trout season is now open and continues to August 31st, inclusive. A little book issued by

THE ULSTER & DELAWARE R. R.

giving information as to the trout streams in this locality will be sent free on receipt of two cents postage.

N. A. SIMS,
General Passenger Agent,
KINGSTON, (Rondout Sta.) N. Y.

NEW Fort William Henry HOTEL

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
One of Nature's Most Charming Spots.
Most beautiful resort
in New York State.
OPENS IN JUNE.

Newly
Refitted
Furnished.
Electric lights, elevator
service, and long distance
telephone.

Superior
Orchestra.
Fine golf links, fishing, bathing,
boating, tennis, billiards, etc.

For particulars address
WILLIAM P. CHASE,
New York office, 1123 B'way, Room 210.

Royal Victoria HOTEL,

LARCHMONT ON SOUND.
NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA IS A HANDSOME-
LY FURNISHED, HIGH-CLASS MODERN
HOTEL, SITUATED DIRECTLY ON THE
WATER, ELEVATOR, SWIMMING
BATHS, ETC.; HAS ACCOMMODATIONS
FOR 100 GUESTS. THE HOTEL IS
AND FISHING, 40 MINUTES FROM GRAND
CENTRAL DEPOT. WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE
BOOKLET. TELEPHONE 103.

M. C. WILCOX, Prop.

KIAMSHA INN,

SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.
A positively high-class hotel. CAPACITY
catering to refined people.
Three and one-half hours from New York
to an altitude of 1,500 feet.
GOLF LINKS AND TENNIS COURTS.
BOWLING, BOATING, PLEASANT
DRIVES AND WALKS.
AN ORCHESTRA OF SURPASSING
EXCELLENCE.

THE LAURELS

A modern hotel, under
management as THE INN.
"A Booklet of either of the above
houses sent on application to
P. A. SHARP, Proprietor, Kiamsha, N.Y.

Hotel Locust, 137 West 47th St.

THE STEVENS HOUSE

ADIRONDACKS
OPENS
MAY 15TH.

Some Very Desirable Camps
and Cottages for Rent.
GEORGE A. WYCKEN,
Sole Proprietor,
LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

HOTEL FERNCLIFF

GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.
Open for inspection and guests; delightfully
located, altitude 1,000 feet, miles from
R. R.; climate and scenery equal to the Adirondacks;
boating, bathing, fishing, and
driving; excellent cuisine and service; gas,
baths, and all modern improvements;
special rates for Decoration Day,
holidays.

E. J. WHITESIDE, 31 Wooster St.

THE SAGAMORE

ON LONG LAKE, ADIRONDACKS.
Charming location, situated in the heart of
the Green Mountains. Perfectly equipped; private
bath; single rooms; cottages to let.
BASS AND FISHING. Golf.
Illustrated booklet on application.
Call or address J. H. REARDON,
156 5th Ave., Room 115; Tel. 804 Gramercy.

THE ADIRONDACKS.

ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.
A most delightful lake and mountain resort.
Open for the season. Golf, fishing, bathing,
rowing, boating, tennis, and dancing. Super-
ior meals. Post, telegraph, telephone offices
in hotel. Bookings and general management,
Amersand, N. Y. N. Y. Office, 289 Fourth Ave.

MANHANSEI HOUSE.

MANHANSEI MANOR, Shelter Island, N. Y.,
and COTTAGES, will open June 22. Beau-
tiful scenery; drives, golf, fishing, boating,
air, 18-hole golf links, yachting, fishing, bat-
ing. For Booklet and information address
ROBERT MURRAY, Manager,
23 Union Square, NEW YORK, Room 3.

PURLING, N. Y.

Evergreen Glens Hotel and Cottage will open
for the season with
THE ANNUAL DECORATION
DAY EXCURSION.

Special information later.
J. E. GREENE, Prop.

THE REMEXRE CHURCHILL HALL

IN THE
CATSKILLS
Now booking at 3 Park Lane, New York City.
45th Ave. E. GRIFFITH, Mgr.

THE PROSPECT HOUSE.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, N. Y.
Will open for the season June 15. June
HIGH CLASS FAMILY RESORT.
R. H. HANOVER, 2nd, Fifteenth St., N. Y.

MILLBROOK INN,

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
FELIX FIEBER, Manager.
Long Distance Telephone, 15 MYRING.

Fisher's Island, N. Y.

MANHATTAN HOUSE AND
COTTAGES.
Eleven cottages equipped for housekeep-
ing, with all modern conveniences, and
hotel. For illustrated circular address A. T.
HALL, Manager.

WAWBEEK

HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
UPPER SARANAC LAKE
ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS
Golf, Tennis, Hunting, Fishing, Music.
J. BEN HART, Wawbeek, N. Y.

THE CHESTNUTS

SUMMER HOMES

IN THE MOUNTAINS

Of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the
New York, Ontario & Western Ry.

If you are seeking a SUMMER HOME for
your family in a region of absolute

HEALTH AT MODERATE COST,
2,000 ft. above the sea, with

Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk, No Malaria, Mos-
quitos and within Three Hours' Ride from New York.

A Country Heartily Recommended
by Physicians,

Then send 7 cents for postage to the undersigned or call and get free at offices below the SUPERBLY IL-
LUSTRATED BOOK "SUMMER HOMES," of 135 pages. It gives a list of over 1,000 Hotels, Farms and
Boarding Houses, with their locations, rates of board, facilities, attractions, &c. Vacation Bureau at 433
Broadway, N. Y.

IN NEW YORK (141, 165, 425, 1354, 1789 Broadway; 3 Park
Place; 287 4th Ave.; 245 Columbus Ave.; 2798
3d Ave.; 273 West 125th St.; 182 5th Ave.;
ticket offices Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.)
IN BROOKLYN (342 Fulton St.; 860 Fulton St.; 390 Broadway;
Eagle Office.)

On May 27th, 28th and 29th. Excursion tickets
at reduced rates will be sold at 423 Broadway,
1354 Broadway and Ferry offices, giving an opportunity
of personally selecting a Summer home and
also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful
region. Tickets good returning May 31st.

J. C. ANDERSON, Traffic Manager, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

THE ERIE COUNTRY

Half Rates FOR Summer Home Seekers
ON SATURDAY, MAY 27TH, SUNDAY, MAY 28TH,
AND MONDAY, MAY 29TH.

The Erie Railroad and N. Y., S. & W. R. R.
will sell excursion tickets to points in the mountains of Orange, Sullivan and
Delaware Counties, N. Y., and Pike, Wayne, and Monroe Counties, Pa.

AT THE FARE ONE WAY.
Tickets will be good to return until Wednesday, May 31st.

These tickets will be on sale at Erie Ticket offices 389, 1152, 271, 261, 95 Broadway,
21 Cort St., 8 Union Sq., 273 West 125th St., 182 5th Ave., 423 Broadway, and
Ferry, New York, 233 and 390 Fulton St., and 390 Broadway, Brooklyn, 122 Elver St.,
Hoboken, Jersey City, Newark, and Paterson Stations.

"Rural Summer Homes," (postage 2 cents) "Fishing on the Picturesque
Erie," (postage 4 cents). Beautifully illustrated books free on application to ticket
agents, or by sending stamps for postage to
R. H. WALLACE, General Passenger Agent, New York.

NEW JERSEY Atlantic City.

JEFFERSON, N. H.,
IN THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS.
SEASON JUNE TO OCTOBER.
Family Cottages a Special Feature.
Superb Golf Links and Other Attractive
Out-of-Door Sports.

Information and booklet, address until
June 1, Mr. J. Murphy, Manager, Laurel House,
Lakewood, N. J.

THE MATHESON, NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.

S. W. MATHESON
AND
E. I. MATHESON,
OWNERS AND MANAGERS,
will open for season of 1905
ON OR ABOUT JUNE 25.
N. Y. Offices after May 10, 1, 655 Broadway.

THE ROYAL PALACE HOTEL

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Under new management. Complete with
every equipment. Booklet on request.
CHAS. E. PRESTON, Proprietor and Prop.
LYMAN J. WATROUS, Manager.

THE ALBEMARLE.

Virginia Ave. & Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
Rooms en suite with private bath, includ-
ing hot and cold sea water. Delightful view
of the ocean. Reduced Spring rates. New York
Rates \$2.50 per day; \$10 weekly. Capacity 700.
Write for 1905 rates to
A. M. MITCHELL & CO.

HOTEL GLADSTONE

Directly on the Beach.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Sunny rooms, with bath, en suite; salt water
to all baths. Reduced Spring rates. New York
Rates \$2.50 per day; \$10 weekly. Capacity 700.
Write for 1905 rates to
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HOTEL TRAYMORE.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all year. Direct from the front. Ban-
queting water in bedrooms. Hot and cold salt
and fresh water in every room. Long, airy
rooms. Telephone 1000. J. C. COLLINS.

THE ST. CHARLES.

Most select location on the Ocean front. With
an established reputation for exclusiveness and
high-class patronage. Hot and cold salt
and fresh water in every room. Long, airy
rooms. Telephone 1000. J. C. COLLINS.

SEASIDE HOUSE

Atlantic City, N. J.
Best location on the Ocean front.
F. P. COOK & SON.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
STONE, IRON AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION.
Claims pre-eminence for its location, con-
struction, and service. Long, airy rooms.
patronage. Capacity 600. Music all year. Golf
links. J. C. COLLINS.

IT COSTS MONEY

to conduct a hotel on the liberal lines we
choose, but we are getting the business and
our prices are moderate. Bath, elevator,
running water in all rooms. Long, airy
rooms. Telephone 1000. J. C. COLLINS.

HOTEL ST. CLARE.

Pennsylvania Ave., near ocean, Atlantic City.
New throughout; suites with bath; phones in
rooms. Special Spring rates.
O. C. MILLER,
Formerly of Seabright.

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Open all year. American and European plan.
Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with
rooms. Special Spring rates. Orchestra. C.
R. MYERS.

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Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
Open all year. American and European plan.
Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with
rooms. Special Spring rates. Orchestra. C.
R. MYERS.

ELBERON HOTEL

AND COTTAGES.
ELBERON, N. J.
Management of HENRI PRIBOURG, late of
Delmonico's, sole lessee and proprietor.
CAFÉ NIGHON
AND RIFLE ROOM NOW OPEN.
PENNSYLVANIA.
BRIEF HOUSE

SUMMER RESORTS.

IN THE MOUNTAINS

Of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the
New York, Ontario & Western Ry.

If you are seeking a SUMMER HOME for
your family in a region of absolute

HEALTH AT MODERATE COST,
2,000 ft. above the sea, with

Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk, No Malaria, Mos-
quitos and within Three Hours' Ride from New York.

A Country Heartily Recommended
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Virginia Ave. & Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
Rooms en suite with private bath, includ-
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Rates \$2.50 per day; \$10 weekly. Capacity 700.
Write for 1905 rates to
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Open all year. Direct from the front. Ban-
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and fresh water in every room. Long, airy
rooms. Telephone 1000. J. C. COLLINS.

THE ST. CHARLES.

Most select location on the Ocean front. With
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and fresh water in every room. Long, airy
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SEASIDE HOUSE

Atlantic City, N. J.
Best location on the Ocean front.
F. P. COOK & SON.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J

AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r.
will sell at auction

Thursday, May 25, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New York.

8 Choice Parcels.

127 PARK ROW,
near New Chambers St.,
size of lot, 20x30.
253 1/2 WILIAM ST.
near New Chambers St., size of lot, 31.8x63.6.
66-68-70 72 ELM ST.
the three 3, 4, and 5 story brick buildings, size, 100x50 irregular.
223 FRONT ST.
Southwest Corner, size of lot, 22.05x38.62x12.87.
West Side Marginal St.,
from
South Side East 95th St.,
to
North Side East 94th St.,
size of lot, 180.0x200.0 irregular.
Northeast Corner
First Ave. and 196th St.,
being
West Side Marginal St.,
size of lot, 100.11 on avenue x109 on street.
2212 to 2224 Third Ave.
and
192 to 198 East 121st St.,
being
Southwest Corner,
size of lot, 125.2x100.
171 EAST 12TH ST.
choice lot, 25x100.11.
NORTHWEST CORNER
12TH AV. & 131ST ST.,
size of lot, 67.7x108.1 irregular.

Book maps and further particulars at the Comptroller's Office, 7 Pine St. Also all particulars in the City Record.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r
will sell at auction
Wednesday, May 10, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.

PARTITION SALE

106 CHOICE LOTS

SITUATE
North Side 134th Street,
400 FEET WEST OF BROADWAY.
Size of lot 50x30.11.
South Side 135th St.,
100 FEET WEST OF BROADWAY.
Size of lot 50x30.11.
S. W. Corner Broadway and 140th St.
Size of lot 50x100.
North Side 160th St.,
Fort Washington Av. to Haven Av.
Size of lot 32x220.
N. W. Corner 114th St. & 180th St.
Size of lot 114x100.
East Side Amsterdam Av.,
100th to 108th STREET.
Size of lot 50x100.
West Side Ft. George Av.,
running through to and connecting with
East Side St. Nicholas Av.
(OPPOSITE CASINO).
Choice plot of 300 lots with a frontage on St. Nicholas Av. at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

22 CHOICE LOTS,

West Side Broadway,
BETWEEN 131ST ST. AND 132ND ST.
Size of lot 50x30.11.
South Side 132nd St.,
100 FEET WEST OF BROADWAY.
Size of lot 50x30.11.
East Side Hamilton Terrace,
470.00 FEET NORTH OF 141ST ST.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.
SAME DAY.

7 CHOICE LOTS,

South Side W. 188th St.,
100 feet west of Amsterdam Av.
Size of lot 50x30.11.
80% may remain on mortgage for one year at 5%.
Maps, etc., at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.
SAME DAY.

9 Choice Lots,

ENTIRE FRONT
East Side Wadsworth Av.
between 174th and 175th Sts.
Size of lot 135.3x100.
Corner
East Side Broadway, 174th St
and **Wadsworth Av.**
Size of plot 23.17x7.9x66.8.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r,
will sell at auction,
Tuesday, May 9, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
Estate of JOHN R. BARNES, Deceased.
By order of
EDWARD M. SHEPARD,
Trustee.

128 West 97th St.

the three-story, basement and cellar brick and stone dwelling, with two-story extension, hardwood trim, size of lot 100x100.11.
70 PER CENT may remain on mortgage for one or three years at 5% or 10 PER CENT at 4 per cent.
By order of **JOHN R. BARNES, Attorneys for Trustee, 26 Liberty St.**
Maps, etc., with attorneys, at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r,
will sell at auction,
Wednesday, May 10, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.

CHOICE PLOT,

East Side Wadsworth Av.,
about 25 feet south of 176th St.
Choice plot, size of plot 43.51x100.36x100.4.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
will sell at auction,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.

EXECUTORS' SALE,

Estate of John Duer, Deceased.
By order of M. T. Duer, Alexander Duer, and Pennington Whitehead, executors.
1st S. de St. Nicholas Av.,
about 95 feet south of 162d St.
Choice plots, 63.4 on St. Nicholas Av. x112.3%
Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r
will sell at auction
Wednesday, May 10, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.

7 CHOICE LOTS

Southeast Corner
Wadsworth Av. & 174th St.
4 choice lots, 23x100 each, no rock.
Southeast Corner
St. Nicholas Av. & 173d St.
Three choice lots with a 3-story brick and stone dwelling, size of each 25x100. No rock.
Maps, etc., at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r
will sell at auction
Tuesday, May 23d,
at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.

18 West 21st St.,

AT AUCTION.

ABSOLUTE SALE.
R. E. SIMON, Auctioneer.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers,
Will Sell at Public Auction

At Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y.,
TUESDAY, MAY 23d, 1905,
At 12 o'clock, Noon,

Bathgate Beck Property,

300 BRONX LOTS,

ON
Southern Boulevard
Hoe and Vyse Sts.
Charlotte Sts.
East 170, 172, 173 Sts.

TERMS:
70% Mortgage at 4%. Title Policy Free.
Savings Bank books accepted in Lieu of Cash.

For Books, Maps, Etc., Apply to
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers.

BRONX OFFICE:
Corner of Westchester and Longwood Avenues.

MAIN OFFICE:
158 Broadway, New York, or on Property.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r
will sell at auction
Thursday, May 25, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.

PARTITION SALE

By order of Charles Thaddeus Terry, Esq., Referee.

481 EIGHTH AV.,

Being Northwest Corner,
The four-story brick buildings, with store, size of lot 24x100.
Messrs. Wallingford, 100 Broadway, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 100 Broadway.
Maps, etc., with attorney or at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.

314 Tenth Av.

Northeast Cor. 28th St.
The three-story brick hotel, leased to one tenant who pays water tax and interest on the premises. Situated opposite the NEW CHURCH PARK, size of lot 25x75. Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
will sell at auction
Monday, May 22, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.

57 Choice Lots.

23d Ward.
Borough of the BRONX.
Southern Boulevard
Tiffany St. & Whitlock Av.
and
Timpon Place,
NEAR AVENUE ST. JOHN.
EIGHTY PER CENT of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for one or three years at 5% or 10% per cent.
TITLES GUARANTEED by the Lawyers' title insurance company. Situated opposite the NEW CHURCH PARK, size of lot 25x75. Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

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EXECUTORS' SALE

Estate of John Duer, Dec'd,
34, 36, 38 & 52 W. 91st St.,
the four-story, high-stoop, brownstone front brick dwellings, with extension; size of lots 18x100.5 each; 10 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years at 5% or 10% per cent.
By order of **DUBER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD,**
Attorneys for estate, 50 Wall St.
Messrs. DUBER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD, Attorneys for estate, 50 Wall St.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

SAME DAY.

241 EAST 22D ST.,

the five-story brick double tenement, with store, size of lot 18x74.1.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

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300 BRONX LOTS,

ON
Southern Boulevard
Hoe and Vyse Sts.
Charlotte Sts.
East 170, 172, 173 Sts.

TERMS:
70% Mortgage at 4%. Title Policy Free.
Savings Bank books accepted in Lieu of Cash.

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Being Northwest Corner,
The four-story brick buildings, with store, size of lot 24x100.
Messrs. Wallingford, 100 Broadway, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 100 Broadway.
Maps, etc., with attorney or at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

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314 Tenth Av.

Northeast Cor. 28th St.
The three-story brick hotel, leased to one tenant who pays water tax and interest on the premises. Situated opposite the NEW CHURCH PARK, size of lot 25x75. Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

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SAME DAY.

Our Famous Eye Book has put 2,000 Eye-
examining business, sitting glasses. 50 to
the book. One with today. Jackson
City, Ind. 1911. 1911. 1911.

Schiller, Most Beloved of German Poets

His Life Story, So Full of Romance, Recalled by the Celebration of the Hundredth Anniversary of His Death.

MAY 1905



Walter-- (beneath the lime tree) Come father shoot! I'm not afraid!
Tell It must be!
(collects himself and levels the bow.)

-William Tell. Act III; Scene III.

Childhood, Youth, and Manhood of the Author of "William Tell"--What He Owed to the Duke of Württemberg--Sensation Aroused by "The Robbers"--His Interesting Love Affairs--His Meeting and Association with Goethe.

THE son of a baker's daughter and a military barber-surgeon, (who came in time to be a Captain in the army of Württemberg's army.) Johann Christoph Friedrich Schiller was born Nov. 10, 1759, at Marbach in Swabia. A hundred years ago--less than two days--he died at Weimar, in his forty-sixth year, and was borne at dead of night upon the shoulders of his friends to a vault in the Churchyard of St. James. In 1826 the remains were exhumed and, after the skull had rested for a time upon the Court Library table, placed in an oak coffin in the ducal mausoleum of Karl August of Weimar. There they rest now, hard by all that is mortal of Goethe and the Duke who was the patron of both--Germany's two great poets and her prince of poets.

The hundredth anniversary of Schiller's birth was nobly celebrated in 1859; the centenary of his death is being variously commemorated during the current year.

"He well deserves," says Calvin Thomas in his admirable biography, where English-speaking folk who are not students may find all that they need know about Schiller, the man, "the name of a national poet; indeed, it would be hard to find a modern man who deserves it better. Critics there have always been to find fault with this and that, yet he remains after a century the most truly popular of German poets, not the most admired by the literary class, or by the outside world, but the most beloved in his own country."

him out, he ran home very fast, and, going with tears to his mother, switch in hand, begged her, as having the tender touch, to bestow before his father got home the whipping that was coming to him.

Other boys who never grew to be great poets have done the like. When Fritz was seven years old his father moved to Ludwigsburg, and nine years later the old Captain took charge of the Duke of Württemberg's forests at Castle Solitude. This Duke was the elegant son-in-law Karl Eugen, and Castle Solitude only one of his many fantastic extravaganzas. Karl Eugen (who had come into his dukedom at the age of sixteen years) had misbehaved himself scandalously, driven the beautiful Princess, his wife, away from his palace, and entertained riotously in her stead many lively and rapacious ladies-in-waiting; he crimped his loyal subjects (as we have seen) into a brilliant and unnecessary army, and hiring this army to the King of France, spent the proceeds upon his pleasures. Finally, the people of his capital, Stuttgart, displeased with him, had moved his Court to Ludwigsburg. There he was spending vast sums upon his castle and park and the festivities which made both gay and of no good repute with prudent persons and moralists. "Fatherland!" said his serene Highness, when it was represented to him that the country was suffering from his courses. "Fatherland! Bahl! I am the fatherland!"

It was here that little Fritz did some further growing up, and here that he saw the performances at the Duke's theatre, which were apt to be French and Italian. Of course he played theatre as he had formerly played church. All boys do. He went to a convent school and learned his lessons well enough--wrote school verses also. In his fourteenth year he wrote a "Hymn to the Sun." However, Duke Karl Eugen about this time, having tired himself out with the livelier amusements, took a fancy to a lady less gay than usual, and at the same time fell upon the educational fad.



Amelia-- If you love me you will not refuse me one little request.
Fritz-- None! None! If you ask no more than my life
Amelia-- O, if that is the case! then..... hate me!
The Robbers: Act I, Scene III.

In the first half of the nineteenth century savage passions raked copious and waged a long, foolish, and furious battle as to whether Schiller or Goethe was the greater. The echoes of the conflict linger still, and all the world knows what Goethe himself in 1825 said of the matter. "These twenty years," said he, "the public has been contending as to which is the greater, Schiller or I. They ought to be glad that they have a brace of such fellows to quarrel about."

But these are not really important matters--matters of criticism never are.

The child, Fritz Schiller, grew up first at Lorch, a village thirty miles east of Stuttgart, his father being then a recruiting officer, whose invidious business it was to "crimp" men for the mercenary army which the Duke of Württemberg gathered and hired out abroad after the fashion of those maligned Hessians whom King George about the same time bought from their Prince to fight Gen. Washington and the patriot fathers. They say Captain Schiller was a kindly soul, who made "crimping" as pleasant to his "crimps" as might be, which is not saying much, perhaps. He was, at all events, a pious man at home, and very punctilious about religious observances--a new lot of which he invented for his own family use. The boy loved best his mother, who was good and sentimental after the old approved German fashion for women--the fashion the Kaiser still wears upon his countrywomen. The Schiller family was always poor enough. Fritz had an older brother, Christian, who was a Greek and dutifully wrote poems to Franziska. He still for a season wanted to be a divinity student, but divinity might not be learned at Karlsruhe. In 1776 the Duke removed his school to Stuttgart and added a medical department.

He set up a school called a military academy at his Castle of Solitude, of course he played theatre as he had formerly played church. All boys do. He went to a convent school and learned his lessons well enough--wrote school verses also. In his fourteenth year he wrote a "Hymn to the Sun." However, Duke Karl Eugen about this time, having tired himself out with the livelier amusements, took a fancy to a lady less gay than usual, and at the same time fell upon the educational fad.

They relate that young Schiller was something of a mimic and the fame of the accomplishment reached Karl Eugen's ears. Wherefore, that ruler, strolling by once with his beloved Franziska upon his arm, commanded the boy to give upon the spot an imitation of his high serene self.

Schiller, they say, held back at first, then took the Duke's walking stick from his hand, looked him over, and asked the questions--much such questions as the Duke commonly put to the boys. When the high serene answers didn't suit, "Oh," says Schiller, "you are an ass," and he laid hold of Franziska's arm and stalked airily away from his astonished sovereign. However, the Duke behaved very well indeed for a Duke. "Come now," he said, "leave Franziska (he called the lady) to me."

Schiller was not often given to such pranks as this, but he was much of a young radical at heart in those days. He was even then writing his famous "Robbers," but he remained in the school (much against his will) till 1780. In 1781, finding no publisher for his manuscript, he printed "The Robbers" himself with borrowed money. This was the play of which a certain German Prince declared: "If I had been God and about to create the world, and I had foreseen that Schiller would write 'The Robbers' in his youth, I should have created the world first."

rolled, though he, with certain companions, spent much time upon literary matters. In 1777 he published a poem called "The Conqueror," in which, to use Calvin Thomas's own words, the "lurid images and wild syntax fairly pack the German language." There were orations, too, in fulsome praise of the Duke--but that was merely the fashion of the time in regard of princes.

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(though Schiller in the beginning professed it was not for the boards) got very soon upon the stage and grew at once famous and infamous. Editions multiplied (by piracy and otherwise) and there rose a howl like that which "Raffles," the gentleman burglar, raised in New York the other day--only much louder. Newspapers printed stories of many good German schoolboys inspired by this peripatetic drama to become bandits and thieves. One young gentleman was actually hanged for highway robbery at Straßburg, and he at least put the blame of his crime upon his books. In Leipzig burglar and petty larceny grew so rampant that the city forbade the further performances of "The Robbers." As for the French Republicans, those enthusiasts took Schiller's first play as a revolutionary document of great mark, and, in due time, when they were on the top of the heap, made Schiller (by a diploma to that effect) an honorary citizen of the French Republic along with Washington, Kosciuszko, Klopstock, and Anacharsis Cloots. To be sure, Schiller's name appeared in the diploma as M. Gilla. This, however, did not happen till 1792, which, by the way, was the date of the first translation of "The Robbers" into English.



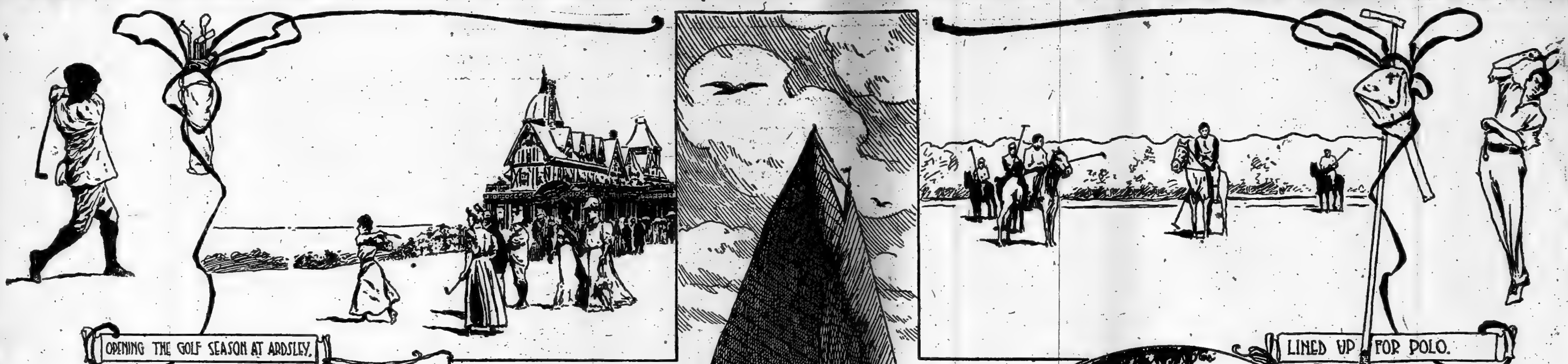
See the silvery bubbles spring!
Goo! the mass is melting now!
Let the sails we duly bring
Purge the flood and speed the flow.
The Lay of The Bell.

ered) to write no more "comedies." It was soon after this that Schiller did "desert"--ran away from Karl Eugen and Württemberg for good, sheltering at first at Mannheim, (where he got little comfort, the Mannheimers fearing the Duke), and then in the house of the Widow von Wolzogen, in the little village of Bauerbach, near Meiningen.

If, as has appeared, many good people looked upon the author of "The Robbers" as a red revolutionist, an iconoclast, a dangerous enemy of the established order, a literary firebrand, he had even something in common with the contemporary arch-iconoclast Bernard Shaw. He wrote criticisms generally to some one else than the subject of his affection. Calvin Thomas says that the poet was really in love with not little Lotte, but "the ideal."

His publisher's daughter, Margarete Schwan, a lively young woman, was following flutters in his heart as of dove-like coolings also there were, but he owed Frau von Wolzogen a debt of gratitude. Therefore he proposed in June for the hand of her daughter Lotte, and put off till later his offer for Margarete. Visiting Frankfurt, he met there a handsome lady poet, married already, but soon upon the stage for the enjoyment of a monotonous state. "In the very first hours," writes Schiller of this lady, "my soul understood each other." The young came of any of these affairs. Instead the poet began to seek the hand of the Baroness von Kalb, whose name had been blighted and her marriage lost. To her, also, he wrote.

Reawakening of Country Club Life Around New York.



Past Few Years Have Witnessed a Remarkable Increase in the Number of Country Clubs—Growing Popularity of Golf Has Done Much to Bring City Folk Closer to Nature.

MAY 1 has lost its characteristic flavor as moving day in the city, but it has gained something infinitely better, in that it marks the opening of country life and country club sports. True, it is hard to set an exact time for this annual return to the enjoyments of nature, for old conditions have been so radically reversed that the question to-day is not so much that of going to the country as of coming to the city for a brief winter's stay.

People leave town earlier than they used to and stay later. That attractive combination of cottage and club life established so successfully at Tuxedo and Westchester may now be seen in scores of localities, within easy reaching distance by rail, automobile or trolley, from New York. The methods may be slightly different, but the results are practically the same, an enlargement of social, sporting and recreative life.

But notwithstanding the fact that many out of town clubs now keep open house all the year round and that hundreds of former city residents remain loyal to nature winter and summer, the month of May is really the opening of energetic country club life. Squash, racquets and indoor tennis, that have contributed to the enjoyment of the Tuxedo, Lakewood, Ardley, Baltusrol, and other suburban club colonies, give way to the greater freedom of lawn tennis, the vigorous swinging of golf clubs over verdant greens, automobile touring over roads free from snow and vexatious mud holes, while those who go in for hunting and the more expensive luxuries of polo and road coaching prepare for a vigorous campaign.

Country life has been almost revolutionized within the last ten years. Where once one club was found there are now ten or twenty. Golf, of course, has given a wonderful impetus to the development of country club activity, and while the tournament fever is not so much in evidence as in the early days of the game, there are probably more persons playing to-day than ever before in America. Club committees of all kinds have been busy within the last two or three weeks arranging schedules of events for the year. They present a bewildering variety, for to so great an extent has the country club idea grown that it is possible to find every popular sport flourishing within the

immediate vicinity of New York. In fact, if anything worth playing has been omitted, all that is necessary to secure its adoption by any of the big clubs is for a party of half a dozen advocates to get together and demand that it be added to the club's attractions. In this way the old-fashioned game of bowls has been established on the lawns of several country clubs. Archery also has gained favor in certain quarters, but at present this is more of a country home attraction than a club feature.

The growing delights of automobilism, the grand sport of polo, the royal and ancient game of golf, lawn tennis, boating, yachting, in which must be included motor boating, all leap into active existence in May. From the present date until May 30, owing to the holiday features, there for many sports the great opening day of the year, the varied interests of country club activity will multiply rapidly.

Polo has already begun at Van Cortlandt Park, where the members of Squadron A practice, and on May 20 the first match game will be played. Some of the best clubs in the United States have journeyed to Van Cortlandt to meet the military troopers, and it is a great credit to the excellence of this public field that the Polo Association chose it for the National championship meeting at Fall. Polo is a more expensive sport than many of the other amusements that the man of modest means may enjoy at his favorite club in New Jersey or Long Island. Nevertheless there have never been so many young polo players as within the last two or three years. In the vicinity of New York there are eleven flourishing polo clubs. Westchester, Meadow Brook, and Rockaway were among the pioneers, and the recent additions are Great Neck, Rumson, Somerset at Bernardsville, Lakewood, Whippany River at Morristown, Staten Island, and the Squadron A team, while Essex County, one of the original clubs, is about to revive the game on its old field. Tuxedo was once a great polo centre, but the game has languished there, and tennis, golf, fishing, and winter amusements supply the chief sporting attractions for the Tuxedo colony.

The natural facilities of Long Island for open-air amusements have made it the popular pleasure and sporting resort for years. New Jersey, however, within re-

cent years has been pushing that long sandy stretch of land hard for leading suburban honors. In the upper part of the city, on the edge of Westchester County and just over the border line, there has also been a great awakening of country life. Every little bay and harbor on the north shore of the Sound as far as New Haven possesses its yacht club, while counterparts are to be found in all the bays on the north shore of Long Island. The Long Island Yacht Racing Association has brought most of these clubs into a single organization, which has fostered the sport of inter-club racing, and encouraged the building of one-design boats that have really been the life of many of the smaller clubs.

And now the pleasures of motor boating are being added. Those who do not care for the lightly built and expensive racing boats may be found cruising from bay to bay and from club to club in the less costly but infinitely more comfortable motor boats of moderate horse power. Just as golf opened up the means of healthful open-air exercise at a moderate price for thousands of office workers, so has motor boating furnished the opportunity of indulging in a mild form of yachting at a cost that will never cause the owner of his leather cushioned, four horse power boat to be dubbed as a playboy. It is safe to say that the athletic girl of to-day owes most of her prestige to golf. With the exception of women's tennis tournaments and the occasional sight of a woman riding to hounds over the Hempstead plains, the fair sex a few years ago had little opportunity of participating in healthful sports. To-day the mixed foursome in golf vies in popularity with the mixed doubles in tennis. Women's teams visit neighboring clubs, playing team contests, and not content with this, the fair golfers of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston compete every year in a series of inter-city matches for a valuable silver cup presented by Clement A. Griscom of Philadelphia.

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Some Musings of the Gentle Cynic

Many a man hitches his wagon to a star, only to discover that it is a sky-rocket.

What's the use of keeping on the right side of a man who carries his money in his left-hand pocket?

Beauty is only skin deep, which is why a pretty woman is generally so shallow.

The trouble with a dead sure thing is that it is generally more dead than sure.

Genius is often forced to borrow from common sense.

It's a waste of breath to tell other people not to waste theirs.

No news is good news, except to a woman.

Truth generally comes in the form of something we don't want to believe.

Even the wise saws no longer seem to cut much ice.

All the world loves a lover. It is just as true as that misery loves company.

Just because a rolling stone gathers no moss is no reason why a man should become a fossil.

Twice armed is he that hath his quarrel after dinner.

If all prayers were answered a lot of people would quit work.

It's natural to run chances. If a rose had no thorns we wouldn't want to pluck it.

Don't try to be whole-souled in a half-hearted sort of way.

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The number of golf clubs within the vicinity of New York easily surpasses that of all other clubs devoted to particular objects. Indeed, a golf course has become so much of a necessity that it is difficult to find a club that does not possess one, even though containing no more than nine holes. Again, many golf clubs have gradually expanded into complete country clubs. Some of the most notable examples of this sort are the Ardley Club, the Country Club of Lakewood, the Nassau Country Club, the Morris County Country Club, Baltusrol, and Knollwood.

The Ardley Club is now one of the show places along the Hudson River. It was started by many of the wealthy residents of Tarrytown, Irvington, Dobbs Ferry, and Hastings. It has been for several years the terminus of the Pioneer road coach during its runs from the Holland House. One of the famous old residences near the club, Ardley Towers, has been rented for the coaching season by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt. The roads in the vicinity invite driving and automobilism, while the private yacht quarters accommodate during the summer many palatial steam and sailing yachts. The golf course has few

rivals in the country, while tennis is always popular. The Ardley golf women have been among the most energetic in the metropolitan district. The women's championship has been held there, and Ardley was also the scene of the first intercollegiate golf championship. The natural beauty of Ardley adds a peculiar charm to the place, and, as a club that upholds the best traditions of a social and sporting country club, Ardley ranks among the leaders.

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Booth Tarkington and the Indiana Literary Bacillus



Blames Lew Wallace and James Whitcomb Riley for the Epidemic in Hoosierdom -- How "Monsieur Beaucaire" Was Written Around a Picture--A Good Story About the Family Coachman.

STRANGE as it may sound to the cultivated ears of Boston, according to vital statistics the State of Indiana has produced more literatures than any other State in the Union. This suggests a scientific process of literary propagation, but there is no precedent of heredity showing a domestic system that could guarantee a direct and successive parentage of literature.

People who write just happen to do so, and in Indiana parents seemed to have been more neglectful of pre-natal insight than in some other States. Hence an unusual number of Indiana children, who grew up with an indefinite carelessness that left them exposed in their maturity to a contagion of literature.

This kind of reasoning was not entirely conclusive, although the statistics that showed it were the work of an Indiana novelist, Booth Tarkington.

"Mr. Tarkington," I said ponderously, "why has the State of Indiana cornered the literary bacilli of the United States?" "I think it was all on account of those two fellows, Wallace and Riley," said Tarkington, with some hesitation, for he realized that the charge against his native State was a serious one.

"You see, I don't believe that this thing was done openly," he continued, haltingly. "Writing books is not the sort of thing the folks in Indiana do audaciously."

There was distinct humility in his tone and manner, and almost an appeal for sympathy in what he next said.

"I am sure it was the fault of those chaps, Wallace and Riley. We saw them writing pieces they got money for, and a lot of us felt we could do the same thing. It looked easy, and a lot of us tried; but if our intentions were not wholly worthy there were certain heroic conditions in our literary efforts. Herkule of the deep-rooted, inexorable prejudice against a young man who announces his intention to write for a living. His friends grin at him as if he had decided to build an airship. What man ever frankly confided his decision to write a novel to people who knew him well without losing his personal dignity and their affectionate

esteem? Then, again, look at the blight a young man puts on his public standing if he decides to write a book. If he is a lawyer his career as a jury pleader is at an end, for the opposing counsel has only to say suavely to the jury: 'Gentlemen, my opponent is a poet—he has written a book, and that jury would never believe him again under oath. Even to-day it takes a crowd that is gathered together in secret under the bond of a treasured password to treat a live poet with a half-way decent respect, and as to the novelist, a lot of people don't care anything about him; I have even known of some who were disliked. No, no, do not imagine that Indiana secured her literary supremacy without much shedding of heart's blood, to say nothing of copying ink.'

Stirring as all this was, with much subtle art of pathos worked into it, there were so many brave hearts and loyal hands in Indiana toiling in the cause of literature.

"It is really wonderful how a man overwrites a book of a hundred thousand words," said Tarkington, "isn't it?" "Why does he?" I asked.

"Because he is fond of ease and culture and a life of luxurious idleness, I suppose. Have one of these imported cigarettes?"

We lighted them, leaned back in the velvet elegances of a Riverside Drive studio, and almost forgot Indiana in this atmosphere of literary excellence in New York.

And yet New York had never really had a literary excellence of its own.

"I met a man who was born in New York," said Tarkington, "who said he had just discovered another man also born here, and the two intended to meet soon and hold a reunion of New Yorkers who were actually born in New York."

Even in Indiana they knew that we were only a metropolis after all.

In fact, Indiana had all but literally molded the modern expressiveness of the New Yorker, thanks to George Ade. What man who lived in New York would ever be tripped up by Manhattan cocktails without thinking of the "cold gray dawn of the morning after," and what alumni society will fail to regain its youth in the humor of "The College Widow"?

Booth Tarkington, after those two pioneers, James Whitcomb Riley and the late Gen. Lew Wallace, represented the best literary instincts of Indiana, which means among the best of the American authors.

He had written the "Gentleman from Indiana," and "Monsieur Beaucaire," the latter a little gem, a modern classic. Perhaps that word classic in this case is scarcely practical, the range of vision that it requires being too close, but the polish and style of this story must be admitted, and yet its inception as told by the author was singularly hazardous.

At one time Booth Tarkington thought he would be an illustrator. He was chief cartoonist and head of the art department of a little magazine that failed for lack of a vulgarly it scorned—sufficient capital.

"I had been doing some pictures for the little book, as a matter of friendship more than anything else, and when the magazine failed I still had two or three sketches left over. One of these I picked up one night on my desk. It represented a little man in a peruke, sitting disconsolately at a table, while in front



"Writing books is not the sort of thing Indiana folk do audaciously."

of him stood a big tall man in a uniform.

I concluded was English. The little man looked to me like a Frenchman, and the other one was big enough to be a Duke. So I began to write around the sketch, and the result was 'Monsieur Beaucaire.'

At that time Booth Tarkington had not been to Europe.

Rather a brave thing, wasn't it, to write about Bath, when I had never been there?" he said hesitatingly; "but I got the habit of writing something around sketches when I was trying my luck as an illustrator. It adds to the revenue. For instance, I once sent a sketch to Life, and received a check with an itemized account allowing me \$13 for the picture and \$7 for the text. I calculated that it took me an hour and a half to turn the work out, and figuring my time at this rate per day, I concluded I had a nice little income assured. So I finished up a batch of thirteen sketches with text and sent them to Life. They all came back, and I saw that I had miscalculated."

"Then you turned to writing?" "Well, I went into the Legislature of my own State, and got into a political fight which ended in typhoid fever for me. Our side was opposed to the Governor, and of course he retaliated by vetoing our bills, but still I think he knew the fight was

on. I enjoyed politics. People are so much more interesting than books. I fancy that people live too much in imitation of the figures in fiction and in plays, and not enough in themselves. Bernard Shaw is digging that idea out in his work; he shows us how people think they have emotions, and then discover that they are only imitating the emotions they have read about in books or seen in plays."

"The influence of the novel is harmful," said Tarkington, "isn't it?" "Well, that is rather a big subject," said Tarkington, "wisely remembering an intuitive loyalty to publishers."

"I wonder what influence literature has on the janitor?" he mused, dryly. "Do janitors read?" I asked.

It was very interesting, this idea, for perhaps one might trace the inhumanity of janitors to a coarse and brutal literature, and if so, a new appeal to philanthropy should be made for the establishing of a library of selected books for janitors only.

"They must read the newspapers, and they at least are a series of short stories, a composite mixture of fiction," said Tarkington.

"In that case, supposing the janitors read only sensational newspapers, what becomes of them?"

He grew serious, and a sad pause followed in which "Gamir," a black poodle, by nature a clown, came tumbling in upon us and made us forget the destiny of janitors and the literature that is made for them. He's born funny!" said his master, as he made him jump and stand on his head.

"From Indiana?"

"No, he's a Frenchman. They are always full of mischief."

"Like George Ade and McCutcheon," I said.

"You can't suppress those two. I remember when they were working on a Chicago newspaper together, they used to make trips to their home town, and whenever they came the whole town was agog and excited. They made everybody enjoy life while they were there, and when the time came for them to return to Chicago the town went into a sort of embryo mourning."

McCutcheon's cartoons of "Bird Centre," are well known.

"Bird Centre" was dramatized," I said quietly. "McCotcheon took passage for Japan to escape, seeing the play," said Tarkington, also quietly.

In Indiana literature made men neither too proud nor too serious; for some it was a good job, and that's all.

It was not anything to talk about. Booth Tarkington looks like the college man he is, young, normal, and full of a humor that scarcely veils the finer artistic sympathies and taste for quality that are in him.

His studio was full of artistic mementoes in his career. Pictures of Italian gardens, bronzes chosen for the excellence of their modeling and the power of their life presentment, a Roman basin, chairs of the Norse period, a flavor of Louis Quinze, books, prints, and grinning, wide-mouthed, sneering masks.

"Most of these things have been picked up in Europe," he said. "We lived some time in Rome, and among things we acquired in a strange way but could not bring to America was an Italian dog, an uncleaned thing I bought in the streets, and a family coachman."

The story of this family coachman, as told in his own words, as nearly as I can remember, is as typical of American humor as anything these Indiana writers have conceived.

"This is how it came about that we have a family coachman in Rome who awaits our return, and whose name is Antonio," said Tarkington.

"One day we saw a crowd of Italians gathered around a horse that was lying prostrate in the middle of the street. Four or five men had hold of him by the tail, and amid vociferous yells and shouts were pulling him about, apparently with the intention of urging him to stand up. I saw that the horse was barely alive and sent for a bowl of hot wine and castor oil, which through some remote recollection of veterinary knowledge came to me as a suitable prescription. They brought the dose and tried to pour it into the horse's mouth crosswise. Finally I got the poor beast's head propped up so that the medicine could be swallowed, when the horse gave a loud gasp, rolled its eyes, and stiffened out. I supposed it was dead, and, giving the man a gold piece, sneaked away, with the uneasy conscience of a doctor who had made a false diagnosis."

"When we came back, what was our surprise to be told that the horse was alive and standing there on its four shaky legs, complete except for a short, erect tail, harnessed to the most distasteful and moth-eaten cab in Rome. Was Antonio who smilingly informed us that his horse and his cab were at disposal for the rest of our lives. How could I dodge that cab to ever escape it? It would make a long story, but it was use. One day Antonio was waiting for us outside our door. He would come at the morning, although we never got away early, and wait. It was cold, Antonio was no overcoat, and was shivering. I said to him: 'Antonio, go and buy an overcoat; it will freeze to death.'



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"With chattering teeth he replied gallantly: 'No, no, Signor, I am not cold, while my heart is warm to be the signor's family coachman.' "Whenever we had a hill to climb, we were obliged to get out and walk, because the horse would have died again, we didn't. Once he managed to drag us over a mound, when Antonio looked round and said with a beaming smile: 'Le povero marchio ben si sa che non si muove mai, e noi lo aiutiamo a muoversi.' "Well, no other cabman ever came near us while we were in Rome, and we were doomed to the most disagreeable rig in the town. We left the Italian mangel in Antonio's care, and he wrote to us constantly, as a family coachman should, about the condition of the dog, and incidentally of an item of expense, which involved in an Italian law that requires the constant relicense of dogs there, just sent him another check yesterday about the fifteenth dog license this year."

PENDING

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The Magellanic Cloud and Its Newly Discovered Variable Stars

"Regions of lucid matter taking form, Zones of fire, hazy gleams, Clusters and beds of worlds and swarms Of suns and starry streams."—Tennyson.

AFTER a careful examination of sixteen excellent photographs of the Southern skies taken at Arequipa last autumn, Miss Leavitt of the Harvard College Observatory discovered 348 new stars in the small Magellanic Cloud. This is a remarkable cloudlike object near the Southern Pole, and it is in the constellation Toucan, between the South Pole and the bright star Achernar in Eridanus. The greater cloud usually referred to as Nebula Major is situated in the constellation Dorado, and covers an area of about 42 square degrees, or over 200 times the apparent size of the full moon. The smaller cloud, or Nebula Minor, covers an area of only 10 square degrees, or about fifty times the apparent size of the full moon.

The Magellanic Clouds are so called because they were first observed by Magellan. Situated, as they are, in a region of the sky remarkably destitute of stars, they attract considerable attention and are among the most picturesque objects in the southern heavens. They are somewhat oval in shape, and can be seen with the unaided eye, but in the light of the full moon the small cloud becomes invisible. These clouds are not portions of the Milky Way, nor are they connected with each other. They might be termed celestial islands in the depths of space. Such vacancies recall Sir William Herschel's apt simile, "windows of heaven," through which we gain a glimpse of the hidden depths beyond. Yet despite the

indecaying a boundary. Space appears to us infinite and beyond the grasp of our mental capacity."

Nevertheless, photography has enabled us to learn many interesting facts concerning the heavens, which might otherwise have remained forever unknown. By its means, for instance, we know that the Magellanic Clouds are composed of swarms of stars, clusters, and nebulae of every description. There, indeed, are "regions of lucid matter taking form," thousands of stars glittering in vast beds of glowing gas, the star dust from which scientists believe all the suns and worlds of space were originally made. Many of the stars are grouped in graceful clusters, as though drawn together by the irresistible power of attraction. Elsewhere they are arranged in streams and rows, in delicate tracery of nebulous star-mist clinging around them. Thus they

Glimmer like a swarm of fireflies, tangled in a silver braid.

Each star is a mighty sun like our own, and many probably far surpass him in splendor—fiery orbs aglow with energy and pouring forth each moment supplies of light and heat to families of circling worlds; stars of all orders of brightness, from the leading glories of the firmament to tiny points of light-revealing stars so far distant as to be barely discernible.

How distant some of these nocturnal suns! So distant (says the sage) 'twere not absurd To doubt, if beams set out at Nature's birth, Are yet arrived at this so foreign world, Though yet half so rapid as their flight.

Nor are varieties of color wanting to render the display more beautiful, for not only does one star differ from another, but the same star at different times

there are, the scene presented to the inhabitants of such planets must be one of marvelous splendor. Red, orange, and yellow stars from the most charming contrast to the blue, green, and purple stars near which they are commonly seen. Suns must be always rising and always setting, only the magnificent colors which adorn our skies at sunrise and sunset must be lacking, banished by the excess of splendor. "Imagination fails to conceive," says Sir John Herschel, "the charming contrast and grateful vicissitudes of a red and green day, alternating with light or with darkness, in the planetary systems belonging to these suns."

So accustomed are we to the white light received from our own bright particular star that we suddenly to glow with a green or ruddy hue we would be overcome with amazement.

Most fascinating and mysterious of problems concerning the wonders of the heavens is the detection of variable stars, not only in isolated cases, as that of the 300 stars which show this marked peculiarity, but in certain clusters of stars, which contain an extraordinary proportion of variables. We find among the stars every degree of change, from the so-called new stars, which suddenly blaze forth in glory, while others are gradually growing fainter or fading altogether from view.

But the variable stars detected in clusters show a marked regularity in the waxing and waning of their light. Several of these stars have been studied during more than a thousand, and one during more than five thousand periods, and the variations have been as regular as clockwork. Could we imagine a celestial

such be the case, the rule should hold yet more strongly among the stars of a condensed mass of stars, such as form the greater part of the Magellanic cloud.

No achievement of the human intellect is greater than the detection of invisible bodies revolving around the stars. If these bodies could be seen with a telescope there would be nothing very wonderful in finding them, but as they are absolutely dark, since they radiate no light of their own that the eye can perceive, they must remain forever invisible.

How, then, do we know that they exist, except by their disturbing influence on the stars around which they revolve, and which they cause to swing to and fro? However, the amount of swing is so slight that we have to measure it by means of the spectroscopic. The light from a star travels across the ether which fills space in tiny waves, ten thousand to one hundred thousand being within a single inch. These wavelets travel at a rate that would encircle the earth seven times in a second. Each wave has a crest like the ocean waves, and the length of the wave is measured by the distance between the crests. It has been found that when a star is moving in our direction the waves of light are a little shorter than when the star is moving away from us. Thus, by measuring the length of the light waves which a star emits, it can be determined whether it is approaching or receding from the earth. For a few hours, or perhaps a few days, it may be moving toward us, then it will slacken its pace and move away. Thus it vibrates to and fro, though, as a matter of fact the motion is more likely to be around and around in a circle. The

plate must be gone over very carefully if any chance new stars are to be found. The most tedious part of the work, however, seems to be the examination of the spectrum of the different stars. Their peculiarities must be carefully noted, and in this way the keenly trained eyes of Miss Leavitt discovered that hundreds of variable stars were present in the region of the small Magellanic cloud.

Concerning the work at Harvard Observatory Prof. Newcomb says:

"In any general review of the progress of stellar astronomy during the past twenty years, we should find the Harvard Observatory before us at every turn. Not satisfied with the Northern Hemisphere, it has established a branch at Arequipa, Peru, in which its methods of observation and research are extended to the south celestial pole. Its principal specialty has been the continuous exploration of the heavens. For more than ten years it might almost be said that a sleepless watch of the heavens has been kept up by an all-seeing photographic eye, with an accuracy of which the world has hardly a conception."

MARY PROCTOR.

The Uses of Evil.

Who Lost a Wedding Ring?

A YOUNG man about to be married, especially if he has gone so far as to purchase the wedding ring, might naturally be supposed to keep it safe in the proverbial waistcoat pocket until the eventful moment when he slips it on the finger of his bride. Yet one day last week a young man somewhere in the town awoke to find the wedding ring had disappeared only five days before marriage. Had he been walking near the corner of the Post Office, near Mail Street, about 8 P. M., he might have seen roughly dressed workmanman stop and pick up, suspiciously, a small box, neatly wrapped in white tissue paper. A passerby saw the act. The workman also noticed that his find had been discovered, and in the endeavor to pair wholly innocent in the matter, he called out:

"Hey, what do you think this is? I just picked it up back there on the curbstone."

It was suggested that he unwrap the package, and to the amazement of the finder the bright gleam of gold flashed before his eyes.

"Geel!" was his first exclamation. "I guess I got something here all right. Wonder if it'll fit me?" And the ring that probably had been selected with so much thoughtful care and with visions of the fair one whom it was hoped so soon would wear it, was pulled from its tiny box and thrust upon a much-bearded Grog. It barely went beyond the first knuckle.

"No, it won't do for me," was the disappointed exclamation, but then, in brighter key, he added:

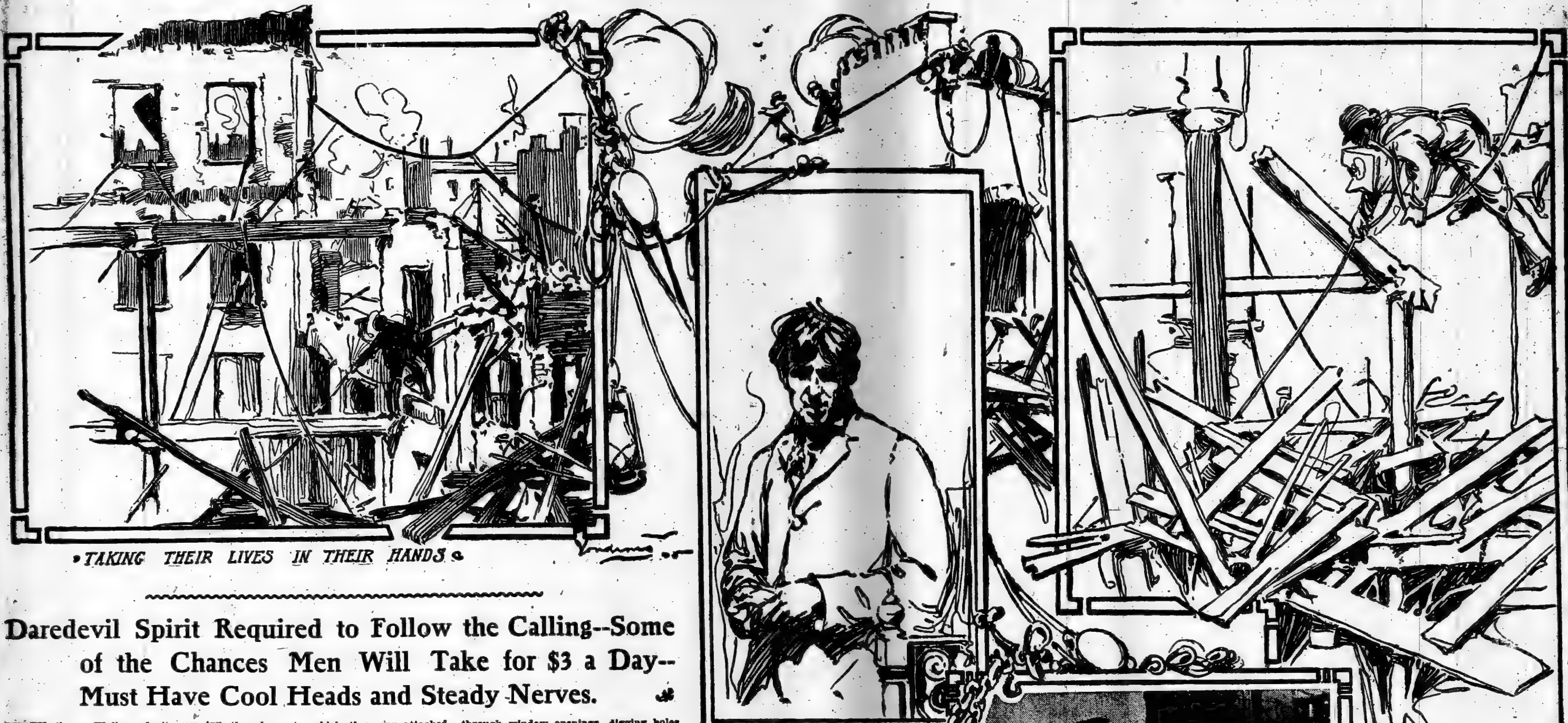
"Well, I'll keep it anyway, and I can get \$2 or \$3 for it all right."

The ring was unmarked and no name of a jeweler appeared on the box, and

"No, it won't do for me," was the disappointed exclamation, but then, in brighter key, he added:

"Well, I'll keep it anyway, and I can get \$2 or \$3 for it all right."

Fearless Fred Walker and the Perils of Wall Wrecking



• TAKING THEIR LIVES IN THEIR HANDS •

Daredevil Spirit Required to Follow the Calling--Some of the Chances Men Will Take for \$3 a Day--Must Have Cool Heads and Steady Nerves.

HEY there, Walker, don't you try that. It won't hold you. Do you hear? Come down out of that, I say."

Straddling the ragged top of a shabby eight-story wall, Fred Walker looked over at the speaker and grinned. "It's all right, Jim," he cried. "It's safe all right." Nevertheless his foreman made him descend, which Walker did by sliding down from his precarious perch on a cable stretching from the top of the wall to the middle of the gutted building.

A few minutes later he was on the top of the adjoining roof joking with his fellow-members of the Emergency Wrecking Corps. Comparatively few persons, it would seem, know of this corps or the work it does, and that is a pity, because it comprises a crowd of men of an unusual type, whose duties compel them day after day to work within the very shadow of death, with no spectators to applaud their bravery, and with no reward or incentive other than their stipend of \$3 a day or less. It is the business of this corps to pull down shabby walls.

It would pay the average citizen to visit the ruins of the recent fire at Grand and Orchard Streets and watch these men at their work. He would see much to thrill and excite him. He would see a number of fellows in brown overalls and blue shirts toting up and down the street a laughing matter, and flouting possible injury as though it were something devotedly to be wished--and, above all, he would see that daredevil Fred Walker walking along shabby, quivering walls with all the utter unconcern with which a man walks along a broad sidewalk; he would see him shooting about all sorts of dangerous places--up wall, down wall, along wall, hanging, as it were, to ropes which must be insecurely fastened if only because of the structural weakness of

the places to which they are attached. It is better than a circus, chiefly for the reason that the hair-raising feats of Walker and his fellows are applied to a practical purpose--and there are no notes below to break any possible falls. It is a wild, dirty, reckless calling, and one wonders that men have been found with sufficient hardihood to engage in it.

When the foreman called across to Walker to come off that wall, the young man--he is not thirty--was working his way along the top of a swaying mass of brick in order that he might make another cable fast to the extreme end. But the words of the foreman prevented the carrying out of this intention. And yet--so at least the observer thought--Walker had been doing so much that was risky and nerve-racking all morning as to render the foreman's last warning rather far-fetched. But, then, the foreman's duty, a part of it at least, is to see that his men do not get killed, and no doubt he knew what he was about.

This was on the walls left standing above the ruins of the recent sweatshop fire on Hester Street--they are working on the Orchard Street walls now. In Hester Street there were four walls and nothing else. The inmates had been eaten out by the fire as cleanly as one picks a nut, and being without support, the walls were in consequence in imminent danger of falling. It is only when walls are adjudged unsafe that the emergency gang is called upon to take them down. If they remain standing after a fire and are pronounced safe, the owner of the building must act. But the Hester Street walls were a public menace, and so the emergency men came.

Naturally when a wall requires the attention of this gang it is likely to fall at any time. And so the risk begins the minute the men approach it. And if the walls are unsafe standing alone, how much more unsafe must they be when men clamber over them, passing cables

through window openings, digging holes in the brick so that other cables may be passed through, and in general preparing the wall so that a long pull and a strong pull will bring it crumbling, roaring down?

That was what Walker was up to at the time his foreman interposed. All morning he and the gang of men had been at work making guy ropes fast and in other ways bracing those parts of the wall which they did not wish to have fall with the first section. This is always done; because if all of the wall comes down at once a great part of it is likely to "back out," falling on adjoining buildings and causing thousands of dollars damage and probable loss of life. Scientifically pulled, a wall falls inward. It would be a disgrace for a foreman to have a wall "back" on him, and so, when he decides what section must come down at the first pull--and the upper three stories--he sets his men to guying up the lower stories so that all the pull will be exerted on the upper section.

All this involves days of work before any section of the wall is pulled at all. But the guying is so arranged that after the pulling begins each section may be made ready for the fall by slipping off the guy ropes that brace it.

A reporter was just in time to see Fred Walker making the ropes ready for the first haul. When he wished to go up or down, he used the guy ropes--snapping up hand-over-hand monkeywise, or twining his legs about the cable and slipping down like a meteor to the desired place. And never, in a circus or elsewhere, or in a nightmare, had the reporter seen anything more thrilling or crozier than the way Walker swung about that great white wall which at the time was swaying in the wind. Even his fellow steep-jacks on the adjoining roof watched him breathlessly.

"He ain't afraid of nothing," said one

of the men. "We all of us have to go into pretty bad places, but there ain't none of us would take the risks. Walker does. He doesn't care three cents for his life."

It seemed so to the reporter, whose breath came in quick gasps when that young man, his hand grasping an unstable spike in the cracked wall, swung himself over to an adjoining window sill, a span of at least seven feet. In the act he sent a charred mass of wood and brick and an iron fireproof door rattling to the bottom of the ruins, and why Walker did not go, too, was more than the reporter could tell. But he did not, and the men said he had done lots of things more hazardous than that.

And then a minute later, while seated on a window sill, supporting himself with one hand on the hauling rope running over his head, some one gave a signal and the gang gave the rope a hard pull. Ugh! Walker was jerked up in the air like a piece of rag, but he hung on, swinging in space for a second by one hand. Twisting sideways, however, he gained the window sill. And it did the reporter good to see him sitting there on that rocking sill, regarding his careless mates with the most picturesque abuse that was ever shouted across space. But the gang's hearts were in their mouths and they just stood there and listened to him while the foreman added:

"If any of you fellows pull that rope again I'll pitch you off this roof!" It was interesting to watch Walker's methods of testing a wall's safety. Wishing to move to another section, he would first pick out a brick and hurl it with all his might against that portion of the wall to which he wished to move. Sometimes,

generally, this throw would be satisfactory, and he would clamber along to the desired place. Or perhaps the result of the impact would cause doubt, and another brick would be hurled. Then perhaps he would look at the foreman and shake his head. "No," he would mean, "that wall is too dangerous even for me."

When the foreman was asked how Walker could tell that the wall was unsafe or not by hurling bricks against it, the foreman said: "I have watched it. 'Oh, he can tell by the way the wall acts.' A rather indefinite explanation, this, but there are tricks in all trades."

But finally the guy ropes were all made fast, and Walker had reached the last of the hauling tackle and had scrambled down out of harm's way. A score of men tailed on to the cable end, and the foreman gave the word "Haul!" With a

great grunt the men gave a long, steady pull, and the white mass of brick wavered, and then straightened back again in the most resilient manner. Another pull. The wall sagged, but again flew back. That was expected. The foreman, who had been studying the effects of the pulling, cried:

"She'll come this time; now let 'er go." The men bent their backs, and then suddenly fell forward on their faces as the wall gave in. Slowly it leaned forward, and then, gathering sudden headway, pitched straight down into the bottom of the building with a roar that was deafening. As soon as the dust was settled Walker was leading another gang out on the walls to prepare things for another pull.

"Oh, yes," he said when seen later. "It is a risky job, but then what the Dickens! He is a clean-cut young fellow, with wavy hair and clear gray eyes,

and he says that he wants to get into the Fire Department. Well, he is of the fireman sort, certainly and surely. He ought to be in the department and not risking his life every day for no purpose other than the demolition of rotten walls. Frequently in this wrecking of buildings there are unsafe places which seem hardly likely to bear the additional weight of man and yet which must be mounted. At such times the foreman will give no order; he will just explain the conditions, and Walker, without a word, takes the chance. "It is a big risk," he says, "but what the Dickens! We are sorry that we have to use the euphemism Dickens. It's stronger the way he puts it."

The emergency gang is not controlled by the Building or any city department. The city gives the contract for this work to a private contractor--this year it is Bart Dunn, and he engages a number of shorers and riggers and houses them within call of the headquarters of the gang at Sixty-eighth Street and Avenue A. Here the emergency wagon is kept with a pair of horses ready night and day. A driver and the Superintendent are also on constant duty. The gang is summoned to duty by a Building Inspector, who in turn has been summoned by the police to inspect dangerous ruins.

The work requires men like Fred Walker, men without nerves; men who are ready to say, "What the Dickens!" men, in fact, who are ready to risk their lives at the rate of \$3 a day.

Spring Tonics on Deposit.

CERTAINLY," said the cashier in a Times Square restaurant, as a customer, having his check, showed her a bottle of medicine, "but write your name on the label, so that I shall know it."

"I have a drug store under here," she said, pointing to a shelf beneath her desk. "That man is only one of a dozen of our regular patrons who have made the same request within a month. They are taking the usual Spring tonic, and the doctors who prescribe for them are evidently allopaths of the old school. They prefer four-ounce bottles to tabloids. No man likes to carry a bottle of medicine around in his pocket. If he leaves it in his office the chances are he will forget it when he most needs it. If he misses his dose it worries him. Most of the stuff must be taken either before or immediately after eating. The handiest way for the midday dose is to keep the bottle in the restaurant where he is in the habit of taking luncheon. He gets his bottle from me as he comes in, takes a dose at the table as prescribed, and deposits the bottle as he goes out. Lots of customers are in the habit of forgetting themselves at the luncheon hour."

"Trouble? Well, a little. But there are compensations. I take care of the daily dose of one man who is Treasurer of the theatre. Did I see the show? Guess again. And when I mentioned the fact that I was going to a customer whose beef, wine, and trout has been my especial care for three weeks, it did not take him long to call a man from the corner who was selling violets and tell me to pick out the bluest bunch in the basket."

Baseball Fever.

Manager--So your grandmother died yesterday. What were her last words?
Office Boy--"Don't get hurt in de crush on de bleachers."

Anatomical.

Veterinarian--Why do you call your monkey Verti, Sambo?

Sambo--Eh, boss! I guess yoh ain't never heard Verti bray.

What He Wanted.

Martha--I peeped, and saw Jack Warm-

A Theatrical Post-mortem Talk With Annie Russell

THE curtain had rung down on "Jinny, the Carrier" for the last time. Faint handclaps had followed. The curtain had ascended gently, and Miss Russell had appeared. Then it had gone down for good. The woman reporter was ushered to the dressing room by a tall boy. Annie Russell's husband, Oswald Yorke, received her there and escorted her courteously to Miss Russell.

It must be nice to go right along being Miss after you are married. Both sat, with her eventually. Both interviewed her at length upon her views of the play. Both looked tired. "Nobody can understand who hasn't tried it," began Miss Russell, "what it is to go on and on with a play which has been pronounced a failure. You need appreciation to do your best work. To be obliged to do more than your best without appreciation--words failed her. "This play hadn't enough to separate the young people," explained Mr. Yorke, "merely their temper."

"It was a charming play," encouraged the woman. "I liked the singing of the birds outside the open door and the flower. The smock frock of the old grandfather, too, was beautiful."

"Now, there!" exclaimed Miss Russell. "I could hardly forgive them that. They thought his beautiful old smock frock was his night gown."

The woman maintained a discreet silence henceforth, except that some one next to her had said, "Isn't that a lovely old smock frock!" she might have thought so, too.

New York people are crassly ignorant," went on Miss Russell, excitedly, "about some things. I don't believe they read anything but the newspapers."

The woman smiled broadly.

There were many beautiful things in it they failed to see."

"Never mind," soothed the woman. "American plays fall in London. I've seen them do the same. On the other hand," objected Mr. Yorke, "many have had great successes. Take 'Secret Service.' That had a splendid run. And 'Too Much Johnson,' 'Held by the Enemy,' and a dozen others that I could mention. The English like the American plays, as a rule."

"I made my first success in London," remarked Miss Russell, quietly, "in Bret Harte's 'Sue.' That shows their liking for American plays."

"But was it strictly an American play?" queried the woman. "A Californian who wrote at such long range must have lost his Americanism to a certain extent, and did not know the life of the American people."

"Sue" was distinctly American," said Miss Russell. "What did you think of the humor in 'Jinny, the Carrier'?"

The woman rather liked being interviewed. It saved a good deal of trouble. Besides, she was such a raw reporter she never knew what to do. "There was a good deal of quiet humor in it," she replied.

Mr. Yorke's painted countenance gleamed with triumph.

"The sort of humor," he exclaimed, "that one thinks over."

The woman thought that over. She

have sometimes thought that perhaps it was only a matter of digestion; that Americans digest humor more readily than the English do."

Miss Russell heaved a sigh. "They didn't digest the humor in 'Jinny, the Carrier,'" she said.

This was a poser. Once more the woman was silent.

"Another trouble with New Yorkers," continued Miss Russell, "is that they are surprised with plays. They see too many. They have too much going on all the time. Up and down Broadway names of plays flash in big electric headlines. Now, the play is part of an Englishman's life. He studies his play as he does his paintings. A play is Art to an Englishman. The papers in London devote columns after columns each morning to discussions of drama and opera. Here it is entirely different. Plays are intended only to amuse. Everything must be light and frivolous. Nothing is serious. Nobody is serious," and she shook her head with a gesture of hopelessness.

"It will be a long time before we are educated up to the English standard in many ways," lamented the woman. "We may be dead first."

Mr. Yorke looked at Miss Russell to see what his meant.

"With a slight nod Miss Russell signified that it didn't matter."

"This is the second failure we have had this winter," she sighed.

"It has been a winter of dramatic failures," comforted the woman. "Your acting couldn't have been better. It was the play I think. It was hardly as Zang-

to come in at the window. It was realistic, very."

Miss Russell was visibly pleased. The woman kept on:

"And, as you say, it was full of quiet humor that they didn't appreciate. I know how it must be to get off unappreciated humor. I have watched it. I demolished more than one pair of gloves in London trying to encourage our minstrelsy there. It don't do an end man a bit of good for his audience to see the joke the next day."

She stopped suddenly, realizing dimly that she was on the wrong tack altogether.

Again Mr. Yorke telegraphed his wife to know where they were at "now, and again she signified with a slight contraction of the eyebrows that it didn't matter. It was she who did the talking this time.

"We saw next week," she said. "We go to France. Then we will put 'Jinny, the Carrier' on in London. We hope to make a success of it on its native heath. The English will appreciate its strong points. They will understand its humor."

"I wish you all the success you deserve with it," said the woman, trying to square herself as she got up to go, "and I couldn't wish you more. May I have a few pictures of you?"

"We haven't a picture left," regretted Miss Russell, "everybody is so anxious for souvenirs of this giant failure, but we will send them to you."

"You will have sailed, perhaps," remarked the woman, "before my article comes out."

But we will see it," asserted Miss Russell promptly. "You will spread your life out of us!"

Weezy took a good look at the lady, who recoiled.

"I promise to be good," said she faintly. "Besides, how could I say uncomplimentary things of such delightful people?"

After that Miss Russell offered her a gracious hand, and Mr. Yorke escorted her out with even more courtesy than he had employed in escorting her in. "Before you go," he said, "have you seen my dog?"

"I have not," returned the woman. He opened the door of another dressing room.

A large, aggressive dog bounded playfully out. He was too large for a pug, but he was on the pug order, with eyes on the corners of his head.

"A bull terrier," explained Mr. Yorke, and patted him affectionately on the head while the woman stood off at a respectful distance.

"Are you going to leave him behind with Weezy?" she asked in a far-away voice which bore a faint resemblance to the one she ordinarily used.

"No," answered Mr. Yorke, "we are going to take him with us."

The woman gave a great sigh of relief as she walked with him across the big black stage beyond which the empty house gaped cave-like.

"Anyway, I had already given my word not to say anything uncomplimentary," she told him at the stage door. Z. A. N.

An East Side Interpretation.

TEACHER in an east side mission school in New York had found it a difficult task to interest her class of street youngsters in Bible stories. Her determination, however, to make real to her boys the tales dear to her own childhood was great, as was also her satisfaction on observing one Sunday the deep interest with which one Tommy, the ring-leader of her little horde, was listening to her account of the life of the boy Joseph, especially the part relating to his sale by his brethren into Egypt.

Alert to strengthen any possible hold already gained, on the following Sunday she politely requested Tommy to repeat the story of Joseph.

After a little urging Tommy began somewhat reluctantly, but being endowed with the gifts of a raconteur, he warmed to his subject. The teacher was noting with pleasure the way in which the other boys followed the racy recital--a recital correct enough in its facts, though, rendered in the dialect of Chimmie Fadden, it scarcely retained its scriptural flavor. The emotion was interrupted by the following statement:

"Den de udder guys, what was dis feller's brudder, I tought dey'd make der fader tink dat Joseph was done fer. So dey took his coat, what his fader'd give him once before, and dey sowed it in de blood of a baby."

"What's de matter?" demanded Tommy, conscious of recitance and annoyed at interruption.

"Not in the blood of a baby!" cried Tommy, warmly. "Ain't dat so, fellers?"

"Dat's right!" chorused the "fellers." "Youse told us dat dey killed a kid!"

If the Truth Were Known.

Old Campaigner--One of the hardest things in making a speech is to say exactly what you mean.

Older Campaigner--Yes. But now and then it is pretty hard to mean exactly what you say.

Cause and Effect.

De Style--His wife lost so much money at bridge that he had to suspend her.



AFRICAN PIGMY BEING MEASURED FOR HEIGHT.....

Prof. R. S. Woodworth taking head measurements of American Indian.



TESTING LEG POWER OF PHILIPPINE TRIBESMAN



TAKING COMPARATIVE MEASUREMENTS FROM AMERICANS.....

Interesting Results of Professor Woodworth's Anthropological Studies of the Philippine Tribesmen, African Pigmies, Ainoo of Japan, and Other Uncivilized Human Specimens at the St. Louis Exposition.

ONE of the greatest obstacles which anthropologists in general and anthropometrists in particular have been forced to meet in the past has been the difficulty with which they have had to contend in carrying on their researches at first hand among the more inaccessible races of Asia and Africa. The lessons to be learned from the few remaining, but even now fast disappearing, primitive races of man are of the first importance in the development of the science of the human being, and they are those to which the anthropologist of the present day is most intensely turning.

The most interesting of these lessons are, however, the least easily obtained. They are those whose subjects are hidden in the jungles of Central Africa, in the barren islands of our own Pacific possessions, and in the cold and cheerless wastes into which the South American continent dwindles at its southernmost point. From time to time travelers and explorers in these countries, more or less ably equipped for scientific research, have made known the results of their findings, and these have been received with due notice by the students of anthropology. Together with the observations reported upon the same subjects by other persons, they contributed, until the researches made last Summer at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, almost the sole basis for the theories which scientific men have built up concerning the origin and development of the human race, and the comparative physical proportions and mental abilities of the different peoples of the earth.

On the face of them, such data as these collected at random and at various times and often by men more ably trained in the sciences of geography and topography than in those of anthropology and anthropometry, were not of the most satisfactory or trustworthy order. It was for this reason that scientific observers the world over eagerly seized upon the

opportunity presented by the aggregation at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of a large number of primitive tribesmen from the Philippine Islands, and, in a smaller number, of members of the Congo pygmy nation, of the hairy Ainoo aborigines of Northern Japan, and of the wild and uncivilized Patagonians, to conduct among them researches tending to throw new light upon the science of anthropology and its subdivision, anthropometry.

Never before in the lives of living anthropologists had so varied a collection of primitive races been brought together, fresh from their wild and savage haunts, and placed at the disposal of scientific observers, under conditions so helpful to research. For R. S. Woodworth, a Columbia University, a trained scientific worker, was placed in charge of the researches, and the results of his observations and measurements were first made public to a Texas representative recently. The researches carried on by Prof. Woodworth were largely along the lines of anthropometry and dealt chiefly with the physical proportions and strength of body and vision of the different specimens presented to his observation. The Filipinos were compared in these respects with a large number of Americans, chosen at random from the visitors at the exhibition, and with the Ainoo, Patagonians, and other primitive peoples measured. Of the tribes represented the Cagayan averaged considerably the tallest. Fifteen members of this tribe were measured, and the average height reached to 161.6 in that of the first named group. Forty-one Pampasians averaged 160.3, and seventy-two Ilocanos, 160.6 centimeters. The Tinglians dropped to 155, just below the Bogobos, at 156.7, and the Igorotes to 154 centimeters. The Negritos were by far the smallest

of the tribesmen. Thirteen specimens averaged scarcely 148.8 centimeters, or approximately four feet ten inches. In the other physical measurements and strength tests the Negritos were correspondingly inferior to the other tribes. In the strength of back, measured by a weight-lifting test, they were rated at 106.5, as against the Tinglians at 117.9, the second weakest tribe, and the Filipinos proper at 135.5. In leg strength they averaged 138.2 points to the 176 points of the Tinglians, and the Filipinos' 221.2. Their right-hand grip was 8.4 points below that of the next lowest group, and 21.1 points below that of the average American. In quickness, however, they excelled the Filipinos, Moros, Bogobos, and Tinglians, and were 1.5 points ahead of the Americans. In the accuracy test they fell far below all the other Philippine tribes.

On the whole, the Philippine race which most nearly approached the standard set by the Americans in physical development were the Filipinos proper. Although this does not hold true in the cases of stature and quickness, in which the Filipinos were excelled by the Tinglians and even the Negritos, it holds true in all other cases.

Another of the until recently little known peoples of the earth which came under Prof. Woodworth's observations were the hairy and almost dwarfish Ainoo of the northern and northeastern shores of the Japanese island of Yezo.

There were only four members of this race present at the Exposition, and consequently the accuracy percentage of the measurements taken on them is comparatively small. The scarcity of accurate data previously at hand concerning this aboriginal people renders them, however, of great importance.

The average stature of the Ainoo specimens at the St. Louis Exposition, as given by Prof. Woodworth, is 155.9 centimeters, or 5 feet 1.5 inches. In leg strength, however, he is far inferior to the Ainoo as the average American stature. Compared in height with the Philippine races, they approximate most nearly to the Bogobos, who averaged 156.7 centimeters. In strength of back they were far inferior, however, to the Bogobos, the figures for the two races being, respectively, 98.3 and 134.9. Compared with the white American they fell 55.3 points below his standard, and with the American Indian, 64.2 points below. The only race which in back strength was inferior to the Ainoo was the African pygmy, rated at 80. In leg strength, however, they were superior to the Negritos by 14.6 points, and to the pygmies, but inferior to all the other races. In this test they averaged 132.8 points to the American average of 242.8. In the strength of hand, measured by a grip test, they were likewise superior to the Negritos and the pygmies. In the matter of quickness, however, they excelled all the other races tested, not excluding the white Americans.

The most interesting people with which Prof. Woodworth's researches had to do

were, in many respects, the African pygmies from the Congo Free State. The knowledge which the world had previously had of this singular branch of the human race was most limited.

There are two types of the pygmy race, varying little in size, but distinguished by a difference in the color of skin and hair. One of the types incline to a reddish tinge of skin and hair, and the other is entirely black. The specimens sent to the St. Louis Exposition were of the latter, or black, type. Sir Harry H. Johnston computed the average height of males at four feet seven inches and that of females at four feet two inches. Some of the pygmies which came under his observation were considerably under four feet. The seven males measured by Prof. Woodworth averaged 151.6 centimeters. This figure is considerably above that of Johnston, and is due probably to the fact that the best developed specimens of the race obtainable were sent to St. Louis.

The comparative anthropometry of these unique little brothers and sisters of ours, as determined by Prof. Woodworth, cannot fail of interest. Standing a pygmy alongside of the average American, the little fellow's head would come about to a level with the second button on the American's coat. In strength of his back alone he could carry a burden of only 80 units to the American's 151.6, and his tiny legs, which carry him through the wilds of Africa, but which are yet undeveloped by the toll of civilization, would do only 94.6 units of work to the 242.8 done by the legs of the ordinary robust American. In shaking hands with his Western brother he would also be at a great disadvantage with a right-hand grip of only 30.1 to the American's 98.3. In quickness, however, he is far superior not only to the American but to all the primitive races represented at St. Louis except the Ainoo and Igorotes, and loses to these by small margins. In accuracy again he is not up to his larger and more advanced rivals. On the basis of 84 points adopted as the American standard he would be awarded only 66.75. The Caecopon Indians and Patagonians alone are less accurate than he—namely, 66.75 and 66.75, respectively. Little bowman though he be, there were only four Patagonians at the disposal of Prof. Woodworth, and he is consequently not strictly in accordance with the degree of exactness with which

his figures would compare with those obtained from a larger number. In the matter of stature especially it is open to question if the average of 176.8 centimeters obtained from the Patagonians at the Exposition is not somewhat above that of the whole race. Just how much in excess of the true figure it is can hardly be arrived at satisfactorily from data at present in the hands of anthropometrists. For although not less accessible than the people of Central Africa, those of the southernmost portions of our own continent are really much less known to scientists than those of Africa and their data less reliable. In the strength of back the Patagonians are 9.1 points above the Americans, the second strongest, and 80.7 points, or almost exactly twice, stronger than the pygmies. In strength of legs they are slightly ahead of the Americans, though they approach them more nearly in this particular than any other people, but are decidedly inferior to the North American Indian. They have a hand grip of about the same force as the Eskimo, and 5.45 less than that of the American hand. In quickness they excel the American, and are almost exactly as quick as the Moros. They are 14.9 points less accurate than the Americans, and in this particular on a plane with the Mexican Indians.

One of the most interesting lessons which Prof. Woodworth has drawn from his anthropological investigations among his primitive races at St. Louis has to do with the keenness of eyesight and sense of color in the civilized and uncivilized peoples. The test by which he arrived at his figures was made by placing the letter E in various positions and at various distances from the subject and then requiring him to determine in which position it lay. Assuming as a standard the average American white male of normal vision—not needing glasses—the results obtained were as follows: Bogobo, 114; Filipino, 110; Patagonian, 110; Moro, 107; Indian, 106; Tinglian, 102; Igorote, 100; white American, 100; Eskimo, 99; Chinese, 97; African pygmy, 92; Negrito, 90; Ainoo, 80. These tests were undertaken

in a large measure to determine the validity of the theory that as certain races less civilized than our own have become less civilized than ours it is to be inferred that civilization has injured our sight not only in specific cases of individuals who are compelled to wear glasses, but in a less extent throughout the whole population. The results obtained by Prof. Woodworth do not by any means strengthen this theory. Quite on the contrary, the fact that the least civilized races examined—the Negritos, Ainoo, pygmies—had the poorest sight would seem to point directly away from it. A number of Filipino students sent to this country by the Government to study, whose eyes had been used as steadily as those of the average American, were examined, and no appreciable difference was discovered between their sight and that of the civilized Filipino soldiers.

Although able to recognize more distant objects than the American, the Filipino is far less keen than he in distinguishing colors. The percentage of color-blindness is about the same in the two races—that is, 5 per cent—but when not at all chargeable with color-blindness the Filipino is still dull to the sense of color. The question was once raised by Gladstones whether blue was seen more by primitive people as a true color or as a dark and neutral shade, such as gray. It was, however, failed to find answer in his reading of Homer's description of the color of the sea. Upon further investigation it was learned that many other primitive people had no name for blue. From this fact it was inferred that the sense of color necessary to separate blue from its co-ordinates was not fully developed in the more primitive races. Yet, despite the fact that the Filipino languages have no word of their own for blue, those Filipinos who were tested for color sense were found to distinguish and match blue as well as red. Their inferior color sense was not attached to any particular color, but was universal.

Don'ts for the Young Teacher---The Lessons of Experience

THERE is no such thing as a hard and fast set of rules for a young teacher to follow. The successful teacher is never a product of any "school" or "method" of instruction. Tones of information, it is true, have been written on the subject, all tending to make mechanics teachers and proving of little practical value when the actual problems of discipline present themselves.

Pity the young teacher in a large, public school, who is trying to teach according to some method that is studied. She is generally stiff, formal, afraid of herself and of her pupils, who, with the unerring instinct of youth, are perfectly conscious of the fact and proceed to take advantage of it, with disastrous results. These "don'ts" of mine, the result of observation and experience, are not given with intent to formulate a method, but with a friendly word of forewarning. After all, though older teachers may advise and suggest many practical ways and means, the young teacher must devise for herself her own way of solving the many and varied problems of school life.

Whatever method you may employ in teaching let it be of your own invention, and, by the way, you won't be able to formulate it either until you are well into your work and have become fairly well acquainted with your pupils. You may determine beforehand, and in a general way, how you will conduct your class and how you will conduct yourself when called upon to present a subject during a study hour, but you will soon find that pupils are individuals who cannot be disposed of collectively, according to rule, but must be studied and dealt with as separate personalities.

Use your common sense, when problems of discipline or of teaching arise. Observe, draw your own conclusions, and, if you can't succeed in a particular case, try

child or a class in one way try another. Presently some one thing that you do or say will have the desired effect. You have conquered. From that moment your reputation is made. Your pupils will probably speak of you as "a dandy teacher." Your associates will respect you as a good disciplinarian. Then when some would-be teacher asks you what "method" you have studied you will undoubtedly tell her out of your experience just what I am telling you out of mine. The first great law to be learned in teaching is self-control. You cannot control others until you have mastered yourself. Don't lose your temper. You will have it tried almost beyond endurance a dozen times a day, but be patient, don't give in to it. If you do, you will lose just that much ground with your pupils. If you fly into a passion before a class or study room, the result in nine cases out of ten will be laughter. You can't blame the children. A person in a temper is apt to be a mirth-provoking sight. Or you may get sudden disobedience as a result of your lack of self-control. Whatever the result, it will be your loss, not your gain. Don't try it.

Avoid sarcasm. Many young teachers believe this to be a very effective method of keeping order. There is no more fatal mistake. If there is, it is to be ridiculed before his mates, and the result is generally silliness and continued disobedience. Don't nag. Children think it's great fun to keep a teacher at it if she once begins, and she'll soon find life a burden and herself a habitual snore. Don't see too much. That is to say, try to overlook the small and perfectly harmless things that children do in class or in study hour. I have seen teachers who broke the silence of a study room to reprove a child for leaning over to pick up a pin from the floor. This is not discipline, it's punishment.

Don't be suspicious. Trust your pupils and always. If you are forever trying to catch them at something you may be sure they'll give you a good chase. Besides, this attitude of distrust on the part of a teacher breeds dishonesty and deceit in the pupil. If you really have good cause to suspect a child, pretend at least to be blind to his fault; you will soon have all the chance you want to discover him in mischief when he is off his guard; then reprove him. The most successful way I know of to control the "bad boy" of the school is to intrust to him some particular duty and hold him responsible for it. One of the most unruly boys I ever had to deal with became in the course of the term a trustworthy, lovable, and studious child because there

had been given into his keeping the key to the classroom, which he had to be on hand to unlock in the morning and lock again after the children had departed. He occupied a position of trust raised him in his own estimation. The experiment proved successful. This is but one of many ways in which a child may be made to feel that he is trusted. There is no stronger appeal. Help the child to respect himself if he is wayward; he will respect you in turn and your control of him will be absolute because founded on the right motive. He will obey because he wants to; not because he is forced.

Never demand obedience in loud, ringing tones. Command it by the silent but much more impressive force of your own personality. A look, a gesture will go further than a fist shaken or a foot stamped. Be a diplomat, and you will earn a diploma of reward. Don't have favorites. If your pupils suspect that you are partial, you will suffer. Don't threaten a class or an individual child unless you can carry out your threat. Don't say, "The next time you do such and such a thing, I shall keep you after school." If you mean to keep the child after hours, keep him that very day. Never promise and then fail to fulfill. This applies to both punishment and reward. Don't treat individual cases for discipline over to the Principal of the school. Wage and win your own battle, even at the risk of long and nerve-racking encounters. When you do succeed, as you are bound to, both you and the child will have gained. When in charge of a study hour don't pace the floor as if you were a sentry on guard. Take your seat at the desk; try always to have work of your own to do that shall give you an appearance of being as fully occupied as the pupils, while you give them a chance to place up now and then to see that all is well. You will find that your attitude of quiet, concentration will be imparted to the entire assemblage. Remember that your personality dominates the study room while you are in charge.

Your conduct in the classroom differs somewhat from your attitude in the study room. Here, while imparting your subject, you are expected to be alert, active, energetic, while the study hour demanded of you is just the opposite. In the matter of discipline, however, you will find the situation practically the same. Don't be too formal in your classroom. Treat your pupils as if they and you were members of a club, met together for a mutual benefit, which is, after all, the truth. You can gain quite as much in your contact with these fresh young minds as they receive from the force of your example and the knowledge you impart to them. Get into personal touch with the members of your class. This does not mean familiarity, but friendly interest. It will be mutually inspiring, believe me. If you conduct your class on this principle you will find that the discipline will come to the fore. Don't have a conventional way of presenting your subject, so that they may know from day to day just what to expect. Change your way of doing things every day or two—surprise them; keep them guessing what you are going to say to them to-morrow. The child mind demands novelty in order to hold the interest. You must combine the qualities of a good actor and a strategist. Like the actor, play to them; make your subject graphic. Children must have things pictured to them by actual sketches, vivid description, or both. Before they are asked to have them without realizing it, say to do what you wish. Keep on your feet as much as possible; get out of your seat and move about the classroom as you speak when

standing or moving about the classroom. Don't expect a child to know a thing after only once telling it to him, nor be content to let him fall if he cannot answer some question that has been asked him. The question may not have been clearly put; try it another way. Nine times out of ten the child answers "I don't know" from embarrassment. Patience and skillful handling, not sarcasm, sarcastic comments, will bring the desired results in such cases.

Don't allow yourself to enter class as study room with a frown on your face. Be dignified, but try to look cheerful. Frown if it doesn't feel it. How can you expect children to be bright, responsive, or attentive when facing a disapproving-looking teacher? Be as cheerful about your personal appearance as about your behavior. There are no worse critics than children. Remember that while they are in your care you are an example for them to follow, and you must take great care that you are the right kind of example. They come to you at the formation period of their lives, and you can make or mar them. A teacher's responsibility is a heavy one. It is a sacred trust that she has to fulfill. What she gives those young minds between the covers of a book, is only half her mission. The other half is, after all, the greater—to form the habits of thought, speech, and action of these future men and women. Many are the men and women now prominent in public life who have acknowledged with gratitude the inspiration and helpful influence of some teacher of their early days. While your pupils are in your care you are the authorized representative of their mothers, who hold you responsible for the mental, moral, and physical well-being of their children. So to it, therefore, that you shall have nothing to regret when you render up your account. GRACE KINGSLAY LINDEN.

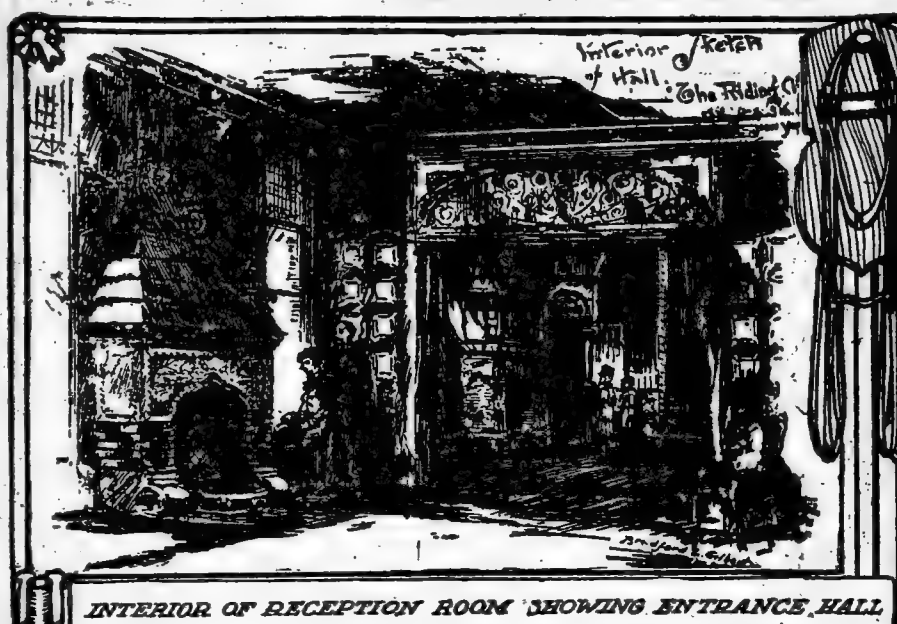
Something to Make New Yorkers Think

Washington, May 5, 1906. In Washington the relations between conductors and passengers are so nearly ideal that visiting New Yorkers can hardly believe their eyes. The conductor here does not jaw the passengers and is not jawed. Both parties act apparently on the assumption that they will get along very well if they treat each other as human beings.

A while ago a conductor found that his pocket had been picked and he had lost a lot of tickets, amounting to \$10 in value. An item to that effect appearing in the newspapers, the passengers who were in the habit of traveling to and from the office on his car made up a purse of \$10 and sent it to him with a note to the effect that it was in recognition of his un-failing courtesy and consideration. Think of that, ye New Yorkers!

On the Washington trolley lines they sell six tickets for a quarter; the fare for a single trip is a nickel. On the rear platform of a car the other night a passenger touched the conductor on the arm, saying: "How about my tickets?" "I thought you gave me a nickel," said the conductor, looking worried. "Did you give me a quarter?" "If you are sure of it I'll have to give you the tickets," said the conductor, disconsolately pulling them out. "I'd have sworn it was a nickel." He was about to go into the car, when the passenger, taking out a letter from his pocket, said: "I don't want to worry you over this thing. I haven't a card with me, but this envelope contains my address. If at the end of your trip you find yourself short 30 cents write to me at this address and I'll make it right without question." "Thank you," said the conductor, his face clearing. He no more suspected the passenger's promise than the passenger suspected that the conductor would send him a bill for 30 cents unless it was actually due. Such are the relations of conductor and passenger in Washington.

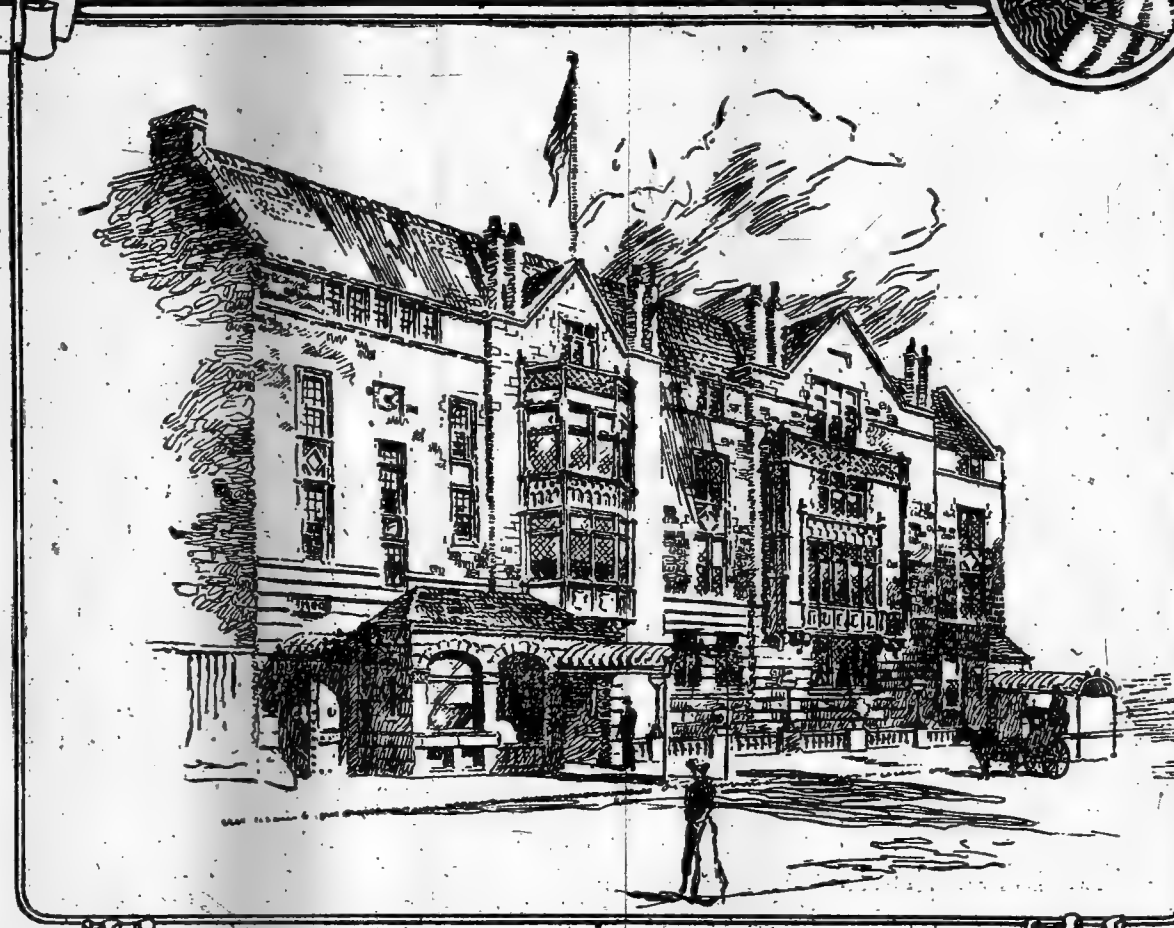
New York Riding Club Will Have Ideal Home



INTERIOR OF RECEPTION ROOM SHOWING ENTRANCE HALL



THE RING AS IT WILL APPEAR



THE PROPOSED NEW EXTERIOR OF THE RIDING CLUB HOUSE

When the Improvements Begun Have Been Completed It Will Have No Equal in the World--Ring Will Be Largest in America--Problems the Architect Has Successfully Met.

EARLY one morning last week a group of gentlemen stood in a corner of the tan-bark ring at the Riding Club at 7 East Fifty-eighth Street and watched James T. Woodward, President, break ground for the extensive alterations and additions to the club building. Following the formal manipulation of the spade, and a few words in a congratulatory vein by the wielder of it, a battalion of workmen piled into the building with axe and saw and hammer and began the work of translating the old familiar environment into memory.

And thus were put into practical effect the hopes and ambitions that have thrilled the members of the Riding Club for the past decade. On Nov. 1, 1921, the club building will have attained its apotheosis, so to speak. Internally, externally, there will be little to give hint of what it was. The transformation will be complete. Inside the ring will be almost twice as large as it is at present. It will be the largest riding ring in the country and there will be lounging rooms, dining rooms, a commodious billiard room, dressing rooms, a palm garden, and, in fact, aside from the riding ring and the stalls and the hospital, every luxury and convenience for members that a wealthy and popular club suggests. Outside the improvements will be no less radical, and from an exterior at the present time architecturally insignificant, to say the least, will appear a pleasing and harmonious blending of artistic effects that will place the Riding Club prominently among those buildings in this city which are to be admired and studied.

It was eminently fitting that President Woodward in his brief address should have extended on behalf of the club special congratulations and deep gratitude to one of his fellow-members, Bradford L. Gilbert, architect, whose plans in behalf of the Riding Club beautiful and the Riding Club adequate were, in the simple

ceremony, of breaking ground, brought to the dawn of fulfillment.

For the enlarging and remodeling and beautifying of this club building involved no easy task, and to it Mr. Gilbert, in the past year, has devoted not a little of his time and all of his ability. Problem after problem confronted him, but each was solved in turn, patiently and lovingly—this work, for the architect, was a labor of love—and at the last was evolved a series of plans and specifications that satisfied every member of the club—that satisfied, above all, Mr. Gilbert.

Primarily the architect was confronted by a building that was old when the Riding Club bought it in 1881, and which in 1885 had been patched with a side addition, which, while serving its purpose of enlarging the club house, hardly added to the architectural pulchritude of the building. And so the first consideration was the merging of the amorphous pile of brick into a harmonious whole, and just how happy the solution of this question has been may be appreciated by a study of the building as it will be, which is presented herewith. And yet the really striking results could be better observed by a view of the model prepared by Mr. Louis Tiffany, in which the exterior color effects are beautifully brought out.

As will be seen from the cut, the building will be of early Norman design, with all the pointed wall effects, the tesselated balconies and entrances, and bay windows that this type of architecture suggests. But as has been said, it is the color effects that strikingly enhance the charm of design. In the main, both the Fifty-eighth Street and Fifty-ninth Street facades will present the prevailing tone of soft French cream stone, a vague, indefinite, glowing light gray, set off by roof and balconies and bay windows of verde antique. In his selection of the exterior color scheme Mr. Gilbert spent a great deal of study, and, in fact, he was not decided as to his subordinate color

until when in Rome last year he picked up the old verde antique statuette which gave him his inspiration. The combination as seen in the model presents nothing less than a symphony of soft, delightful tones.

The facades will be worked right over the present brick walls in artificial concrete, which, in the course of a week or so assumes all the qualities of the unyielding granite. Some of the windows and door openings of the present structure will be left intact, while others will be closed, and new openings cut in other places. Where old windows and entrances have subserved Mr. Gilbert's conception of the remodeled building they will remain as they are, but, as a matter of fact, the exceptions of this kind are so few as to hardly warrant mentioning. Essentially, the building, on Nov. 1, will be a new building; it will be as though the old structure had been razed.

Inside there were still greater problems.

In the first place there was to be the addition of another story, a fourth story, with the preservation of the present roof. This involved the raising, or will involve the raising of the roof in order that the new story may be constructed under it. And this problem of raising the roof in turn suggested the question of the disposition of the two famous roof trusses which at the present time span the length of the riding ring. They will not be taken down. By an engineering process they will be slung around so as to cross the breadth of the ring, serving the purpose which they serve now in supporting the roof.

Of course the main desideratum was the enlarging of the riding ring, and this will be served by knocking down the wall that separates the present ring from the stalls at the Fifty-eighth Street side of the building and merging that space in the ring. This will result in a ring 104 by 173.6 feet, or a ring of 18,000 square feet,

the largest ring in the country. Durland's ring is 17,676 square feet in area. The ring which is now at the Fifty-ninth Street level will be raised ten feet, and on the present ring level and in a basement below that level will be tiers of stalls, 400 in all—over 100 more stalls than there are at present, and at the same time space will be allowed for 50 additional stalls.

From the stalls to the ring, the entrance to which will be at the Fifty-ninth Street end, there will be a runway with a rise of an inch to the foot, so that the incline from stall to street or ring will hardly be perceptible.

By a new process of ventilation the air in the stalls and the ring will be changed every eight minutes, so that to all practical

purposes the riders will exercise in open air. On the first floor, which of course goes up ten feet with the ring, will be the present lounging room for the men, with the addition of an elaborate system of dressing rooms and baths and the club offices. The office of the Superintendent will be so situated that he can observe not only the ring, but the street and stall

runways, the main entrance, and in fact the entire lower floor.

On the second floor will be an elaborate suite of sitting rooms, smoking rooms, library, and the like, with great windows opening out on the ring. Between these rooms, which are to be on the Fifty-eighth Street side—the ring runs flush up to Fifty-ninth Street—and the ring circle will be a twelve-foot terrace scheme running down to the ring. This terrace will be treated in accordance with the utmost art of the landscape gardener, and, merging with the space immediately surrounding the entire ring, which will be treated in old Venetian garden effect, will form a picture not to be seen anywhere in this city, if indeed in the world.

On the third floor will be an immense billiard room, a billiard room with dressing rooms and baths for ladies and misses, while on the fourth floor will be two large dining rooms, separated by a palm garden, with fountains and statuary. The west dining room, in a restricted sense, will probably be utilized as a billiard room. And at the western extremity is still another dining room, a small one for private parties.

Louis Tiffany is now studying for the interior effects of color and decoration, and while at present he is not far enough advanced to make any statement it may be announced on the authority of the architect that the prevailing tones will be quiet, a fact no doubt suggested to the reader by the exterior tonal effects.

In everything that goes to make for luxury and taste the Riding Club will not be lacking, but even in its utilitarian aspects, such as the veterinary department, the stalls, and the like, the club will present evidence of taste and beauty and art.

There is no elective riding club like this in the country. There are many public academies, but there is nothing public about the Riding Club, which in every way is a club in the essential meaning of the term. It has some 500-odd members; whose wives and daughters partake of all its advantages, and was organized in 1881 principally through the efforts and enthusiasm of H. H. Hollister, who was President for twenty-one years.

In that time it has maintained a steady and consistent growth, and numbers among its members many of the most prominent riders in this city. The officers are James T. Woodward, President; W. C. Guilford, Secretary; and Walter F. Bliss, Treasurer.

In addition to the efforts of Mr. Gilbert the club is grateful to J. H. Alexander, the Chairman of the Building Committee, whose energy and devotion have made it possible to secure the present good fortune of the club. The alterations and repairs, he announced, will cost under \$200,000.

Colony Club Formed by Society Woman a Very Exclusive Organization

WORKMEN a few days ago began tearing down the houses at 120, 122, and 124 Madison Avenue, corner of Thirtieth Street, to make room for the new building of the Colony Club, which is composed for the most part of the wives and daughters of New York's men of wealth and social position. McKim, Mead & White, the architects, promise to have the new clubhouse ready within eighteen months. For the first time since the organization of the club a meeting was held at the home of J. Pierpont Morgan last week at which the various committees reported progress. Mr. Morgan, Mr. Charles T. Barney, Mr. Frank Polk, and Mr. Julien Gerard constitute the Advisory Board. Mr. Morgan, with his daughter Anne, Treasurer of the club, is in Europe. So are Mrs. John Jacob Astor, the Secretary, and Mrs. W. S. Bainsford, Miss Kate Bice, and Miss Caro de Forrest of the Board of Governors. Otherwise the attendance at the meeting was thoroughly representative, including Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, the President; Mrs. Richard Irving, First Vice President; Mrs. Reginald Bickson, Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Mrs. Walter Danforth, Miss Mary Harriman, Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. Walter Maynard, Mrs. Henry F. Osborn, Miss Mary Parsons, Miss Florence Rhett, and Mrs. Edgerton Winthrop, Jr.

After the meeting one of the officers signed a report that the Colony Club was so expensive and exclusive that difficulty was experienced in filling its membership roll, and that amalgamation with the Woman's Club of New York, which already has a home at 9 East Forty-sixth Street, was contemplated. "We are having no difficulty at all in getting members," said this officer. "For the present our policy is rather one of exclusion. Getting rid of undesirable members, once admitted, is a difficult and disagreeable task. We are anxious to avoid it. The objects of our club and the Woman's Club are so different that a union of the two clubs is out of the question. Our club is intended, primarily, for women living in New York. The other club has as many non-resident members as resident members. We shall have a non-resident list, of course. Bedrooms will be provided where out-of-town members may put up if they do not wish to go to a hotel. We are not going to have the time traveling in Europe or in the West and South. An interchange of courtesies with women's clubs on a similar scale in other cities, and a non-resident list is not only desirable but necessary. But we don't mean to allow non-resident members to interfere in the management of the club."

There is no reason to fear shortage of funds. We have all the money we require—at present, anyway. Our initiation fee is \$150, and annual dues for resident members \$100. Non-residents are

charged the same initiation fee, with \$50 annual dues. For girls from sixteen to twenty years of age the initiation fee is \$25, with no initiation fee. For children of the families of full members the annual dues will be \$10, with no initiation fee. This is done to give the younger members of our families the advantages of the splendid gymnasium, the squash, and tennis courts, and the baths. It will be much more agreeable for them than going to gymnasia, as they do now. Capable instructors will be engaged. Our critics fear that, at the rate marked, it will require more than 400 or 500 members to put a clubhouse so large as ours on a paying basis. Our committees, who have gone over the ground carefully, think differently. At any rate, we shall have no difficulty in increasing the membership if we wish.

"By-laws and rules have been formulated and discussed, but not formally adopted. Yes, we shall have a wine room and a buffet where members can get drinks if they want them. Why not? The plans

do not provide for a smoking room, as such, but I presume a place will be provided for women who do not see any impropriety in taking a cigarette with their coffee after dinner or luncheon. Clubs in London and on the Continent give us precedent for that. Women who do not like to see other women smoke and go to the club for a cigarette, I believe nobody disputes the squash, and tennis courts, and the baths. It will be much more agreeable for them than going to gymnasia, as they do now. Capable instructors will be engaged. Our critics fear that, at the rate marked, it will require more than 400 or 500 members to put a clubhouse so large as ours on a paying basis. Our committees, who have gone over the ground carefully, think differently. At any rate, we shall have no difficulty in increasing the membership if we wish.

"Men will not be excluded from the building. That would be foolish. But they will not be admitted to the club. Members who wish to entertain men can do so in a reserved part of the building reached by a separate entrance."

Blue-print plans of the new clubhouse which have been filed by the architects

were taken to the meeting and carefully scanned by the members. The building, which will be of white marble and brick, is much larger than many of them had been led to suppose. Its ultimate cost will probably reach \$250,000. Stanford White has made the structure classically Colonial in style. In the new Tiffany Building, the Knickerbocker Trust Building, and Dr. Parkhurst's new church he exhibits a growing tendency to simple and severe treatment. The Colonial Club will be 100 feet deep and 75 feet wide. Its main entrance will be in Thirtieth Street, with a broad marble staircase leading to the elevator. The large assembly room on the second floor, 72 by 56 feet long, 21 feet wide, and from 4 to 8 feet deep, is said to be the second largest swimming pool in any club in the United States. It is larger than the swimming pool in the University Club, which is one of the sights in club-land. The general design of the pool is in the character of the arbors at Capri and Sorrento. There is a marble platform, with marble seats, for guests who may be invited to watch the swimming contests and water polo games. The finish of all

the bath rooms, dressing rooms, and mantric rooms will be of white marble and Pompeian cement. A novel feature on this floor will be the "boot room." Members may put on slippers or house shoes when they enter the building, and send their footgear to the basement to be freshened up.

On the main floor are the offices, reading and writing rooms, library, lounge, and a large room for the use of the club. The building will be of the best, comfortable but without any attempt at showiness. In the rear of the library is a broad veranda 45 by 20 feet, which will be converted into a sun parlor in winter. The large assembly room on the second floor, 72 by 56 feet long, 21 feet wide, and from 4 to 8 feet deep, is said to be the second largest swimming pool in any club in the United States. It is larger than the swimming pool in the University Club, which is one of the sights in club-land. The general design of the pool is in the character of the arbors at Capri and Sorrento. There is a marble platform, with marble seats, for guests who may be invited to watch the swimming contests and water polo games. The finish of all

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diversely complete in arrangement than any men's club in America, not only as a social but as an athletic club.

The Woman's Club is not quite so pretentious in its ideas. The committee appointed to select a site for its new clubhouse is not ready to report yet, except to say that it will be somewhere in the neighborhood of the present quarters in East Forty-sixth Street. Plans are being worked out for a twelve-story building, to include a public restaurant, a gymnasium, a swimming pool, and club parlors. The top floor will be devoted to living apartments which members may rent by the year, with private service. In this way the club expects to materially increase its income. The Woman's Club is much broader in scope than the Colony Club. It has members in all parts of the United States and Canada. Its New York officers include Mrs. Henry G. Pittard, Mrs. Lewis Cruger Hasell, Mrs. Sam Sloan, Jr., Mrs. Henry M. Johnson, Mrs. William H. Rockwell, Mrs. H. Davis Ives, Mrs. Ernest H. Crosby, Mrs. John B. Newburg, Mrs. Charles E. Dodge, Mrs. Dallas Bach Pratt, and Mrs. Samuel B. Duryea, and Mrs. James L. Morgan of Brooklyn.

Mrs. Richard Irving, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, and several others are members of the Woman's Club as well as of the Colony Club. The modern club woman, as well as the modern clubman, needs more than one string to her bow. Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. James Harriman, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Whitlaw Holt, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. W. D. Sloan, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, and Mrs. C. F. Winthrop are among the New York members of this club. Mrs. Daniel Manning is one of the Albany members; Mrs. B. B. Odell, from Newburg; Mrs. John Archbold, from Tarrytown; Mrs. John G. Milburn, from Buffalo; Mrs. John Hay, Mrs. Algernon Sartoris, Mrs. G. B. Cortelyou, Mrs. H. C. Corbin, Mrs. A. R. Chaffee, and Mrs. George Dewey, from Washington; Mrs. S. W. Mitchell, and Mrs. Charles Wheeler, from Philadelphia; Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, from Pittsburgh; Mrs. J. Ogden Armour and Mrs. E. C. Booth-Taylor, from Chicago; Mrs. Booth-Taylor, from Indianapolis; Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, from New York; Mrs. Longfellow, from Boston; Mrs. Arthur T. Hadley, from New Haven; Mrs. Morgan G. Bulkeley, from Hartford; Mrs. Daniel C. Gilman, from Baltimore; and Mrs. William H. Crocker, from San Francisco.

This club will furnish shopping guides, and take particular care of young unmarried members who come to New York without an escort. Single bedrooms there, with the service, will not be more than \$2 a night, with the attendance of a maid. Members may have rooms at a "club rate" on Sunday evenings.

Justification for Modern Courses of Study.

OF THE recent criticisms of the course of study in the city's schools some have contained a sort of indictment of the whole scheme of elementary instruction as it exists to-day, and have called for a reversion to that older system we call the "Three R's." The basis of this demand is that children of the present day are improperly graduated, that they cannot read, write, and cipher, and that the present system is fragmentary and incomplete.

It is agreed that every scheme of education must be practical—i. e., it must equip the child for the life he is to enter. Now the question is: Does any exclusive system of the three R's give the child that equipment? It means nothing to call one set of studies "essentials" and another "fads and frills." That is merely a sort of argument by epithet. Now the "three R's" are undoubtedly essentials. But are these the only essentials? Are there not other relations that should be taught? Must we know only how to say? Must we not also know what to say and what to do as well?

We believe that the schools should graduate pupils who can spell, cipher, read, and write. From a comparison of conditions two decades ago and to-day we are willing to affirm that there has been no retrogression in this respect.

pupil is far ahead of his predecessor of twenty years ago. No longer is such that in time he will learn to love disinterestedly the work of some one particularly gifted child, but of whole classes of children.

Manual training supplements the older form of teaching. A child learns nil mechanical relations through things he himself measures, and in this finished work the creations of his mind receive their final test of concrete reality.

Would any one substitute for the memorization of poetry or the study of the torments of English literature in higher grades, the old school reader, hallowed though it may be by tender associations? Shall the physical exercise of the classroom and gymnasium be omitted? Is the care of the body also a "fad?"

The simple truth is that the old "R's" system is a survival of a time quite different from our own. Practice in a trade through the apprenticeship system then completed the boy's education. But that system has disappeared, and in place of these simpler conditions there have arisen many industrial activities involving countless new methods of production and transportation. It might very fairly be inferred that any scheme of instruction only partially suitable to a bygone period must be wholly inadequate to one that has so completely displaced it.

Moreover, the material of instruction is not a matter to be determined without some reference to the learning child. Selection, arrangement, and method must be measured by the learner's ability and interests. It is true that there is a theory that by compelling a child to do disagreeable things his mind will be "hardened," and his will "strengthened," and that in time he will learn to love disagreeable work for its own sake. But it is a theory that is not vindicated in practice and one which is founded on a rather fanciful analogy between mind and muscle.

The fatigue and disgust resulting from the study of purely formal subjects have actually been quoted as merits of the system. For the desire for concrete instruction and for the knowledge of real things there was substituted under the older system a dull, grinding drill in abstractions hammered into the memory only through a wearisome series of uninteresting repetitions, and with so little content that there could be few proper associations. What the child learned was intangible or dull. He was directed to reason deductively from premises which for him were nothing but words. Under such methods even geography and history, the richest of content studies, became a dreary nomenclature or an empty chronology; even the child's progress was measured by his ability to repeat words—a tendency yet evidenced by certain kinds of examinations.

Properly taught, the "fads and frills" emphasize experience as related either to what is newly perceived or to what has already been learned. Moreover, a child reasons from what he knows. Thus, through this closer adaptability to mental processes, these studies react favorably on the methods of teaching, both form and content subjects.

There is a third advantage in the introduction of "fads and frills," which is perhaps the most important. Except in some of the reading lessons, the old form studies had no ethical content. This does not mean that there was no training in the old schools. Then, as always, there were the influence of the conscientious teacher, the cultivation of the school virtues found in all properly organized schools, and the insistence on neatness, accuracy, regularity, and obedience vital as all these were, they were nevertheless extraneous to the matter of instruction. Nature study, literature, and music all arouse the emotions; it is a necessary condition of manual work that action keep pace with thought and realization with imagination. Thus, through the creation of finer incentives and the necessity of performance, there must be a development of character.

To summarize, the "fads and frills" are necessary to complete education for these reasons: 1. Unless the object of instruction be to make mediocre clerks and bookkeepers the three R's are unsuited, and modern conditions on the other hand, the "fads and frills"—are more practical, in that they more closely relate the child to the industrial life he is to enter.

2. The "fads and frills" are necessary to the growing child, as they are better adapted to his mental development and his interests. The application of the elementary laws of psychology to education has followed their addition to the curriculum, and there has been a corresponding improvement in method.

3. The "fads and frills" have given to the course of study an ethical content not only for the information which they yield, but because of the emotions they arouse and the manual effort they require.

It is true that the present course of study is faulty in some respects; it is now passing through a period of adjustment that will doubtless produce a better course. Yet, whatever its faults may be, it is correct in its emphasis on a variety of subjects and occupations as opposed to a never-ending verbal drill on a few isolated abstractions. The Principals' Club, an organization of elementary school principals, has already expressed itself as favoring the more extended course. This action is unquestionably in harmony with the best opinion of those educators who believe that the first requisite of an educational scheme is EFFICIENCY.

—DYSPEPTIC PHILOSOPHY.

The injured feelings of the plaintiff in a breach of promise suit come high, but she must have 'em.

Excessive politeness is generally a foe to truth.

The trouble about greeting misfortune with a smile is that it never smiles back.

Most men will admit that they have more brains than money.

It requires more skill to pick a lock than to pick a quarrel.

A man cannot add a cubit to his stature by standing on his dignity.

MAY

1915

Pity the Railroad Information Bureau Man



It Takes a Man with More Than Job's Patience to Stand the Strain--Must Be Able to Answer 500 Questions a Minute if Need Be.

WHEN the individual man or woman asserts himself or herself strongly the weary world becomes alert. It laughs or weeps, and then rolls along, soon to forget the diverting scene witnessed in the theatre, home, or street. But a day at the Bureau of Information in a great railway station affords an experience long remembered. The average untutored traveler, venturing fearfully from his well-known paths, is rendered wholly irresponsible, with results often incredible. The union stations of our larger cities are perpetually teeming with the disoriented, but possibly the most humorous and pathetic extremes are to be observed in cosmopolitan New York. Instead of a tireless psychological analysis of the distorted mind en route, this mirror is offered, wherein one can see human nature rampant, and behold the compound essence of foolishness, as well as the quintessence of mental misery.

"Is this--is this--the Information Bureau?" she panted, hurrying her large bag against the rail, seemingly so placed to protect the patient men behind it. Long coping with traveler's idiosyncrasies has made verbal misers of these untutored men, who, individually, answer as many as 500 questions an hour at the New York Grand Central Station. The man addressed pointed wearily in reply to a bold sign over his head.

"Oh, of course. But am I too late for the train?"

"Which one, Madam? We have hundreds a day."

"Why, the one to Detroit, of course. Has it--oh, there it goes! Stop it!" But as she sprang over her telescope she found time to assure her that the disappearing train was not bound for Detroit.

"Are you going over the Michigan Central?"

"Certainly not," she replied witheringly. "This is the Grand Central, isn't it?"

"That's the name of the station. The Michigan Central is your road. Next train at 10:15."

"What! None before that?"

"No, none before the next," and he shot a sly wink in reply to a sympathetic grin he caught in the crowd. As the woman hesitated she was swept aside.

"This is a free day at Sing Sing Prison!" shrilly inquired the next woman. "Got three hours to wait, so thought I might stop over."

"Admittance always free at Sing Sing," was the half smiling reply. "Next train at 10:10."

"Oh, pshaw!" she exclaimed, glancing at the clock. "Is that the right time? Yes? Thanks. Guess I'll go down town. But say, who sells the best soda, Wam-maker or Siegel Cooper?"

"Time table, there, quick!" here interrupted a masculine voice.

"What one? We have several," and the martyr swept his hand in the direction of racks containing thousands, and representing every road and branch in the country.

"I want to get to Rickett's Hollow."

"Wrong station, Sir; Jersey Central's your road. In a moment, Madam. Billy, take care of this lady," and he turned to a jangling telephone.

"How long is what?" this at the instrument. "Oh, Erie Canal. Well, really, Madam--you're a what? Oh, I see, a school teacher. Three hundred sixty-five

and a half miles. No, we have no statistics on the new Simpson tunnel yet. Good-bye."

"That's the best to-day," he observed, as he hung up the receiver. "But it's nothing unusual."

So runs the world en route. Five hundred questions an hour! Twenty-five thousand a day! This is the record of the six men to whom a multitude daily refers as to a compendium of all human knowledge. Though employed to answer questions only on travel, these quick-witted men are hourly tested on the whole gamut of general information.

"You seem to suffer the brunt of the traveler's whims," observed the writer to Edward Bradley, the head of the bureau. "Do we? Well, if I was to tell you what happened here you wouldn't believe it. The fool things women say and do--and men, too--are astonishing. Just stand around here and listen. Six men, four phoned--all busy as ants in a sugar bowl. I--"

"Give me a time table," demanded a woman at this point, pursing her mouth severely as she glanced over her spectacles.

"Where are you going, Madam?"

"That's my business, Sir."

"But we have many time tables."

"Well, I'm going to Bethel, since you insist. I suppose it's one of the rules of the company."

"Which Bethel?"

"Young man, I didn't come here to be cross-examined."

"But there are three, Madam. In Vermont, New Hampshire, and Connecticut."

"Why, it's Bethel--Bethel, Connecticut--no, New Hampshire--well, I declare, this reflectively."

"Have you been there? Are there mountains around?" suggested the man.

"Young fellow, you talk too much. You're impudent. I shall return to my husband and have him report you," and she marched away.

"Fair sample, that," observed the patient man. "They all think we are mind-readers. But just listen to Billy. He's got a good one at the phone."

"This is the Albany Bridge!" he was exclaiming. "Oh, I understand; the number. Very sorry, Madam, but none of us have ever counted them. Good-bye."

"Now, wouldn't that jar you?" he said, as he left the telephone. "You see, she had a dispute about it, and wanted us to settle it. Pretty near as bad as the man who wanted to find out how many revolutions a driving wheel made in a mile. Told him I was too busy to figure it out. Then he wanted me to make an estimate on the number in a day. I satisfied him with a good fat number in the trillions, and he left. We have two kinds come here--the excited and the foolish. The latter sit around here with nothing to do, so think up nonsensical questions. Tell him about your moonlight girl, Ed."

"Wish you could have seen her," began the head of the bureau. "She came up here very shy, and waited a long time before she said anything. Then, getting me over here at the side, she says, 'Do you think it will be of next month?' Hudson River on the 15th of next month," and he left. I says, looking over the calendar, 'There's a moon scheduled for these parts on that date.' And is it a full one?" she says anxiously. "Yes, I says, looking



WAITING A CHANCE TO ASK QUESTIONS.

at the calendar again. "Oh, I'm so thankful," she exclaims, just as if I was running the moon. "But it might be cloudy that night," she suddenly points. "It might," I says. "Oh, can't you possibly tell me for sure? You see, I'm going up the river, by boat, for my wedding trip, and I do so want it moonlight. You'll make a special effort to find out, won't you?" Now the sounds impressively foolish, but that's just the way she said it, didn't she, Billy? They'll ask anything. You never can tell.

"Give me a ticket! Quick! I must catch my train!" exclaimed a man, throwing a bill at the six men collectively. Now this man is doubtless method-personified in his apothecary shop or grocery, but in the race against time he closely resembles the candidate for the cell with the soft sides.

"Ticket on what road and where?"

"Quick! I haven't time to talk. On the Central to Buffalo."

"You can't buy tickets here. There's your window across the room," and away he scooted.

Had you told this man an hour before that he was thus to make himself ridiculous he would have considered himself insulted. It is only the long experienced traveler who instills rational action into him on the road.

Americanism--our chronic time disease--crops out constantly at the Bureau of Information. "What's the quickest way to Cleveland--St. Louis--San Francisco?" is the question of the moment. While every American inquires for the shortest time schedule, his persistence in following it out reveals his wage or salary earning capacity. If a wage-earner he will not pay an extra \$5 to ride on a flyer, but will fume until the next fastest train that does not demand a bonus.

The high-salaried man, however, whose minutes are dollars, does not hesitate at this outlay. Thus we see a curious contrast to India, where the natives who earn but a few cents a day patiently wait through half the circuit of the sun for a certain train. One of the best times to see the enraged American traveler is during a general tie-up through heavy snows. Then his overflowing human nature is the despair of the hapless information men, from whom he vainly seeks satisfaction.

"Vie viel clocks to Troy?" presently asked a foreigner in shattered English.

"How many clocks to Troy? Train



LEAVES AT 1:40. DON'T UNDERSTAND? HERE GUS, JAKE CARE OF THIS GERMAN. THE INTERPRETER SPEAKS NINE LANGUAGES AND MAKES SHORT WORK OF HUNDREDS OF BEWILDERED IMMIGRANTS DAILY.

"That fellow reminds me of an Irishman who had just arrived and didn't want to confess it," related one of the men.

"And how do I get to 227 South Street, Connecticut?" he asked. "Well, whereabouts in Connecticut?" I says. "It's a big place you know." Of course I know, an' so is New York," he grins. "But what town?" I says. "Faith, now, do you think I'd be after tellin' the likes of you? Must think I just come over, and am the easy one. No, Sir, and he walked away, wagging his head knowingly. But here's trouble. I can recognize it every time," and he turned to a precise woman who was carefully de-

positing her valuables as if for a protracted stay.

"I want to get to San Francisco," she slowly began, emphasizing her words with her index finger, "and by a route absolutely void of snow. Absolutely, do you understand?"

"The southern trip from St. Louis will suit you in that particular, Madam."

"Very well, now when do I leave here?"

"Ten in the morning."

"Put that down."

"With a look of 'I'm in for it' he secured pencil and paper.

"Dining car?" she continued.

"Yes."

"Put that down."

"Lower berth?"

"If you apply in time."

"Put that down."

"When do I get to St. Louis?"

"Twelve the next day."

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THE SUPERINTENDENT HAD A DAY OFF.

"Put that down."

"When do I leave there?"

"Put that down."

"How many hours is that?"

"Four."

"Might as well put that down, too."

"Is there a check room for parcels there?"

"Yes."

"Put that down."

"How much?"

"Ten cents a parcel."

"Put that down."

"Throughout the whole itinerary it was 'Put that down.' After fifteen minutes' hard work the schedule was completed. Meditatively she glanced at the half-yard of notes.

"Well, now," she finally said, "do you suppose there is much snow, after all, on the central route? I've always wanted to see Kansas. Not very much snow now, is there? No? Yes, I think I'll go by way of Chicago, after all."

To the dismay of the Information Bureau she began a new séance of "Put that down."

"Corker, ain't she?" laughed the chief after she had gone. "Ought to have been here last week. She was the dotty one for keeps. I've noticed a beautiful cat around the station," she says to me; "can I get a picture of it at this bureau?" "A beautiful cat?" I says, a bit puzzled. "Yes, there it is now, by the door. Isn't it beautiful?" It was the homeliest stray cat that ever happened, but very prompt I says, "Yes, beautiful, indeed; anything, you see, rather than start a debate with a woman. 'No, Madam, we have no picture of that cat here.' But perhaps the newsstand has," she suggested. "You might ask," I says, shaking like a bowl of jelly as she waited away. "Pretty soon she comes sailing by. 'I understand I can get one at the general manager's office,' she smiles to me; 'oh, I am so glad.' But pretty soon I see her sitting over on one of the benches looking kind of thoughtful, and I think, between you and me and the door-knob, that the manager gave her a bit of advice."

"I see in this here folder," finally drawled a bachelorette, after a period of unwearied sanity on the part of the public, "that the Central House in Buffalo is a good hotel. Now, how far do you reckon it be from the station?"

"Doesn't it say in that folder?"

"Noga, Jest says it's opposite the station," whereupon the information dispenser set down and shook his head in despair. But the parade of the thousands gasted did not cease.

"What time is the special Sunday service at All Souls' Church next Sunday afternoon? Quick! I must catch my train." So exalted was the woman who demanded this information that all her words blended into one prolonged screech.

"I don't know, Madam; it's not on our line."

"But why don't you know?" she cried, running backward to the door. "What are you here for? You're incompetent, and should be reported. Outrageous. And--" but the closing of the door terminated the philippic.

"Get reported often?" the Chief of the Bureau was asked.

"Oh yes, but not so often as you would think, to hear them threaten. Though we are always getting reported, we can't ever report the public. Now, isn't that a queer fix for things?"

"Yes, this is a great place to study human nature," reflectively continued the chief. "This bureau is really a testing ground, for it brings out what's right down at the bottom of a person's soul. They say that when a man's drunk, he shows his real self. And so it is here when they get excited. Though the most of 'em lose their heads when trying to catch trains, the true lady or gentleman will still be such, no matter how much befuddled he or she may be."

"It's curious how travelers think this place is a combination of everything. Try to make me the Father Confessor for the woman with the matrimonial troubles; doctor for the sick; pawnbroker for the busted; minister to settle Biblical disputes; court of last resort for cables and their 'fares'; in short, general encyclopedia on everything the sun ever hoped to shine on."

"Give a bit of advice to the public when about to take a trip? No, I won't attempt that. But for the sake of the profession, which in one way and another does quite a bit for several million travelers every year, for the sake of the profession, I ask that the public bear in mind that while we know a few things we don't know it all."

"What's wrong, old man?" the people asked. "Are you looking for something?"

"Sure, I'm looking for a man. I want to find the Man Higher Up, what George Bernard Shaw calls 'Superman.' I guess. But at that a riot ensued, the passerby came out on the run with silent stokes, and the people barreled the old fellow up forever. For fear he might get

"Not all the effusions prompted by love come from the heart; some come direct from the head."

THERE was not the slightest trace of flattery in Howard Dithridge's words when he told the sweet maiden whom he had been bidding good-night for an hour that her beauty and grace were enough to make a firmer man than he miss the last night car and be compelled to walk home.

So pleased was the girl with this sacred compliment that she had almost a smug expression on her face when she

Old Diogenes went pottering about in daylight with a lantern.

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NEW TRUTHS CLINCHED BY MODERN PARABLES

He that soweth the seed may live to be fed by the tree of his own planting.

THE candidate had convinced the great concourse of voters that he would be their next Governor. The magnanimity of his personality was irresistible. The people believed him. As the candidate's train glided out of the little town there was much cheering, music, and shrieking of whistles. A strange vibration now startled the beaming aspirant as he contemplated his bright and glowing future. He smiled sweetly, however, when told that coins were being flattened by his car-souvenirs which a proud constituency would reverently pass down from generation to generation as mementoes of a good and great Executive.

Quietly, one November day, the faithful ballots fell. They were counted and the confident candidate was found wanting in endorsements.

"I have made friends," said he, "and I shall go among them and sell books."

One morning there arrived in a certain town a book agent, who, strange to relate, was received with a warm welcome. He was delighted with his reception and the number of persons who submitted for his books was most gratifying.

A week later the former candidate deliv-

ered the books, and his admirers paid promptly. But the bank would not receive his deposit, and the candidate was left to meditate over a motley pile of mutilated money.

In moments of minor little reflection will give a suffering mortal cause for congratulation.

MARSHALL P. WILDER tells of a New England merchant, who, accompanied by his wife and two children, went to the St. Louis Exposition with the avowed purpose of having a good time. The gentleman struck the Pike. An arduous application to a developing business had deprived him of much pleasure in his younger days, and he determined to visit all the tempting palaces of amusement. His wife, however, entered a protest against a number of the entertainments.

Some of the attractions advertised were suggestive of an entrance to the broad path which leadeth to destruction and eternal damnation.

The merchant was grievously disappointed, for his discerning wife had drawn the restrictive lines altogether too tightly. He prevailed upon her to enter a certain building, where, by a unique arrangement of mirrors, the image of a single individ-

ual was reflected a hundred times. The hour was early and there were no other visitors in this mystic maze.

"Here, Ellen," shouted the disgruntled merchant, imperiously, as he seated himself upon the only chair, "kindly stand in front of me a moment."

"What now?" she asked, curiously, taking the position indicated.

"I was thinking," answered the husband, forlornly, as he peeped upon the many reflections of his rigorous wife, "what a miserable time a Mormon would have at this fair."

Grim death may stir to life the dormant wit which a lifetime's effort has failed to rouse.

KING KENOTORES had all the advantages of wealth, wisdom, and power, yet possessed not wit, and therefore greatly envied his Court jester. The jester had conscientiously and prayerfully endeavored to endure his master with a spirit of humor. But the resulting efforts of the King fell flat and evoked only the mechanical smiles of groveling courtiers. Melancholy soured the King's brow, and worry emaciated the jester.

One day fever touched the Court fool's brow and Death knocked unceremoniously on his chamber door. The poor jester wept--his life's work had been a disappointment. Faithfully he had tried to arouse a spark of humor in his master's unresponsive soul, but he had failed dismally.

"Friends," said the aged church officer, quivering with emotion, "be not frightened. Our dear pastor's chariot has gone up in fire, but I am pleased to inform you that, unlike Elijah of old, he did not go up with it."

The jester, for a moment to give the sorrowing King an opportunity to bid farewell to his loyal entertainer. Tearfully his Majesty gazed upon the withered face; he removed his crown, stooped, and kissed the wrinkled brow.

"Poor fellow," uttered the weeping monarch, "he is alas, at his wife's end!" Instantly joy lighted the jester's face. He knew now that his life had not been lived in vain, and chuckled as grim Death entered to claim his own.

By not emulating an illustrious predecessor in all details, a man sometimes may lengthen his days in the land.

THE Rev. Cyrus Seabrook was blessed with a goodly portion of this world's goods. He lived in the suburbs and traveled to and from his church in an automobile.

One Sabbath morning the assembling congregation was shocked by a loud ac-

tion. A panic was imminent, but was averted, fortunately, by the trembling sexton, who rushed up to the pulpit platform and, with uplifted hand, demanded quiet.

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MAY

1905

Some Impressions of the Passing Show

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May



SCHILLER ANNIVERSARY



PARADE OF THE 'FINEST'



THE TEAMSTERS STRIKE



OSLER'S DEPARTURE



RAILROADED!

WITH THE SUMMER MONTHS
THE POPULARITY OF THE FOLD HAT
INCREASES.



JANE EDWARD INCOGNITO IN MARCH

1-605

old and much battered silver pen.

+ + +

The Duchess of Marlborough has returned to London. In England she is considered reserved in manner and kind at heart, to be specially fond of little children, to show consideration for her servants, and to care for the poor. One of her fads is the collecting of handwrought bound books, and she has had designed for her a beautiful bookplate. In her boudoir at Blenheim Palace, she usually has a collection of miniatures, including those of Marie de Medici and Mary Queen of Scots. She is treated with the greatest respect and attention at court.

MODES OF THE MOMENT

WEDDING gowns are still of interest, now that the old-time prejudice against weddings in May has so largely disappeared and this month brings quite a number of nuptials of more or less importance socially, while June, with many more marriages of interest, comes next.

The wedding gown worn by Miss Marian Arnot Haven, now Mrs. Forsythe Wickes, was made of heavy white satin, trimmed with precious old point lace and exquisitely embroidered in crystals and pearls. Miss Haven was the richest bride of many years, her fortune already amounting to millions, with more to come. The gown, however, while very handsome, was not richer than that of a number of other brides, nor were the few beautiful jewels she wore of greater value, and nowhere was there any ostentation or vulgar show of wealth.

The bridal gown was a princess robe of heavy white satin, and was made in New York. It had a long, square train, laid at the bottom in a box plait that tapered out toward the top; the plaits were not caught, but were formed by the draping of heavy white satin. There was an unlined stock and yoke of rare old point lace, and a bertha effect at the bust line. Down the centre front of the gown from yoke to hem seed pearls and crystal embroidery formed a panel. This panel was widest at the top, narrowed at the waist line, and then widened out again toward the hem, its greatest width being perhaps nine inches. The sleeves, formed of rather small but full puffs of satin, showed the embroidery down the centre of the outside, and just above the elbows, where the puffs ended, were frills of point lace. Some eleven inches from the lower edge of the skirt, at each side of the skirt, was a large cluster of orange blossoms; these partially concealed the beginning of a flat flounce, some ten inches wide, of old point lace that extended around to the train, but not across the latter.

The train itself was bordered to a depth of ten inches with shirred or flat puffs of tulle, and the lace flounce at the sides disappeared at each side of the train under the tulle. The bridal veil, an heirloom, was a long scarf of point lace, slightly yellowed by age, that went half the length of the train; it was frilled slightly over the low, dark pompadour of her coiffure, and caught there with orange blossoms. She wore a rivière, some twenty inches long, of large diamonds, to which was attached a large diamond pendant, the gift of her mother, and a corsage ornament of diamonds, having in its centre an enormous square-cut emerald, at least an inch across; this was the gift of her uncle, Matthew Arnot of Elmira. Her bouquet was a large affair, and chiefly lilies of the valley.

The two little flower girls, who immediately preceded the bride, were little Miss Katherine Mackay, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, and Miss Katharine Haven, daughter of the bride's brother, J. Woodward Haven. They wore no hats. Their little frocks were low-necked and short-sleeved garments of finest white muslin. The baby waists were tucked in eight-inch tucks down the centre front and back, and the little skirts were gathered in to the belt bands, and had two clusters of fine tucks running around the bottom; attached to the hems were two-inch edgings of Duchess lace. The little puffed sleeves were frilled with the same lace, and loose squares of rose point and Duchess lace extended from the necks of the gowns down over the sleeves to the sleeve ruffles. They wore white stockings and slippers, and each carried a basket of pink sweet peas in her right hand. Their left hands were clasped as they walked before the bride.

The bridesmaids were in heavy white silk crepe, embroidered in bands with white silk, and also in sweet peas in natural colors, and trimmed with lace. Their hats were of straw, but with much-lifted and knocked-in brims, close at the back, curved at the sides and flaring in the front. They were trimmed with pale blue ribbon velvet in flat, stiff loops, with a fold of pale pink crepe at the front, and outer edge of each loop. These velvet loops appeared in the back, also under the brim at the right as well, and plain bands went around the crown. Where the hats curved up at the left masses of pink sweet peas were fastened, and in the front pale blue ostrich tips nodded.

The gowns had skirts shirred tightly below the waistline to a depth of about three inches, and at the bottom of each skirt were two lace ruffles. The bodices had stocks and gumpes of lace, and were gathered to fit. Across the top of each bodice, some three inches below the stock in the back, was heavy embroidery in white. The girdles were of clal blue and some six or seven inches broad, an inch of the girle extending below the waistline, and the rest covering the lower third of the bodice. These girdles were laid in scant plaits around the waist and their long straight ends hung almost to the hem of the skirts. At the ends they were embroidered in pink and white sweet peas, the flowers being formed of bits of chiffon worked among the lace. Similar sweet peas were embroidered across the bodice a short distance below the white silk embroidery, and the puffed sleeves of the silk crepe—which were puffed twice, but were scanty and small—were bordered with the sweet peas; these bands came just above the elbow, and from them dropped narrow lace ruffles. Between the shirring below the waistline and the lace ruffles at the bottom of the skirts were two sets of shirring with headings an inch deep, the skirts being in reality formed of three graduated Spanish flounces, each being set on the one above, to form the skirt. Each bridesmaid carried a large bouquet of pink sweet peas.

Some of the gowns seen at the Williams-Edgar wedding and at the Wickes-Haven wedding were among the handsomest in evidence this Spring. At the former Mrs. C. B. Alexander wore a rich golden brown silk crepe, with shirred skirt, and an Eton coat trimmed with narrow, flat satin, with a plain skirt and long train, which matched the gown exactly, and had a bird of paradise plumes of the same shade at the side. As Mrs. Alexander has wonderful reddish-gold hair, the color of her costume was a perfect setting, and far away from her style than the black dress worn with its wonderful



Turban of tan straw trimmed with brown velvet bows and ribbon cachepeaux.

the reverse of effective. The gown was composed of golden tan silk and deep cream colored chiffon cloth, embroidered in bands in silver and gumpes lace of the same color as the cloth. The whole gown had long lines, and was distinctly medieval in the cut of its wide sleeves and the overhanging tablier effect of the bodice. The sleeves, close at the top, widened at the bottom, and were formed of several overlapping sections, edged with the chiffon cloth, slightly stiffened. The gumpes lace formed panels on the skirt over the golden tan silk, with the cloth showing between the panels, and the girdle was of the golden tan silk, which also showed in one set of the sleeves and around the yoke. Below the skirt panels, which extended some distance below the knees, was a circular section of the crepe, the same color as the silk, exquisitely embroidered in silver thread. It was a gown impossible to describe in detail from a few fleeting glimpses, but with Mrs. Mackay's tall, slight figure and rich coloring it was wonderfully effective. Her hat was one of the new French creations in eoru or yellowish tan crinoline, fitting up the back and left and down at the front and right, with shaded brown and tan tulle in masses at the back and wound around the crown, while at the left side was a bird of paradise in browns, and full plumes in golden tan floated out at the back and down at the left.

Another handsome gown was worn by Mrs. James Speyer, who has just returned from abroad, and who has been wearing some of the latest and most effective Parisian creations. This was a rich heliotrope silk, with wonderful shirring and puffings, and a stock and deep overlying gumpes of rare old yellow lace; it was topped by a rather large hat to match, trimmed with lace and flowers. The church was too dark to give one a chance to see details. At Delmonico's the other day Mrs. Speyer wore one of the new rich blues in chiffon cloth, with one of the new Eton coats, having wide, short sleeves, with touches of black in the edgings of the various parts, and a pale blue chiffon bodice all in scant, flat-guffe, topped by one of the tilted-forward French chapeaux, rolled up at the back and pointed at the front. A fold of lighter blue satin ribbon was wound around the crown and outlined the point, and at the back a cluster of fat, purple, blue ostrich tips rolled up over the turned-up portion and down toward the crown.

The bridal attendants at the wedding of Miss Hattie Louise Barnes to Alfred Severin Bourne, son of Commodore Bourne of the New York Yacht Club, were, with one exception, in lavender chiffon. The exception was the maid of honor, Miss Helen Ballard, who wore pale blue chiffon, topped by a blue hat. The matron of honor, Mrs. Aven Childress, was in very pale lavender, trimmed with white lace, and wore a white hat with lavender plumes. The eight bridesmaids were most of them school chums of the bride at the Farmington School, and the greater number were from other cities. The bridesmaids were Miss May Bourne, the bridegroom's sister; Miss Susette Hall of New York; Miss Elsie Williams of Detroit; Miss Mary Tucker of Albany; Miss Helen H. Day of Indianapolis; Miss Marie Louise Hoopes of Elkins Park, Penn.; Miss Rachel Tattall of Bryn Mawr; and Miss Harriet Burr Barbour of Hartford. Their lavender chiffon gowns were all of different shades, and their hats matched. Their flowers were sweet peas and violet orchids.

The white satin gown of the bride had a bodice entirely of point lace, and panel effects in point lace appeared on the front of the gown.

The wedding of Isabelle Byrnes, a daughter of former Superintendent of Police Byrnes, now Mrs. George Macdonald, intended a large number of people. The bride wore a large number of diamonds lace over white satin, and the bride's only attendant, her sister, Miss Amy Byrnes, was in lavender crepe de chine, with insertions of lace the color of the gown. Her hat was of white lace, and was trimmed with sprays of lilacs, and her bouquet was made up of lilacs.



Neavy blue tulle costume, long skirt and long cutaway coat, white revers, cuffs and waistcoat.

back was finished without a girle. A deep gumpes of point lace was worn and her full tulle veil was arranged in a knot effect above her dark pompadour, with no frills or ruckings to conceal the coiffure. The bride's only attendant, Miss Elizabeth Auchincloss, wore a white satin crepe de chine, the bodice a modified surplice with gumpes and bertha of beautiful white lace on the Cluny order; the skirt, falling in full folds, was gathered at the top and was finished at the bottom with two narrow overlapping ruffles, nearly three-fourths of the bodice, from under which droops a single ruffle of white lace two inches longer than the chiffon over the ruffle. The bodice is cut at the top and in both the back and in front in V's, the depth of which in the centre is exactly eight inches from the base of the neck. These are sharp V's, and at the sides the distance from the base of the neck to the bodice top is but two inches. A shaped bodice of white lace and plaited chiffon forms the finish. The tucked chiffon section is three inches deep and the tucks flare sufficiently to have the section fit smoothly to the bodice; this tucked piece is inserted at the top and back of the lace bertha or deep overhanging collar, the tucked portion ending in the front perhaps two inches from the shoulder seams. The lace collar forms a deep point in the back, and extends out over the shoulders at the sides; the tips of the centre fronts meet at the base of the V and then fall apart, each forming a deep V, and attached to the point of each of these V's is a white silk tassel heavily fringed in fine black crystals. Folds of white tulle are laid under the top edges of the bodice. The skirt is decorated with six-inch insertions of white lace matching that on the bodice. The upper one forms a V in the front and the back, and is a line above the knees, rising much higher at the sides and descending to form the V's. The lower insertion rises in the centre front to form an upward turning V, the top of which just meets the downward turning

droops from the shoulders; each is shirred on cords four times just above the elbow, and is finished by a short, double ruffle of the chiffon, from under which droops a single ruffle of white lace two inches longer than the chiffon over the ruffle. The bodice is cut at the top and in both the back and in front in V's, the depth of which in the centre is exactly eight inches from the base of the neck. These are sharp V's, and at the sides the distance from the base of the neck to the bodice top is but two inches. A shaped bodice of white lace and plaited chiffon forms the finish. The tucked chiffon section is three inches deep and the tucks flare sufficiently to have the section fit smoothly to the bodice; this tucked piece is inserted at the top and back of the lace bertha or deep overhanging collar, the tucked portion ending in the front perhaps two inches from the shoulder seams. The lace collar forms a deep point in the back, and extends out over the shoulders at the sides; the tips of the centre fronts meet at the base of the V and then fall apart, each forming a deep V, and attached to the point of each of these V's is a white silk tassel heavily fringed in fine black crystals. Folds of white tulle are laid under the top edges of the bodice. The skirt is decorated with six-inch insertions of white lace matching that on the bodice. The upper one forms a V in the front and the back, and is a line above the knees, rising much higher at the sides and descending to form the V's. The lower insertion rises in the centre front to form an upward turning V, the top of which just meets the downward turning

Rosettes in ribbon, velvet, and lace are making the place of the little stiff Louis or French bows that have for some time been in vogue. Many of these Rosettes are also in chiffon. They match the color of the gown, and often show velvet centres of darker shades.

Some of the new gowns are trimmed in darker shades of the same color, and this mode is effective in the lightweight clothes of smooth finish.

NEW USE FOR MOTION PICTURES. JUST as the photograph, beginning as an entertaining toy, has become an important factor in business, the moving picture is now being adapted to commercial uses. When you think of it, there are lots of situations in which moving pictures can help the business man. If a photograph is convincing, a motion picture should be doubly so.

Bands of the embroidery cross over the shoulders, as there are no sleeves to the coat. Attached to the top of the coat, tucked under the upper edge, is a single fold of white chiffon, and fastened to this as a foundation is a very wide scarf of white tulle, which is plaited and invisibly tacked, to cover the shoulders and upper part of the bust with billowy folds, the ends being carefully knotted together in a loose, twisted bow with one group of short, doubled ends. Of course this bow once tacked remains untouched till the tulle loses its freshness, when it may be renewed. The tulle does not conceal the border of blossoms, as only the lower folds of the tulle touch its top. Below the floral shoulder bands and attached to each one is a sleeve cap of white chiffon, and over this folds of tulle are draped, like the fichu about the neck, to form sleeves six inches long, and below these folds, attached to the chiffon cap, is a very full double ruffle of tulle six inches long at the inside of the arm and twelve inches long at the outside, the ruffle being gathered.

A simple dinner gown for a widow, ordered by an American woman in Paris, is described in a private letter from abroad as follows: The frock is a black chiffon over a supple and thin white silk lining. The skirt of round length is shirred around the waist-line, and the bodice is also shirred in at that point; a six-inch girle—an inch or so of which extends over the top of the skirt, and other five tapping over the bodice—is of black taffeta chiffon, fastened a bit to the left of the front with a straight jet buckle an inch wide. The sleeves are each formed of a single full puff that

black subtle gloves, and black hose and black subtle slippers complete the toilet.

From all indications silks in various weaves will be the most worn of any material, not excepting linens and velvets, for dressy wear. For traveling or knockabout wear nothing can excel the various mohairs and velvets, but for dress occasions the silk materials will lead.

In taffeta weaves silk now comes so light and flexible that it may be drawn through a small finger ring, and it has developed good wearing qualities with its loss of stiffness and "dressing."

The pongees are of course among the fashionable gown materials, while for the purse of moderate size India silks in black or white, lace trimmed, or made up into the simplest of shirtwaist costumes, make the coolest sort of hot weather gown for general utility purposes.

Velvet ribbons in black as well as colors will be much used; indeed, it is being used in quantities on gowns now in process of construction. The ribbon is used to border ruffles and panels and in loops and fringe effects.

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of the finest quality, soft, natural, wavy hair, from slightly sprinkled gray to the pure silver white.

All other shades of gray and white matched perfectly from our enormous stock. We have every style of hair goods, including

CAMILLE and VICTORIA WAVES, Wigs, Coiffures, Half Wigs, Switches, Leans, Partisan and Empire Pompadours, which are of priceless value to every lady whose hair has become too thin to dress becomingly.

HAIR DRESSING—MARCEL WAVING by expert artists. Also Scalp Treatment, Hair Coloring, Shampooing & Manicuring.

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L. SHAW

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The Singer Automatic

has many points of preference that can easily be demonstrated by comparison.

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to the men who see the pictures. These are arranged that they can be thrown on a three-foot screen and exhibited in a private office or displayed in an enlarged size in a public hall. A larger screen and a bigger lens are the only changes required.

"My business," said the man with the pictures to a Times reporter, "is to interest moneyed men in mining properties. I have been doing that for more years than I like to reckon, and up in the Black Hills they all know me. Ask 'em about 'Bedrock Bob'."

"Now, there's only one sure way of selling anything to an up-to-date business man. Show him the article you wish to sell him and make him see that your own money is in it, too. Let him look it over for himself, investigate it, and find out if it's worth his while to go in. I've been taking parties of Easterners through the Black Hills and letting 'em see before they buy. That's my way. But now I'm going after the Britishers, and that is a different proposition."

"It would be pretty hard to get a prosperous English business man—and they are the men I'm after—to leave his home and travel 5,000 miles to look into a business proposition because a stranger with figures and papers and a good game of talk told him it would be a good thing for him to do. I've got to have something more to show than that. Well, I devised this plan of getting moving pictures of the mines I'm interested in. Not being able to get my investors to the mines, I'm going to bring the mines to the investors."

"Anyways, these will convince the Britishers that mine are real mines, and there is something doing on 'em. When they see that there's more than talk behind my projects, maybe they'll be interested enough to invest for themselves—which is all I want. What do you think?"

The reporter thought that the British ought to be impressed by this new instance of American ingenuity and enterprise.

The Thermalite Bag

The Thermalite Bag lasts for years, and its contents need no change or renewal. It can't leak; it won't scald; it's always ready, for it stores heat, to be turned on when wanted. This may sound like a miracle, but it's a plain scientific truth, as you'll find if you'll watch the

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ure in furniture. A man has his first property vault or a safe place in his office for any papers he wants to keep out of sight. A woman seldom has anything but a desk at home, that is as available to everybody else in the family as is to her. She never knows what moment her cherished little secrets may be uncovered and laughed at. With such a counterpart as the one in that sideboard she need never worry."

"TWILIGHT. When twilight falls and all the land is still.

The purple shadows steal across the hill. And one lone star above a pine tree crest Grows ever brighter, while from out the nest There breaks the low cry of the whistling poor-will.

And softly steals the laden hawk, and even winds list o'er the fields of autumn.

A black and white photograph of a person, likely a woman, wearing a dark, textured garment, possibly a fur coat or heavy dress. The image is framed by a decorative border with ornate corner pieces.

PHOTO BY AIME DUPONT

T

THE GEORGE FAWCETT COMPANY IN "THE LIARS,"
a comedy, by Henry Arthur Jones, to-morrow evening, at the American Theatre.

A comedian, Edw. Gillingmore will play the principal male rôle, that of Sir Christopher Deering. Of almost equal importance is the rôle of Edward Falkner, which will introduce a new member of the company, Edwin Anderson. Laura McGilvray, who played the second rôles with Mrs. Fiske in "Becky Sharp" and "Hedda Gabler," will also make her first appearance with the company as Lady Rosamund Patton, while Bijou Hernandez, who during the past season has been a member of the star cast of "The Two Orphans," will appear as Bertrice Ebsmont.

To-morrow night at the Harlem Opera House Henry B. Harris will present Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne in "A Blot in the 'Scutcheon'" for a week's engagement. The revival of this drama has proved an artistic success, its reception at the Hudson Theatre being most cordial. The cast supporting Mrs. Le Moyne includes Will-

be presented. Robert Drouot will be seen in the title rôle, supported by Grace Reals and the stock company.

+ + +

Abbott Parker, the man with the mark of a crucifix on his back said to be the result of lightning, will be the main feature at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum this week. Carl's wrestling

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JAMES H. HACKETT
in "The Fortunes of the King"
His First Screen Years

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Christy minstrel show, with those well-known former partners, George Wilson, Hughey Dougherty, and George Thatcher, in the ends, and many well-known comedians, vocalists, and specialty artists in the circle, concluding with Tony Pastor in one of his old-time songs, assisted by the entire company, this being Mr. Pastor's only appearance and probably

idea into my head. Last year we read several of Ibsen's works together, but I couldn't get interested at all; in fact, for some reason or other I found this reading an unpleasant and unprofitable task.

"I did not read 'A Doll's House' at that time. My brother went through this alone, and at once told me to get the

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had been on a raid in the Mohawk Valley. Col. Marinus Willett, with some 500 men, pursued and overtook him at a ford about two miles above the Junction of Black Creek with the West Canada. According to Willett's account, Butler, with his command, made a stand on the north side of the creek, and in the firing that followed Butler was shot through the head

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A Commuter's Notebook.

CLINTON J. HARVEY—that's my name. As for a real introduction, I don't know that I can do better than repeat the yarn that Swampscott spun the other morning about the business on the wires had slacked up and everybody sat still, hoping mightily that if anything did happen to make telegrams necessary it would occur some two hours later, when the new shift had come on. Then we began talking.

"Here's Harvey now," said Swampscott, starting his early morning run of jokes. "He's the real New York commuter. Makes a wild dash out to the Jersey coast every morning—usually has the car to himself—always, perhaps—that's when he sleeps, by all accounts. None of your 5:42 P. M. mad, hot, puffed, rush in his. Whole car—practically whole train—except for the bundles of newspapers that get kicked off at forty-odd stations.

"Yes, Harvey is the real commuter of all New York. The daddy of 'em all. The conductor takes a look at the baggage car, walks down the platform—you know that brisk yet stately, businesslike walk that all steam road conductors have—and then he pulls out his watch. The hand points to 4:02. It is time to start.

"Is Mr. Harvey aboard?" he asks of the brakeman.

"Yes, Sir," the brakeman says.

"Good!" says the conductor. "Then we can pull out."

"These are good old times," says the conductor to the engineer, and off the coast flyer goes.

"It's a great thing to be such a commuter that they start the trains by you."

Of course Swampscott exaggerated it a little, but a fellow does get proud of his train when he takes it at such an hour every morning and gets the feel of the road about as much as anybody can expect the engineer, and can wake up off his rubber cushion pillow and tell just where he is by a glance out into the dawn—so many more minutes to the junction, or, "just passed red house on the hill; time for another snooze."

Speaking of engineers reminds me of what Grafton—he's my engineer—said the other night.

"Mr. Harvey," said he, "it's a grand thing to be an engineer," said he, "and have a good run. It's another grand thing to know that."

"There was poor old Jones. Did I ever tell you about him? No. Well, he took them 48 out of Commupaw every afternoon—express, you know. Got gray in the service. Had a son who went into business college. Son got into good job, made a pile an' bought his farm down in Ocean County. Then he an' Mr. Jones went to the old man an' said: 'Dad, you quit railroadin' an' settle down on the farm an' never have a worry—just let an' eat an' sleep.' That's what they said. But old Jones was fairly near the age limit—five or six years or thereabouts. He thought it over a while an' then resigned his job.

"He went down to the farm an' spent just two weeks fishin' an' eatin' an' sleepin' an' readin'. Then he said: 'I don't want to go back to railroadin'. Couldn't resist without it, said he.

"Well, they gave him his old run back. The very first trip, after gettin' past the meadows out there, he ran past his light an' bored his machine into the back of an old freight.

"What happened to him then? Oh, they picked him out dead."

"They'll be a whole lot of kids late to school in three Jersey counties this blessed morning. A. D. 1905," said the brakeman, with a look that I felt contained a bit of shame. Then he added: "Bet the teachers themselves won't know it."

"Yes," said I, politely. "Parenthetically, it is impolite to ask too many questions or to seem too eager on any well-organized road."

"Yes," said he. "You see," said he, "we lost fifteen minutes back at the crossing there—you were asleep, eh?"—the old man ain't made up but eight an' a half of 'em. Guess that you forgot that they set the watches of three counties by this train. The kids'll be late to school, of course. I'm 'sorry' to give you kids five minutes extra on their breakfast. What's the use of beating the teachers to school?"

"What made us late?" I asked. Of course being late had made him look ashamed.

"Oh, I forgot," said he. "You were asleep, weren't you? It was only a cow on the track."

"I think," said I, "that I've got enough in my flask here to drink to the health of the cow that kept the youngsters of three counties late from school."

"I was thinkin'," said he, "that it was a sort of queer toast that we've just been drinking to. The health of that cow, you remember."

"Yes," said I.

"Yes," said he. "The cow is late and lamented pretty much up to the limit," said he. "We were goin' pretty fast, you know."

He smacked his lips and then grinned. I looked inquisitively at him, politely so.

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"Yes," said I.

"Yes," said he. "The cow is late and lamented pretty much up to the limit," said he. "We were goin' pretty fast, you know."

Yes, there's a lot of Jersey local pride in trains. Of course everybody who worked up over taxation campaigns and plutocracy speeches and all of that, but Jersey is pretty proud of the big railroads that cross her map, and especially of the down-to-the-dot expresses that rip off the miles like whips, as far as regularity goes. It's a serious matter for a Jerseyman to delay one of these trains. They are the life of his community. They bring the summer boarders, the mail, and the second editions of the big New York morning newspapers—no say nothing of the 8 o'clock evening extras at 4 P. M.

I had just turned over my air cushion the other morning to get a fresh grip on the nap question when a slight clatter pierced the roar of the train, and I felt an almost imperceptible tremor. Then the brakes went on hard. In a minute we began to back up hard. We pulled back for about a quarter of a mile, and there at the cross road it stood of the track was the wreck of what had been a fine farm wagon. Beside it stood its owner, a gray-haired old farmer. His coat was ripped up the back. His face was bleeding from half a dozen cuts, and one of his eyes was nearly smothered in a big bruise.

"Glad we didn't hit you," said the conductor consolingly from the rear platform.

"Oh, never mind me, boys," said the farmer. "I jumped. Guess something hit the matter with my watch this mornin'. Didn't think you were due here for more'n three minutes. But don't bother with me, boys. I'm all right. Go right along now. You're losin' time. There won't be no use of your comin' back. Go home now. I'll send the bill into the company in the mornin'. No, no—no hard feelin's. Don't bother about me, boys."

The Retort Courteous.

D. D.—Your mistakes are buried under ground.

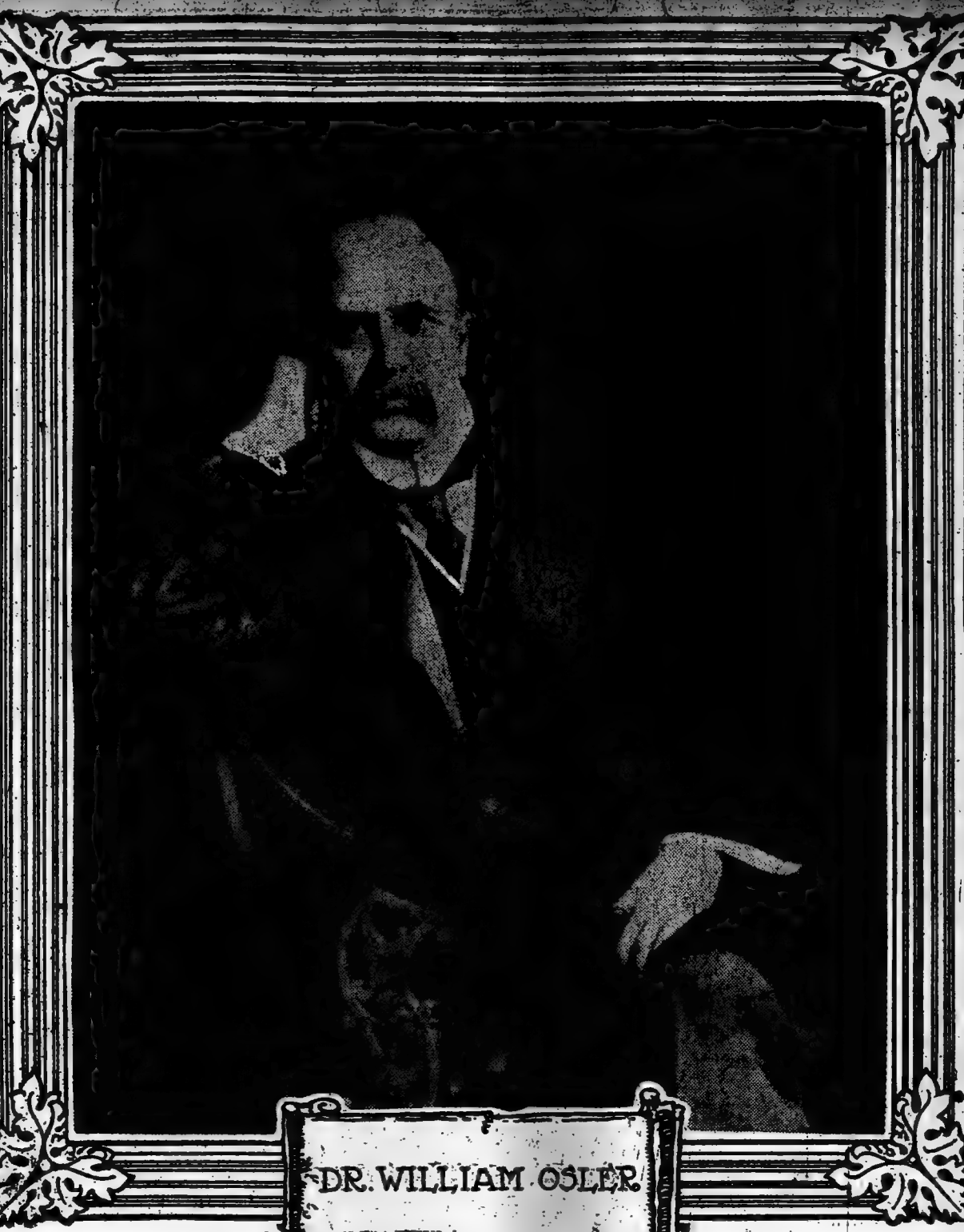
M. D.—Well, yours go even deeper.

In April, 1905
THE
PHILADELPHIA
PUBLIC LEDGER
Gained 27,197 Lines and
11,554 Separate
and Distinct
Adverts.
Over April, 1904

Is rapidly becoming America's Favorite
Delightful Antiseptic. Prevents decay.
Most thorough cleanser and polisher. Gen-
erously large can. Sold everywhere.
Famous Cox Bros. Book Company, Free.

W.M. Ostrander
Investment Dept.
629 North American Bldg.
PHILADELPHIA

Wells' Hair Balsam
Is Not a Dye
GRAY
HAIR
restores
original
color.
It is a
gradual
restoration
of the
hair's
natural
color.
It is a
gradual
restoration
of the
hair's
natural
color.



DR. WILLIAM OSLER

Men of Mark Who Disprove the 60-Year Theory.

SEARCHING the beaches, as the Osler tide of discussion begins to ebb, one may find footprints in surprising numbers revealing masters of affairs whose usefulness not only is vital at sixty, but who at eighty years and upward are still in the ring. Nearly every branch of art and the professions, as well as business, is represented in the interesting category, which is perhaps a conclusive answer to the eminent Baltimore physician who suggests sixty as the average age limit for creative usefulness. His departure for Europe suggests reviewing the notable category.

General attention was recently focused upon Henry Gasaway Davis as a Vice Presidential candidate in his eighty-second year. His age made his nomination an innovation in the history of this country. Yet he is only one in hundreds of octogenarians who are virile and vigorous contributors to contemporary affairs.

While he was the oldest candidate ever named on a Presidential ticket, the average age of our first and second cities, since Washington became President at fifty-seven, has been within five years of threescore. Glance over them. William Henry Harrison was sixty-eight when he was inaugurated in 1841. Henry Clay was the same age when he was defeated by Polk. Lewis Cass was sixty-six when he ran against Zachary Taylor, as was Gen. Winfield Scott when he was defeated by Franklin Pierce. Only one candidate under forty years of age has ever appeared on a Presidential ticket—John C. Breckinridge, who took the Vice Presidential oath when thirty-six years of age.

Fortunately for a vast number of men notable in American affairs, the forty-year dead line drawn recently by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company in filling the places made vacant by the strike in this city is not for them. Yet, as a leading statistician ventured to Tins Sun-day Times, there are enough active and competent octogenarians in the city and country to run the Gotham railways with perfect dispatch and safety.

For of the male population of the United States—according to the latest census of 1890—449,176 are eighty years of age or over, 54,288 are eighty-five or over, 13,646 are ninety or over and 1,271 have survived their hundredth winter. Approximately, in other words, one in 230 of the male population of this country reaches the age of eighty years; one in 700 the age of eighty-five, one in 8,000 the age of ninety, and one in 30,000 the century mark. Among them hundreds are active and powerful factors in making commercial, financial, and professional his- tory. So large, indeed, is the number of American octogenarians, to say nothing of the threescore aged, in the professions, that the citing of specific instances is apt to be misleading. Only a meagre percentage of our greater corporations are without a Director or executive officer past the Oiler age limit. Mention need hardly be made of Russell Sage, who, at eighty-eight, is still in harness; nor of Levi P. Morton, who is directing tremendous interests at the age of eighty-two; nor of William Alexander Smith, at eighty-four, the dean of the New York Stock Exchange; nor of William Sloan, whose eighty-eight years do not prevent him acting as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; nor of D.

O. Mills, octogenarian, banker and Director in eighteen major corporations; nor of Chairman John A. Stewart of the Board of Trustees of the United States Trust Company, who is now preparing to celebrate his eighty-third birthday.

One of the most active members of the New York Chamber of Commerce is Jacob B. T. Hersey, who at eighty-three also personally directs an immense manufacturing business; while William H. Miller, at eighty-one years of age, is still engaged in the shipping trade with Australia and New Zealand. Charles Hayes Haswell, Dean of Tammany Hall and consulting engineer to the Board of Estimates and Apportionment, is now, at the age of ninety-six, revising the sixth edition of his textbook on mechanics and engineering. He was the first Chief Engineer of the United States Navy. Among other engineering veterans as active to-day as at eighty-one years of age, is still engaged in the shipping trade with Australia and New Zealand. Charles Hayes Haswell, Dean of Tammany Hall and consulting engineer to the Board of Estimates and Apportionment, is now, at the age of ninety-six, revising the sixth edition of his textbook on mechanics and engineering. He was the first Chief Engineer of the United States Navy. Among other engineering veterans as active to-day as at eighty-one years of age, is still engaged in the shipping trade with Australia and New Zealand.

Northern New York, as a health report, points toward Albert E. Powers, the oil-cloth millionaire and banker, who directs his immense business personally at the age of eighty-seven. No one thinks of Andrew Carnegie as being superannuated at sixty-eight, nor does Boston so regard Chester W. Kingsley, octogenarian merchant banker, philanthropist, and member of the Yale University Corporation.

Eminent attorneys whose youthful vigor and interest in their profession are unimpaired by their eighty years are numerous. Among them are ex-Congressman Morrison, author of the Morrison tariff bill, who is still practicing law in Illinois, and James Kerr Kelly, a former Senator from Oregon, who is a practicing attorney in his eighty-seventh year. A dean of the Baltimore bar is William Pinckney Whyte, who, among other things in his fourscore years, has been a Governor and United States Senator. He is to-day as active and vigorous as most men of half his years, and is still a vigorous rival of Arthur P. Gorman, who succeeded him in the Senate.

Gaze over this eighty-years-young company, the October of whose lives is yielding a rich harvest, and one may find a number of clergymen who stand as sturdy in their pulpits to-day as when they answered their first calls. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Baptist Church in Brooklyn, recently commemorated his eighty-second birthday by publishing a bulky volume of sermons. Dr. E. A. Park, Professor Emeritus at Andover Theological Seminary, whose sermons are notable for their argumentative power and wealth of illustration, was full of vigor in his nineteenth year, and that in spite of the fact that he was for fifty years, as he said, practically an invalid.

Dr. Samuel Harris, deceased, as President of Bowdoin College, one of the profoundest theologians of the century, gave to the world after passing fourscore his views of Christian doctrine in two large volumes. Dr. William M. Paxton, until recently President of Princeton Theological Seminary, is eighty; Dr. Joseph Glass Monford of Cincinnati is ninety-four, and the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, the great Unitarian, only began to curtail his work at eighty-two years of age.

But by that time the woman was too angry to listen to advice. She considered that she had been badly treated. If the Custom House wished to keep her pictures from her, very well, they might have them. She tore up the guarantees, the pictures were sold for next to nothing, and scattered on one knows where.

And the best thing to do is to buy them. They will go for \$10 or \$15 apiece and we will have the sale after all. I will buy them in for you, and we will both make a 'pot of money' out of them."

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Lost Her Temper and Her Pictures

PROPOS of the woman with the ability to plan a big coup and who then loses it and her head at the last moment, an auctioneer in New York tells an interesting story. The woman was an American who had been living abroad with her husband for many years. Upon his death she returned, bringing with her a large collection of valuable paintings which had been his property, and which she hoped to sell. She made arrangements with the auctioneer to handle them for her, and he was delighted with the cleverness with which she had planned the sale.

The Lecturer's Holiday

THE professional lecturer, like other people, is now planning his Summer holiday, if he has not already arranged it. His Winter work is done, his stereopticon machine is laid on the shelf, and last season's manuscripts are back in his desk, only to be resurrected by special request. His audiences now want something new, and between this and August, when the lecture bureau begin to arrange their tours, he must find fresh subjects to talk about when the long evenings are here, and people are ready to be amused and instructed again.

Summer and Winter equally are work times for the professional lecturer. The only difference is that in Summer he collects his material; in Winter he dispenses it—delivers the goods. The hard question for him is just what he shall deliver. About this time he has to make up his mind what people are likely to be interested in nine months hence. Then he must lay in a store of information and pictures—particularly pictures—dealing with that subject.

The search may take him across the world, and there is a chance, even then, that he may not get exactly what he wants for, and may have to take what he can get. There is an even greater chance that before he returns something may happen which may make him wish he had gone to some other place and collected totally different material. It is very much like the dry goods merchant trying to determine what next Winter's fashions will be.

One of the best-known lecturers in this State sailed for Europe two weeks ago on his way through St. Petersburg to the Greater Russia, which lies beyond the Caspian Sea. He hopes to get as far south as Afghanistan, for he believes that the next great international trouble will come between Russia and England, and that its scene will be the vast, almost unknown region between the Caspian, Persia, and the Indian border. If he is right he will be first in the lecture field with up-to-date pictures and stories of that region. If he is wrong, it will be an interesting country to talk about anyway, and sooner or later there is sure to be trouble in that direction.

But he may never be allowed to go so far. Russia regards the professional lecturer very much in the light of a magazine writer or newspaper correspondent, and she does not like either of these. So, unless his nerve and native resource carry him through, he may be turned back half way, and in that case he will have to seek material nearer at hand, perhaps in rural Russia or in picturesque Persia.

It is not an easy life, this professional globe-trotting and seeing strange lands. This same lecturer can tell of journeying to the Philippines soon after the victory of Manila Bay to talk with and photograph Admiral Dewey, only to find that the Admiral was too busy to see him. But, then, the lecturer was not easily discouraged, and finally by a ruse he succeeded in getting both his interview and his desired pictures.

He went to the Boer war and saw it from both sides in turn, which is more than the average war correspondent did; but he found that interest in the struggle in South Africa soon faded in America. That was not very comforting after the hard times he had had at the Cape.

The audience which listens to the lecture and looks at the pictures doesn't always realize the chances the lecturer took, and the doubts with which he sometimes regarded his investment before the applause of his first night audience assured him that he had hit it again and that the public thought his judgment good.

A Damaging Admission.

Now and then in court counsel will elicit unlooked-for information when a witness is too closely questioned. A New Jersey lawyer was once endeavoring, during the course of a cross-examination, to serve his client by throwing suspicion on a certain witness.

"You admit," said the attorney, with the sternest air imaginable. "You admit that you were a constant visitor at the prisoner's abode during the six months referred to?"

"I do," replied the witness.

The lawyer smiled significantly. "Then kindly inform the court whether you and he were interested in any special transaction—business or otherwise?"

The witness hesitated for a moment as if embarrassed. Finally, he replied: "Yes, we were."

"Umph!" muttered the attorney. Then, raising his voice, he continued: "And now, no doubt, you will be so good as to let us know a little more of this. What was the nature of the business in which you had a common interest?"

"Well, Sir," cheerfully responded the witness, "if you really insist on knowing, I suppose I must tell. The fact is, I was less his nerve and native resource carry him through, he may be turned back half way, and in that case he will have to seek material nearer at hand, perhaps in rural Russia or in picturesque Persia.

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THE HISTORY OF CHAMPAGNE—No. 4

IT WAS DOM PERIGNON, the Monk who discovered Champagne, who also found the secret of imparting further delicacy by the addition of just the right proportion of very old, rare wine and a bit of liquor. His secret is known to the makers of

Great Western

Extra Dry

Not only have we the perfect art of making Champagne, but also conditions of soil to produce fruit of certain peculiar, spicy, yet mellow qualities. The soil is the first requisite. Rhineland, of New York, (the scene of America's oldest and most carefully cultivated vineyards) produces grapes equal to the famous Rhineland of France—hence, Great Western, the only American Champagne acknowledged by experts to equal the foreign product—at half the price. The cost of the wine is the same—the duty makes the difference in the price you pay.

Order Great Western and make your own comparison.

PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO., Sole Makers, FREEHOLD, N. Y.
Sold everywhere by Dealers in Fine Wines.

THE CLANSMAN

BY
THOMAS DIXON, JR.,

Will be run serially
IN THE
BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE
BEGINNING MAY 8.

THE ERIE SINCE 1851

Its Capacity During Year of Completion Compared with that of To-day

"A GIGANTIC and Stupendous Enterprise," "The Work of the Age," were terms with which the Common Council of the City of New York in 1851 hailed the completion of the Erie Railroad. That year it carried 688,780 passengers and 250,000 tons of freight.

LAST year the number of passengers carried by the Erie equalled the combined population of the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and the freight tonnage exceeded the loading capacities of all the ocean going vessels in the world.

R. H. WALLACE, G.P.A., 21 Cortlandt Street, N. Y. City

"The Perfect Table Water."

The pure, sparkling, delicious

Londonderry

Americans Fear Color in Sculpture

Brilliant Colors Were Used in Sculpture and Architecture by Greeks of the Great Epoch--We Should Go Back to First Principles, Says This Critic.

SCULPTURE is taking much a place in the art of to-day that it bids fair to wrest the first rank from painting, and, while architecture is bound hand and foot to the chariot of commerce, emancipate itself to some degree from the trammels of convention and develop into an independent art. Not that the great majority of statues modeled to-day and turned into marble by the artisan or into bronze by the founder are properly to be included among works worthy of preservation; but that in the mass of poor statuary clawed together out of the patient clay one sees now and then a hint that the art of the sculptor may have a rebirth, provided the coming generation has the wit to sift the wheat from the chaff and insist that the price of masterpieces shall not be paid to masters of the commonplace.

Nothing in art is quite so easy to do as modeling in clay; no branch of art is more weighed down by mediocrities than sculpture. As it is accepted to-day, sculpture does not demand of its professors anything more than architecture, viz., the intelligence to crib ideas wherever found and after mulling them over enough to ruin what little good was once in them--produce them as original work. Any ordinarily bright artisan can set up as a sculptor when he has a few courses in an art school back of him, provided he can pay for a studio. And if he has a few friends he may secure a commission without much fear that the committee who will examine his model can tell good from bad. And as it comes about that our battlefields of Gettysburg and Chattanooga are covered with bronze and stone monuments which testify to the patriotism and wealth of cities and towns of the United States, but also, alas, to the deep ignorance, nay, one may say the amazing impudence, of hundreds of sculptors who could not carve a newel post in a craftsmanlike way.

As in architecture, so in this wholesale sculpture, there is a commercial instead of an artistic origin to it; there are behind it "jobs" (sweet word!) and a very extraordinary pouring out of money, considering the wretched objects acquired. Apparently our vaunted acuteness deserts the Monument Committees taken here and there "from our midst," for, while always striving to drive a bargain, they are most unmercifully plucked, as all men must be who venture on a field they know nothing of without taking advice of experts. Innocent of a distinction between bronze and spelter, between one marble or another, unable to distinguish sound, well-cast and well-finished metal work from the tricky products of factories, they pay the price of the best for the worst sort of output and so, between bad sculptor and bad material, they cumber the earth with statuary of the most disheartening kind.

These are probably hopeless and must be left to their fate, since they are too wedded to their idols, their belief that any man can do pretty much anything without long training, to expect them to change. But with regard to statuary of a higher class, produced by men and women of talent and training, there is a danger which may be avoided in some degree.

The danger is the monotony that has

befallen sculpture owing to mistaken ideas as to the purpose of the art and what the art was in the great epochs of its flowering. When you walk about the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington or down the Sieges-Allee in Berlin you begin to realize what it is for nations to borrow ideas in art from other ages and other climes without regard to their own people and climate. They always borrow the wrong thing. If it is in any way possible, they begin at the wrong end and copy the least appropriate thing first, or, as the homely farm phrase has it, put the cart before the horse. All that white marble in the rotunda, all those groups and busts and benches of white marble in the Sieges-Allee are there because a hundred years or so ago it was assumed that the Greeks left their marble statues white. The assumption rested on marbles made by Romans, some of which, though by no means all, were left unpolished, just as they came from the pollisher's hand. Therefore we had the cold, glittering statues of Carrara and Thorvaldsen and the dismal statues and groups of the American, British, French, and German sculptors who made Rome their Mecca. As usual, they began at the wrong end, and even so, did not know how to go about it. Instead of lingering in Italy, they should have pressed on to Greece, and there, including Governments to explore and dig up what statuary remained in the earth, satisfy themselves what that sculpture really was which made Greece the most famous land on the globe. What thousands of hopeless inanities in nice, clean, respectable Carrara, sweetly suited for Brussels carpets and hideous window curtains might not have been spared the Victorian age in England and those arid years before the war here in youthful America!

The marble from the Pentelicon Hill near Athens has a good deal of iron in it which sometimes shows in minute grains when polished, and is said to be the cause of the yellow tinge on the weathered sides of Parthenon and Propylaea. The east end of the Parthenon seems to have oxidized more than any other part, some stones having turned pale orange, others a rust color. But in their architecture and in their statues as well the Greeks did not wait until weathering removed the dazzling whiteness of the freshly polished Pentelicon marble; they painted, tinted columns and architecture, placed salient colors on the background of the metopes and on the triglyphs; brilliant also were the decorative mask and leaf forms on the corners of the roof; less bright, perhaps, the reliefs carved on the wall under the porches that ran round the Parthenon, and similar temples. So at Olympia the architecture has been proved to have had brilliant colors by finding the stones themselves. And as to statuary--well, if the popular statuary, the terra cottas of the graves and temple catchalls did not prove it, the brightly colored statues of Parian marble found on the Acropolis in 1885 would remove all doubt. Fourteen draped female figures were discovered, their hair tinged reddish, lips and eyeballs colored, their robes enameled with brilliant colors to simulate embroidery; they wear brace-



EUROPE, BY DANIEL C. FRENCH. For the front of the Custom House, Bowling Green.



SACAJAWEA, THE INDIAN GUIDE OF LEWIS AND CLARK. Alice Cooper, Sculptor. Cast by the Henry-Bonnard Bronze Company.

lets and diadems and big gold earrings in place, says Ernest Gardner: "The effect of this coloring, whether on face or garments, is to set off and enhance by contrast the beautiful tint and texture of the marble. Those who have only seen white marble statues without any touches of color to give definition to the modeling and variety to the tone can have no notion of the beauty, life, and vigor of which the material is capable."

For our marble statues we use Carrara, which has the advantage, if in truth it be so great an advantage after all, of supplying large blocks of a very even, cheery, fine-grained, and dead-white stone, but the distinct disadvantage that it does not grow old beautifully like Pentelicon and Parian. But the worst of it is that, caught as ever in the copyist's error, we follow Roman instead of Greek precedent, and try to make ourselves believe that this dead-white Carrara is beautiful. The natural instinct rebels. No child cares for a white Carrara statue; if the subject interests it for a moment, the material tires. There are, however, still many people who think there is something holy in the absence of color; through some fantastic revivification of asceticism with aestheticism they fancy there is merit in cold white marble and naughtiness in rose color. Which reminds one that there are people who are shocked if you say God, with a short o, and beg you to say Gawd, as more reverent to your Creator! Our danger is in this painful narrowness which seems peculiar to Northern Europe and North America, showing itself in a constricted art expression, a timid use of the natural advantages of a splendid climate, and unlike that of Greece for many months in the year, a squalid dependence on a parcel of European masters who themselves are rather scant of brains, heart, and knowledge. Ours is a land that calls for splendid color effects. What are these dull bronzes doing in our parks when they might so easily shine with the beauty of strong colors? Why these rows of desperately ugly and unlovely white Carrara, which are

white in Tennessee and Vermont--we have marble and granite of almost any tone required? In fact, our sculpture ought to go back to first principles and start with carved wooden figures painted, gilded, and tinted, in order to learn that lack of color is not necessarily good taste, and that the grain of wood is as important as the grain of marble. We have taken sculpture from the wrong end, and the error is still dogging us like any other crime against the right. We must have polychrome sculpture, and that quickly, or the people will revolt against the stupid things that pass for sculpture and the art will perish.

Some attempts have been recently made in New York to escape the disagreeable effect of newly cast and burnished bronze. There have been artificial patinas, of course, but the cases to which allusion is made are gilt statues. The "Sherman" of Saint Gaudens and the "Alma Mater" of French have been gilt, though it may be that the natural ingredients of the city air would by this time have given both these statues a natural patina finer than their present gold-beater's skin.

The illustration shows Miss Alice Cooper's bronze figure of Sacajawea, the Indian squaw who served Lewis and Clark as a guide in their voyage of discovery across the plains of the Northwest. It is for the exposition at Portland, Oregon, and was cast this week at the Henry-Bonnard Bronze Foundry. The bronze has received a patina, but not a green or a very brown one. The other illustration is one of the four groups representing continents, by Daniel C. French, which will stand on advanced pedestals on the Bowling Green front of the new Custom House. They are to be carved in a Tennessee marble of a reddish gray tone. May we not hope that the statuary on the facade itself will have some strong if not brilliant color, so that New York shall begin the transformation of sculpture from a cold and repellent formalism into something youthful and passionate?

CHARLES DE KAY.

FOLLOWED THE FASHIONS.

THE little daughter of a fashionable mother is accustomed to hear a great deal about the things that have "come in" or "gone out" of style. After a visit to Sunday school she is tempted to repeat to her younger brother some of the miracles performed by our Lord. He was a most attentive listener, and when she had finished said: "Do you believe that, sister?" "Why, of course I believe it, Jacky. It is true."

"I didn't know things could really happen like that."

"Oh, they don't now," she replied in a superior tone. "All that sort of thing was years ago and has gone entirely out of style."

Upon one occasion she had visited several stores with her mother during the Autumn millinery openings. As they were returning home they passed a market, with its wares displayed in the window.

"Oh, Mamma!" she cried. "Look, quick! Turkeys are coming in style again. The windows are full of them."

♦♦♦♦♦

A NEW STORY OF WASHINGTON.

AT a recent meeting of the Washington Historical Chapter of the D. A. R. the Regent related a story of Washington and the Jumel Mansion which was new to those present, and runs as follows: Washington and Aaron Burr had met in the council chamber to discuss certain matters connected with the Revolution, when they were started by seeing a band of 500 Indians coming up the road. These latter presented themselves to the "Great White Father," and asked him to smoke the pipe of peace with them. This he and Burr proceeded to do with alacrity, and when the ceremony was completed and the Indians had turned to go, Washington heaved a sigh of relief and said: "I never in my life was so delighted to see the backs of a delegation!" Whereupon Burr asked if he were not glad that they had only desired that he should smoke the pipe of peace with them.

"Yes, very glad, indeed," Washington is reported to have replied, "but for two lone white men to smoke the pipe of peace with 500 Indians isn't such an unalloyed pleasure after all!"

Men Who Are Making the World a Neighborhood

NEW YORK has never played host to a more distinct or distinguished company of visitors than the 300 International Railway Congressmen who were here at the metropolis during several days last week, prior to moving on Washington. Representing the railway interests of thirty-three countries, approximating in value two or three billions of dollars, and controlling 500,000 miles of rail, these men devote an ample time to say upon which the sun never sets--over which the locomotive races from sun to sun. They are making the world a neighborhood.

Germany, Russia, France, England, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Denmark, Austria, South America, Australia, and Canada are among the countries represented, many of them governmentally, in the visitation.

Prominent in the English delegation is Sir George Armitage, a founder of the congress and President of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. As a reward for his eminent services in the promotion and extension of railways in the United Kingdom Sir George was recently knighted. In the English railway world he is of an industrial peerage which includes such names as Lord Cawdor, Chairman of the Great Western Railway; Lord Sturbridge, head of the London and North Western Railway; Sir Andrew Fairbairn and Sir Henry Oakley of the Great Northern Railway; Sir Charles Owens, and others of similar magnitude.

Sir George Armitage is a foremost European authority on operating railways with the greatest combined speed and safety. Large of frame and frame, and of a mental alertness more American than English, Sir George has come to be known in English railroading as the Great Liberal.

Frankly open to conviction, Sir George pursues studying with his own eyes the most approved American railway methods and, wherever practicable, to apply the results in practice as well as theory. His voice is of a calibre that carries far, and his steel-gray eyes have in them something of the searching quality of the roentgen ray. First and foremost among the discoveries which have moved him to applaud

way tunnels and terminal depot now being constructed in and under New York. It was after a day spent in the Subway and under the North and East Rivers that Sir George talked with a writer for THE TIMES at the Waldorf.

"This is my first real visit to the United States," he volunteered. "I say real, because, while I have seen and been on the surface of the country previously, I had never explored underneath the amazing wonderland--underworld--which has been opened up since my last visit to America."

"Our English eyes perhaps are not quite strong enough to see and comprehend from a distance of 3,000 miles the remarkable developments of railway transformation which the States in general and this city in particular have been undergoing in recent months, not to say years."

"Being a practical railroader myself and consequently interested in matters of speed--rapid transit--I am yet astonished at the rapidity and comparative comfort with which New Yorkers travel above and under ground. London has been fairly distanced. Whether she will catch up remains to be seen--at any rate, London might study promptly the transportation facilities in operation and projection over here."

"But, while I find speed and comfort so highly developed, I do not find any cheap regard for safety. Life must be a cheap affair, so much merchandise, when it is fed in the speed, though comfortable, vehicles such as find favor, without fear among you younger and strenuous people."

Sir George cited the mortuary statistics which show that in 1900 there were 68,000 persons killed and injured in this country. In 1901 there were 61,000; in 1902, 72,000, and in 1903 the figure leaped to 86,000 persons killed and injured, of whom nearly 10,000 were killed. In other words, more persons are annually killed and injured in the United States than in the whole of Europe. In the United Kingdom, for instance, there are seldom more than a dozen persons annually killed outright in railroad accidents.

000 in America with life three more miles. Then, too, European railways carry on an average 5,700,000,000 passengers yearly, while those in America carry but 700,000,000 approximately.

"Perhaps there is something significant in a few further figures," pursued the eminent knight of the rail. "For example, your American roads carry annually some 1,200,000,000 tons of freight against 1,250,000,000 pounds in Europe. But mark this interesting fact: European and American railroad receipts are virtually the same--about \$1,900,000,000 a year."

"What, in your opinion, accounts for the excessive number of railway accidents over here as compared with the number abroad?" was asked. It elicited the diplomatic reply:

"Americans are progressing so rapidly, and are, furthermore, so ambitious to progress more rapidly still, that they apparently are willing to sacrifice safety to speed every time. But, to my mind, a large percentage of accidents over here might be prevented by the abolition of crossings on the same level as the abutting land."

"All over the United States you have unguarded crossings, where wagons and pedestrians pass directly on the railroad. Then, of course, the national frenzy of hurry results in more or less defective construction not only in locomotives and cars, but in roadbeds themselves--the base of the trouble."

Vice President Dietler of the St. Gothard Railway, one of the most remarkable railroads on earth, will during his stay in America visit and inspect a number of mountain roads, among others the railways up Mount Washington and Pike's Peak, as well as the transcontinental lines threading the Rockies.

Switzerland, he confessed, has in many respects been eclipsed as a land of romantic railroading by lines operated and projected in remote Persia, Arabia, and the Holy Land, remote India, among the Himalayas, and the remarkable Oroya Railway, the highest on earth in Peru. "Before long," remarked M. Dietler, "the sound of the locomotive whistle will be as familiar in the Garden of Eden as in the Garden of Gethsemane. As well as the scolded heart of Africa, as in holy Paris, and London, and New York, speaking plainly of the

biased viewpoint, since Switzerland looks abroad for her railroads, the United States has been slow--trepid--in introducing American rails and rolling stock into the dimmer corners of civilization. Germany, for example, wears glasses constantly focused upon those sections of Europe and Asia which are yearning to be developed by railways. I myself have nothing but the highest regard for American vehicles and railroad construction, and the recent order for 300 locomotives placed with an American firm by Japan should awaken this country to the vast field awaiting development outside the States."

"I expect some such results from the convening of the International Congress in Washington. It should, in fact, mark the beginning of a new era for American railroading, besides affording us foreign railroad men an opportunity of seeing and hearing more of American methods than has hitherto been generally possible," concluded this French knight.

"M. Prosper Le Blanc of France, during several years spent as a locomotive salesman--a novel business, that, taking a line of locomotives on the road--has acquired a knowledge of international railroading possessed by few men living."

"While," said M. Le Blanc, "our railroads in France are ostensibly controlled and operated by private persons, our railway companies are far more restricted as to liberty than yours. We, for instance, construct and run our lines under Government concessions, or practically Governmental inspection--surveillance. Between 1850 and 1900 most of these concessions will have expired, and the Government will then own and most likely operate the lines."

"Despite the laughable variety of your greatest humorist as to the stupidity of monstrous strides since M. Tassin was a tramp abroad," continued the speaker. "I remember," continued M. Le Blanc, "a very characteristic example of wide awake Americanism that came to my notice in Japan some years ago in connection with the introduction of American locomotives in foreign markets. M. Tassin had just placed a large order for locomotives with an American firm, and he was discussing the matter with an American, a Frenchman, and a Japanese."

Manager H. P. Burt of the Outh and Robitkhand Railway comes from distant India, with praise for American bridge construction as equal, if not superior, to the bridges of any other trade mark. To this he said, in being flecked with American steel bridges, and they have uniformly given satisfaction as safe and sane engineering achievements.

hibit locomotives on the Kiuhsu Railway. Owing to some mishap, my own firm withdrew from the competition before the day for the test came. All three competing engines made a good showing in the endurance tests, so that the securing of the order depended upon the speed trials over a ninety-mile roadbed. The German and English engines were tried first, in the order named. When the American engine had gone about half the course her engineer suddenly discovered that something was wrong--the drive wheels were revolving at a sixty-mile-an-hour rate, but the engine was scarcely covering a mile in two minutes. Coming to a stop and descending from his cab, the engineer discovered that the rails were ingeniously spaced--yes, spaced, and evidently by a rival in securing the order. Perhaps it is needless to add that the matter was referred to the Directors of the road, and the American firm, after another trial, secured the commission."

That Spanish prejudice against the United States, awakened by the recent war, is not insurmountable is evident in the presence of Managing Director Maristany of the Madrid, Saragossa, and Alcaniz Railway, as a delegate to the congress.

"While here," said Señor Maristany, "I will make a careful study of American methods and products in the railway line. Spain is in the somewhat tardy position of your what is his name, Rip Van Winkle--yes! We have, it is true, some of the best railway accommodations in Europe, but Spain is looking toward the railroad as her commercial and also agricultural savior, so to say. Our future development depends upon the building and operation of more and better roads, and if America can deliver the goods, she has an equal chance with other countries to furnish them."

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ported order placed by the Russian Government with Charles M. Schwab, M. Tolstoloff said: "In the absence of any official confirmation of the report, it is, of course, problematical. But that the United States is, in the well, if not better, prepared to furnish first-class battleships on short notice as or than any other maritime country, there can be no question. We have learned from experience and observation that American railroad engineering is not excelled anywhere, and because the automobile has been given the two countries, coupled with the natural and industrial ability of the United States to contrive and construct war vessels such as we need, your shipyards may regard us as a big customer."

Strange to say, remarked another Russian railway official, the Siberian Railway has done thrice the business during the past year of any previous twelvemonth since its completion.

"The present war," he continued, "is routing the dormant energies of the empire in a most amazing way. In fact it bids fair to prove the long-prayed-for spur to industrial Russia. Since the outbreak of the war the number of passenger cars carried on the various Russian railways has been gradually increasing until railway investors are roasting hand some dividends. While the roads between St. Petersburg and Moscow, and also between Moscow and Odessa, show the greatest prosperity, the Siberian Railway is a good third. Why? Because every encouragement is being given farmers and merchants along the route to persuade crops and produce such manufactured products as the masses of men at the front need. The army is proving to be the best customer the Russian Empire has, and the main go-between is the Siberian Railway."

M. Ernest Gerard of Belgium, Acting President of the International Congress, in the absence of President Arthur Dubois, in discussing the much-mooted railway question, was stating this country said that French railways and facilities were strenuously regulated so that the railways were forbidden by law to depart from them in any way, shape or form. But, he pursued, "We have no industrial corporations--or rather trust companies, as you call them--in control of our railways. All railways are public owned, open and are subject to public control. No railway company can enter into the question of its own part of the matter."

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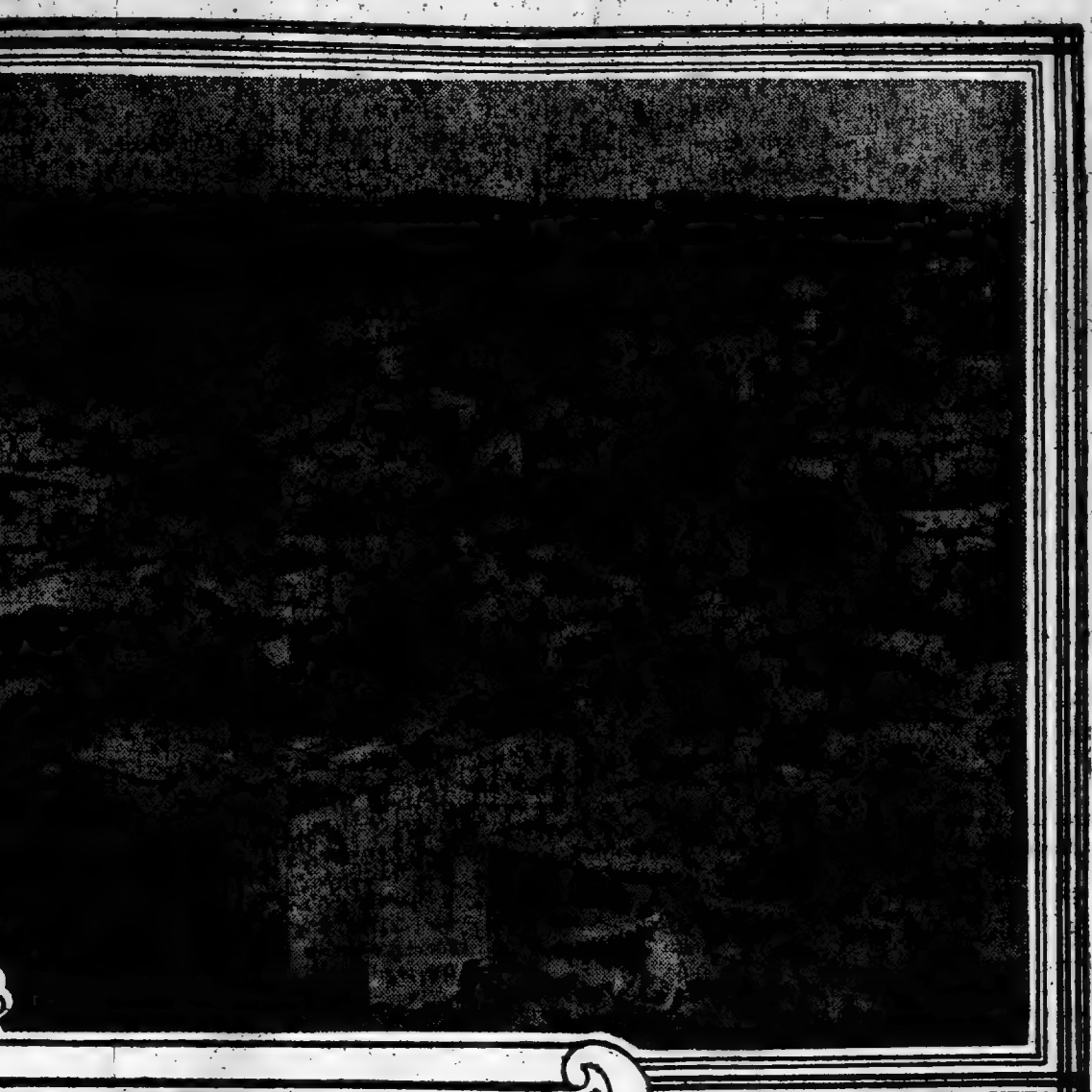
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Kaiser's Visit to Tangier: Described by an American Woman



Graphic Picture of the Morocco Seaport on an Occasion Which His German Majesty Has Made Memorable—Cordially Welcomed by a City in Oriental Gala Attire.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE THE NEW YORK TIMES
Tangier, April 22.
WHATEVER was the purpose of the German Emperor's visit to Tangier, he could hardly have received a more cordial or brilliant welcome than that which was given him by this little city. Any one fortunate enough to visit it at the same time saw this charming bit of the Orient as it is.

Its low, whitewashed houses climb a hill above the pretty, shallow harbor, and the towers of two mosques gleam, green and gold, in the sun. All is dazzling—the blue and white walls, the sea, and the flags of every nation flying from the different legations. Here and there an isolated palm tree completes one's first glimpse of an African city, rising from the Atlantic on the one side and on the other from the wide yellow beach that curves until it borders the green foothills of the Atlas Mountains on the opposite side of the harbor.

But the stranger soon forgets picturesque effects, as the problem of how to land presents itself by the light of dozens of rowboats pitching and rolling about in the waves, making their way uncertainly toward the steamer. As they approach the Moorish boatmen are not only seen, but heard, and their screams and yells add to the impression of some imminent danger. The native guide who has been urging his services upon you all the way from Gibraltar now sees his chance, and takes possession of your person and your baggage, to your infinite relief, and here you know it you have taken the fatal leap into the dancing boat, with your suitcase, umbrella, and kodak, and are passed on from one shouting Moor to another over oranges, fish, trunks, and valises. The push and the shove, and the feeling of shipwreck that you watch the quick motions of the oarsmen (still shouting) as each succeeding wave is survived, and the city once more becomes a picturesque possibility. Surprisingly soon the long, narrow pier is reached, festive with numberless German

flags, alternating with the scarlet of Morocco, all blowing briskly in the fresh sea breeze that is constant at Tangier.

Feeling like some person of state, you climb the ladder wreathed with eucalyptus and the fresh yellow blossoms of the mimosa, with which the entire pier is trimmed. Walking to the end, where Oriental rugs of bright Morocco colors are being unrolled for the Emperor's landing, you enter the Orient by way of the Customs House. Your chief impression is of screaming and confusion. Handsome bearded men in white turbans nod and wave you on to the street. It is filled with natives in white coarse garments thrown over their heads, and poverty stricken donkeys. There is not a vehicle of any description in Tangier, as there would be no room for one. The street winds up a hill between two high whitewashed walls, and you walk through the first Moorish gateway over uneven and almost untreadable stones. Past the forbidding walls and prison door of the Mosque you see the shops of the Facayers. In little square rooms like boxes, one side open to the street, squatted dignified Moors on straw mats beside a pile of flat leather books, peaceful and unoccupied. The place seems like a street on exhibition at some World's Fair, and it is difficult to realize that the scene is a real one that is playing its part in the international fair of Europe.

We were not long in discovering that the Emperor's visit was the cause of unusual excitement and preparations. All the city had been whitewashed—indeed, it might be called an Oriental "spotless town." The Sultan appropriated \$80,000 for the Kaiser's reception, said an Englishman from Fes. Probably \$20,000 was used and the rest is in the pockets of the Government officials. The people are making a great fuss over the Kaiser, for they think he will get them out of the hands of the French, who have just sent a mission to the Sultan to secure even greater privileges for themselves. There are many stories and political

wherefore gossiped about Tangier, locally known as Tangerine. Diplomacy is in the air, and nobody who really knows cares to admit the truth of anything. The rivalry of the different nations is so great that they do not enjoy entertaining each other socially, which seems a great pity, in view of the beautiful villas and luxuriant gardens overlooking the sea where the foreign colony lives. Many of these surround the marsh, or open field, and here, the afternoon before the Emperor's visit, the Berber cavalry from the Atlas Mountains were rehearsing their "powder play." Only the background of the desert was needed to complete a brilliant Arab picture. Twenty abreast, they charged on their dashing gray Barbary horses, their white burnouses flying like banners, when, with a rush like the wind, they wave their guns in the air for the final charge and fire. Troop after troop we watched, magnificently mounted, with yellow, scarlet, and blue trappings, shouldering their heavy rifles embossed with silver, and inlaid with ivory, that have descended from father to son for generations. Hundreds of tents were pitched at the end of the marsh, for the Sultan had sent his swiftest riders to be reviewed by the Kaiser. There could not be imagined a more thrilling spectacle for a royal guest than these wild, picturesque horsemen.

The socco, or market place, was one mass of Oriental life. The sword dancer, the snake charmer, and the story teller were surrounded by impenetrable groups of men and women looking like bundles of burlap. The black slave, who carries water in a goatskin slung over his back, was ringing a bell and offering a very doubtful commodity in shining brass cups hung on a chain. Dejected donkeys laden with every kind of native produce, a pack, bundled up the street to the cries of "Arra" and "Barrak" from the driver, who somehow succeeds with a good deal of beating in steering his donkey through the crowd. But there was a singular absence of begging. Only a few half-blind women were seen, and the socco a beggar's rhythm to Allah, with apparently no expectation of receiving anything. On remarking this the Englishman explained: "The Emperor is again responsible for this luxury. Of course they wanted no

necessaries about to-morrow, so they collected all the beggars this afternoon and locked them in the prison for a few days' sojourn." Tangier took no rest that night. They were crying, shouting, and hammering till morning. Arches of flowers were thrown across the streets, windows and walls decked with great victory palms, and over doorways were arches of calla lilies embedded in green. Oriental rugs were thrown out from the windows, and flags of every color and description hung gaily from the balconies. By 6 o'clock

in the morning the sun shone brightly down upon Tangier assembled on the roofs of their houses. On top of the mosque a group of women was huddled, and a row of white cowled heads looked down on the street below, with more curiosity than one would expect of a Modern son of up his mosque. Out in the harbor everything was glistening and dancing in the sunlight, and even the French warships reflected the brilliancy of the morning, while the fresh breeze from the Atlantic heralded the royal yacht. All eyes were strained to catch

the first glimpse of her as she rounded the point into the harbor. At last there was a faint white spot, something like a bird, there was a booming of cannon, and the Emperor had been sighted. Those who were not on the roof were watching a scene that could not have been more brilliant were it the climax of an opera. Soldiers in scarlet and fox lined each side of the street, squatting Oriental fashion from time to time; their officers in orange or green were giving orders, while their horses stood under a balcony, literally caparisoned with every

gorgeous color. Others were strutting flowers in the road, and a group of Moorish boys, holding banners decked with nosegays and silk scarfs, took up their position in front of an arch. While over a balcony a group of chattering Spanish women had hung long fringes, embroidered crepe shawls, greens, pinks, and tropical birds on ivory backgrounds—a dado for their bright faces framed in white mantillas and pink roses. Further along, framed in an arch of eucalyptus, sat the Jewish maidens in antique costumes and headresses and barbaric jewelry. Opposite these were the musicians of Tangier, with their lutes and rebecs, who compose the café chantant and render dirges and laments over their lost Alhambra.

Now the legations rode to the pier in full uniform, each legation headed by four handsome Moors in flowing native dress. At last, after much waiting, there was another salute from the cannon, and a soldier galloped up the street to announce that the Emperor had landed. It was not many minutes before the cavalcade was winding up the hill; two lines of foot soldiers walking inside the mounted troops who accompanied the venerable uncle of the Sultan, who received the Kaiser. Then followed Sir Harry MacLean, known as Kaid MacLean, the English Director of the Sultan's troops, wearing the turban and red and gold embroidered tunic. Finally the German Ministers, with the Kaiser riding a pure white Barbary horse, with a white embroidered bride. He paused under an arch of flowers, while hundreds of papers flew down, bearing the words "Welcome to the Kaiser" in Spanish or Arabic. He looked as pleased as the Imperial Majesty would permit, and considering the rumor the French had circulated of a plot to assassinate him. He was formally received at the German Legation, but it was much to be regretted that the Imperial schedule did not allow him to remain longer in Tangier to accept all the honors that had been prepared for him. CARA I. C. BURCH.

FORTIFICATIONS OF TANGIER, UPON THE ROADSTADT.
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THE MAN IN THE STREET

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A PROMINENT Tammany politician has a wife who is a model of all the domestic virtues. Among her other accomplishments is a talent for making home-made bread, and she naturally takes a great pride in having her loaves turn out well. One evening recently she had finished setting the batch of dough to rise in the kitchen, and was resting herself in the parlor, when the silence was disturbed by her six-year-old son, who came running upstairs crying, "Mamma, mamma! there's a mouse jumped into your bread pan!" The good woman was much perturbed, and frantically asked, "Did you take him out?" "No, no, but I done just as good; I threw de cat in, an' she's diggin' after him to beat de band!"

GEORGE W. PERKINS tells this story of his last visit to California when he drove out to inspect some magnificent orange groves. At one place the luscious fruit hung most temptingly from the branches, and Mr. Perkins was very anxious to pick and eat some of the oranges fresh from the trees. He was deterred, however, by a busy threatening the severity penalties of the law to any person caught picking oranges from the trees. Approaching one of the overseers, Mr. Perkins made known to him his longing wish to pick and eat an orange direct from the tree. "I don't want to get in any trouble," said Mr. Perkins, "being still a young thing, I want to be free from any

that," was the contemptuous reply. "If you want to pick a few go ahead and do it. That sign is put there for those who drive up here and want to pick a load."

SIMEON FORD tells of some amusing experiences of a lady he knows who is most charitably disposed toward the poor of the slums. One day this worthy woman in the goodness of her heart visited a small boy in whom she was interested and who was convalescing from a long illness. With her she carried some fine fruit for the lad; but to her surprise the mother received the offering rather dubiously, evincing little appreciation or gratitude for what the charitable lady thought would be most acceptable to the little sufferer.

When next the good Samaritan called at the place she asked the mother how the boy had enjoyed the fruit. "Very well," was the laconic answer. "And did he eat all of it?" "Oh, yes," responded the mother, carelessly; "he got away with it all right; but the boy is like me, he don't care much for frills; likes something substantial and tasty, for instance, pig's feet."

ARNOLD DALY, who has made such a good thing of Bernard Shaw and who speaks of bringing that lively Irishman to this side next Winter, is involved in the following: Miss Louise Closser, who played Prossy the typewriter in "Candide," last season, told the story at a well-known dramatic school the other day. "When I resolved to go upon the stage," said Miss Closser, "being still a young thing, I went to Mr. Frohman

the door by repeating over and over again 'Perseverance is the price of success' and such like bracing sentiments. In that way I got as far as the ante-room. There I saw an office boy sitting with his feet upon the desk and a newspaper before him. "Is Mr. Frohman in?" I asked. "Naw," said the office boy, without changing his position or raising his eyes. "Then I'll wait," said I. I waited an hour in silence. Then it occurred to me to put simple question. I addressed the still absorbed office boy. "When will Mr. Frohman be in?" "He ain't goin' to be in," he answered shortly. "He's in Europe."

"Naturally I retired after that. When I went into Mr. Daly's company last Winter I told him the story. "Were you that girl?" he said. "I was that office boy."

THOMAS DIXON has an antipathy for the noises and distractions of city life only equaled by his fondness for the silent places. Recently describing the beauties of rural Virginia, he recounted the following incident as illustrating the quiet habits of his neighbors on the Virginia coast. A couple of them on a hunting expedition were camping together, but rarely exchanged a word. One evening, while sitting around the camp-fire, one of the natives abruptly ventured that a flock of ducks was passing overhead.

finished their pipes and went to sleep. Twenty-four hours later the second man broke the silence by asking: "How d'ye know they wasn't geese?" Again no comment. Again a pause of twenty-four hours. Next morning the first native began packing up. "Goin'?" inquired the other. "Yes." "Why?" "Because," presently came the reply, "tha's too much noise an' argument goin' on heah foh me."

I WAS sitting in the observation car of Senator Dewey, "is the way the up-State politician tells it, "when the Senator was on his way to make several speeches in the northern tier of counties. I had asked the Senator if he was ever at a loss for a story. "I keep a good supply on hand," he replied, "but I sometimes make a story on the spur of the moment, to clinch an argument. However," he added, in a reflective mood, "I sometimes think that it is a detriment to a public speaker to have a reputation as a story teller. I remember that I was called upon once in my public career to act as honorary pallbearer. The funeral occurred in one of the interior towns right in this section through which we are traveling. Several officials, State and county, were present. One was a County Justice of the Peace who insisted upon being introduced to me. His desire was communicated to me, and I consented. He told me that he had never seen me before. I had no occasion, even if I had the disposition, to pretend the acquaintance. Instead, at that moment, he was called to the door by a woman who was crying."

JOHN ALVIN YOUNG of the Windsor Trust Company was watching a man lifting packages of shingles to the roof of a new building. The laborer hauled away at a rope that ran over a pulley fixed to the roof, and the load was almost heavier than himself. He stopped to light his pipe, wrapping his leg around the rope to hold the load in mid-air, but the weight was too great and he was jerked into the air. The load of shingles struck on edge, burst open, and made a cushion on to which he fell with a hollow thump. Another man craned his neck out of one of the empty window frames. "Are yes hurled, Mike?" he called. "Aw, poke yer head in," cried the unfortunate wretchedly. "Here I passed yes twice just now, an' niver a word did yes say to me!"

ROBERT CLARET the artist tells this story: One day while out walking with a friend of his, this friend complained of a toothache and asked the artist to pull it out for him. The artist, who was a

senior, who told me that after the funeral the old magistrate said to him: "So that's Chauncey Dewey?" My friend replied affirmatively, and asked the J. P. what he thought of me. "I've heard of him all my life and came ten miles to the funeral just to see him and hear him crack a joke; but I must say he is about the most solemn individual I ever struck."

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they were in front of a drug store. "Why," said Mr. Clarke, "the last time I had a toothache I went home and my wife kissed it away for me." After a moment's pause his friend said: "Is your wife home now?"

APHASIA is a curious thing, and is no respecter of persons," said Dr. William J. Morton, in commenting on the number of absentminded persons suffering from the strain and stress of modern life. "Frequently it has a tragic ending, but a case in which the comic was strongly blended came to my attention a few days ago," he continued.

"The victim, in this instance, was subsequently identified as an up-State merchant who had come to New York and had completely forgotten his name and address. I saw him a few minutes after he arrived, by a roundabout way, at a private sanitarium. He was cheerful, even humorous, in his predicament, so humorous, in fact, that when asked his name he searched through his pockets and produced an expansive roll of bills, but nothing to identify himself.

"Doctor," he at length said, "I've completely forgotten my name and where I live, but, by jimminy, I must be somebody somewhere to be carrying as much money as this around."

him questions of distinctly literary flavor—all of which seemed to bore the host considerably. At last came this one:

"Mr. Boothby, what is your opinion of all this talk about art for art's sake? Especially, you know, as it would apply to a man like yourself, who writes for an immense audience, which asks only to be amused?"

The other looked puzzled. He repeated the first query slowly and half aloud. Then he reached for the cigars and said:

"I'm afraid I've not got quite the hang of what you're after. You're quite right, no doubt. Yes, I'm sure you are. But come along down to my kennels and I'll show you a dog or two well worth your looking at."

JOSEPH JEFFERSON went into one of the big Wall Street bond houses one day years ago, wishing to sell some Government bonds. "Does any one know you personally here?" Mr. Jefferson asked. "No, sir," answered the clerk, after he had given him name. "Not you will have to be identified, you know." Jefferson leaned slouchingly against the counter, shaking his head sadly. "His wonderful blue eyes twinkling. 'If my dog Schneider was here, he'd know me,' he said, in his inimitable way. He didn't need his dog Schneider after that. The big office was full of any number of people whose identity

SUNDAY, MAY 7, 1905.

NOTES.—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100 cases lots. Sales of less than 100 cases. 75 percent of the minimum from circulation.

5091

[illegible]

Jul. 30.	1,773,350,062	2,000,478,812	2,241,200,711
Jul. 23.	2,111,110,974	2,307,482,008	2,278,719,118
Jul. 16.	2,112,442,005	2,076,873,290	2,177,948,874
Jul. 9.	1,822,338,239	1,783,665,740	2,223,993,937
Jul. 2.	2,086,247,424	2,185,491,886	2,132,117,110
Jun. 26.	1,827,213,186	1,944,841,011	1,958,678,875
Jun. 18.	1,889,301,332	1,410,309,249	2,029,394,878
Jun. 11.	1,761,951,596	2,252,044,756	1,847,947,671
Jun. 4.	1,632,948,780	2,426,484,858	2,103,290,262
May. 28.	1,707,418,080	2,745,240,380	1,674,101,101
May. 21.	2,008,668,511	2,148,720,623	2,151,382,874

Total exchanges for the week ended
this date in 1992 were \$2,812,458,561;

1901, \$3,318,040,336; in 1900, \$1,873,620,89 and in 1899, \$2,170,016,070. Largest clearings last year were \$3,365,554,749, in the week ending Dec. 3; smallest, \$1,606,681,720, in the week ending Feb. 27. Largest exchanges ever recorded were those of the week ending May 11 of 1901, \$3,680,967,39

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY

	Share
Stocks week ended May 6.....	6,193,937
Same week last year.....	1,166,282
To date this year.....	110,759,333
Corresponding date last year.....	41,556,000

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Bonds for the week.....	\$15,045,6
Same date last year.....	\$11,074,5
To date this year.....	\$445,872,7
Corresponding date last year..	\$230,886,8

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

	STOCKS, (SHARES.)			
	May 7, '04.	May 6, '05.	Increase	
14	Railroads	801,742	3,955,520	3,153,778
15	Industrials	384,546	2,238,412	1,973,866
30	Banks	243	17	*2
49	BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)			

		May 7, '04.	May 6, '05.	increase
76	Railroads	\$7,945,500	\$8,929,000	\$983,500
78	Industrials	8,114,000	8,849,500	735,500
91	Government	15,000	1,262,150	1,237,150

State 15,000 15,000
 *Decrease.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.
Special to The New York Times.
 PITTSBURG, May 6.—Transactions to

	High	Low	Last
Sales	100	95	100

32	25. Concrete	8	8	8
35	50. Crucible Steel	11%	11%	11%
22	100. Crucible Steel pf.	63	63	63
31	25. Fireproof pf.	35	35	35
52	45. I. B. pf.	41%	41%	41%
41	100. M. L. & H.	35%	34%	34%
06	9. Ohio Fuel	39	39	39
39	100. Philadelphia Co.	43%	43%	43%

20	97..Pittsburg Brewing pf....	47%	47	47
05	506..Pittsburg Coal pf.....	72%	72%	72
45	10..River Coal	10	10	10
63	100..United States Steel	32%	32%	32

27	235..United States Steel pf...	101	100%	101
75	19..West Elec. 28...	10	100%	10

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended May 6, 1905

BONDS.					BONDS.				
Week ended May 6, 1905.					Week ended May 6, 1905.				
First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sales Week Ended May 6, \$15,045,630									
Adams Express 4s.	104	104	104	1	Rio Grande Western 1st 4s.	100	100	99 1/2	1
American Cotton Oil 4 1/2s.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	1	Rio Grande Western col. tr. 4s.	100	100	99 1/2	1
American Dock & Improvement 5s.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	1	St. Joseph & Grand Island 4s.	95	95	94	3
American Hide & Leather 6s.	97	98	97	12	St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	116 1/2
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s.	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	15	St. Louis & Iron Mt. & So. unif. & ref. 4s.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	116 1/2
American Telephone & Telegraph 4s.	87 1/2	88	87 1/2	8	St. Louis & Iron Mt. R. & G. Div. 4s.	131 1/2	132	131 1/2	132 1/2
American Tobacco 6s.	112 1/2	114	112 1/2	501	St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s.	131 1/2	132	131 1/2	132 1/2
American Tobacco 6s. reg.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	762	St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s.	91	92	91	301
American Tobacco 4s.	89 1/2	90	89 1/2	26	St. Louis & San Fran. Southw. Div. 5s.	102	102	102	225
Ann Arbor 4s.	89 1/2	90	89 1/2	90	St. Louis & San Fran. Southw. Div. 5s.	97	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Atch. Top. & Santa Fe deb. 4s. Series E.	102 1/2	103	102 1/2	225 1/2	St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s.	87	87 1/2	87 1/2	70
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe gen. 4s.	90 1/2	91	90 1/2	904	St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	10
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe adj. 4s.	90 1/2	91	90 1/2	904	St. Louis Southwestern 2d income.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	10
Atch. Top. & Santa Fe adj. 4s. stamped.	90 1/2	91	90 1/2	904	St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Union 6s.	112 1/2	113	112 1/2	124
Atlantic Coast Line 4s.	102 1/2	103	102 1/2	102	St. Paul, Minn. & Man. 2d 4s.	112 1/2	113	112 1/2	124
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3 1/2s.	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95	St. Paul & Sioux City 6s.	122 1/2	123	122 1/2	123 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	116	San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s.	82 1/2	83	82 1/2	102
Baltimore & Ohio 4s. reg.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	116	Seaboard Air Line 4s.	82 1/2	83	82 1/2	102
Baltimore & Ohio Southwest Div. 3 1/2s.	92 1/2	93	92 1/2	77 1/2	Seaboard Air Line 4s. reg.	82 1/2	83	82 1/2	102
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. L. E. & W. Va. 4s.	102 1/2	103	102 1/2	59	South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s.	100 1/2	101	100 1/2	101 1/2
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. J. & Mid. Div. 3 1/2s.	102 1/2	103	102 1/2	59	Southern Pacific 4s.	95	95 1/2	94 1/2	124 1/2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 4s.	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	211	Southern Pacific 4s. reg.	94	94 1/2	94	94
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s.	110	110 1/2	110	110	Southern Pacific ref. 4s. temp. cits.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	119 1/2
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s.	110	110 1/2	110	110	Southern Railway 5s.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s.	68	68	68	2	Southern Railway Mobile & Ohio col. 4s.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Buffalo Gas 5s.	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	Standard Rope & Twine 6s.	50	50	50	50
Burr, Cedar Rapids & Northern col. tr. 5s.	100	100	100	100	Standard Rope & Twine Income.	104	104	103 1/2	104
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st ref. 4s.	100	100	100	100	Tenn. Coal & Iron De. Bard. 6s.	82 1/2	83	82 1/2	102
Canada Southern 1st 5s.	103 1/2	104	103 1/2	104	Tenn. Coal & Iron R. R. gen. 5s.	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Canada Southern 2d 5s.	103 1/2	104	103 1/2	104	Texas & Pacific 1st 5s.	84	84	84	84
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s.	74 1/2	75	74 1/2	78	Texas & Pacific 2d income.	84	84	84	84
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s.	74 1/2	75	74 1/2	78	Third Avenue 4s.	94	94 1/2	94	94
Central of Georgia 3d pt. inc. 5s.	74 1/2	75	74 1/2	78	Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s.	94	94 1/2	94	94
Central of Georgia consol. 5s.	133 1/2	134	133 1/2	134	Toledo, St. Louis & West prior lien 3 1/2s.	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s.	133 1/2	134	133 1/2	134	Trenton Gas 5s.	110	110	110	110
Central Pacific gtd. 4s.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	63	Underground El. Ry., London, prof. sh. 5s.	102 1/2	103	102 1/2	103 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4 1/2s.	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	Union Pacific 1st 4s.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s.	102 1/2	103	102 1/2	103	Union Pacific 1st 4s. reg.	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Chicago & Alton 3 1/2s.	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	46	Union Pacific conv. 4s.	80 1/2	81	80 1/2	81
Chicago & Alton 3 1/2s. reg.	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	46	United Railways of St. Louis 4s.	80 1/2	81	80 1/2	81
Chicago & Alton 3 1/2s. reg. 30s.	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	46	United Railways of St. Louis 4s. reg.	80 1/2	81	80 1/2	81
Chl. Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s.	102 1/2	103	102 1/2	103	United States Leather 6s.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Chl. Bur. & Q. col. N. P. & Gt. No. J. 4s.	102 1/2	103	102 1/2	103	United States Realty & Improvement 5s.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st s. f. 5s.	102 1/2	103	102 1/2	103	United States Reduction & Refining 5s.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s.	102 1/2	103	102 1/2	103	United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. a. f. 5s.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s.	102 1/2	103	102 1/2	103	U. S. S. Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s. reg.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s.	102 1/2	103	102 1/2	103	Virginia-Carroll Chemical 5s.	94 1/2	95	94 1/2	95
Chl. Mil. & St. Paul, Pac. & West 5s.	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s.	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Chl. Mil. & St. Paul, Hast. & Dak. 5s.	116	116 1/2	116	116 1/2	Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 1st 4s.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Chl. Mil. & St. Paul, Term. 5s.	116	116 1/2	116	116 1/2	Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 2d 4s.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. tr. 5s.	102 1/2	103	102 1/2	103	Wabash 1st 5s.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. tr. 5s. reg.	102 1/2	103	102 1/2	103	Wabash 2d 5s.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s.	102 1/2	103	102 1/2	103	Wabash equipment s. f. 5s.	102	102	102	102
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 4s.	102 1/2	103	102 1/2	103	Wabash deb. H.	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	73
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s. coupon off.	133	133 1/2	133	133 1/2	West Shore 4s.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 5s.	116	116 1/2	116	116 1/2	West Shore 4s. reg.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Cin. Ind. St. Louis & Chicago 4s.	102 1/2	103	102 1/2	103	Western Maryland 4s.	80 1/2	81	80 1/2	81
Cincinnati, Ind. & Western 4s.	102 1/2	103	102 1/2	103	Western Union col. tr. 5s.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Cleve. Cln. Chl. & St. Louis gen. 4s.	102 1/2	103	102 1/2	103	Western Union Tel. fund. & real est. 4 1/2s.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Cleve. Cln. Chl. & St. Louis Div. 4s.	102 1/2	103	102 1/2	103	Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Colorado Industrial 5s. Series A.	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	73	Wisconsin Central gen. 4s.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Colorado Industrial conv. 5s. Series B.	70	71	70	71	Total sales.	\$13,778,500			
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s.	104	104 1/2	104	104 1/2	GOVERNMENT BONDS.				
Colorado Midland 4s.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	United States 3s. coupon.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Colorado & Southern 1st 4s.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	United States 4s. coupon.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 6s.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Imp. Japanese Gov. 6 per cent. sterl. loan. 9 1/2s.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Consolidated Tobacco 4s.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Imp. Japanese Gov. 6s. cts. 2d series.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 5s.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Imp. Jap. Gov. 4 1/2s. K. L. & Co. cts. p. 1.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Delaware & Hudson, Penn. Div. 7s.	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	U. S. of Mexico 4s. Speyer & Co. cts.	95	95	94 1/2	95
Denver & Rio Grande con. 4s.	101	101 1/2	101	101 1/2	Total sales.	\$1,232,130			
Detroit Southern Ohio South Div. 4s.	92	92 1/2	92	92 1/2	STATE BONDS.				
Detroit City Gas 5s.	102 1/2	103	102 1/2	103	Virginia def. 6s. Brown Bros. & Co. cts. 11 | 11 | 11 | 11	15			
Distillers Securities 5s.	116 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2	Grand total.	\$15,045,630			
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s.	116	116 1/2	116	116 1/2	*In 100.				
East Tenn. Va. & Ga. consol. 5s.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	GOVERNMENT BONDS.				
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 1st 5s.	118	118 1/2	118	118 1/2	HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1905.				
Erie 1st consol. 4s.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	Where no sale occurred in 1905 the last price in 1904 is given.				
Erie 1st consol. 4s. reg.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2					
Erie gen. lien 4s.	93	93 1/2	93	93 1/2					
Erie, Pennsylvania cor. tr. 4s.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2					
Erie convertible 4s.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2					
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s.	107	107	107	107					
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2					
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s.	100	100	100	100					
Green Bay & Western deb. B.	19	19	19	19					
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2					
Havana Electric Railway 5s.	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2					
Hocking Valley 4 1/2s.	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2					
Houston & Texas gen. 4s.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2					
Illinois Central 4s. 1902.	107	107	107	107					
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 4s.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2					
International & Great Northern 2d 5s.	94 1/2	95	94 1/2	94 1/2					
International Paper conv. 5s.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2					
International Paper 6s.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2					
Kanawha & Hocking Coal & Coke 5s.	107	107	107	107					
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s.	88 1/2	89	88 1/2	89					
Kansas City Mo. Gas 5s.	100	100	100	100					
Kansas City Southern 3 1/2s.	90 1/2	91	90 1/2	9					

MAY

Dr. M. J.

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended May 6, 1905—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter- est.	Range for Year 1905. Highest. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. A.S.	Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter- est.	Range for Year 1905. Highest. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. A.S.
Long Island, North Shore Branch 1st con. gtd. g. 5s. Oct. 1922.	100	No 23, 04	117 1/4	100	Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
La. & Ark. int. mtg. g. 5s. 1907.	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 2d g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 5s. 1907.	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 3d g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 4th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 5th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 6th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 7th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 8th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 9th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 10th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 11th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 12th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 13th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 14th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 15th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 16th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 17th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 18th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 19th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 20th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 21st g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 22nd g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 23rd g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 24th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 25th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 26th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 27th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 28th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 29th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 30th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 31st g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 32nd g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 33rd g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 34th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 35th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 36th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 37th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 38th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 39th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 40th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 41st g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 42nd g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 43rd g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 44th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 45th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 46th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 47th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 48th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 49th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 50th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 51st g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 52nd g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 53rd g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 54th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 55th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 56th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 57th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 58th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 59th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 60th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 61st g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 62nd g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 63rd g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 64th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 65th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 66th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 67th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 68th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 69th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 70th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 71st g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 72nd g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 73rd g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 74th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 75th g. 5s. 1916.	115	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4
Do do do do do do do do do do	100	Feb 27 113 1/4	Jan 18 114 1/4	Apr 18 114 1/4	Pac. Coast Co. 76th g. 5s. 1916.	11			

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES.	Last Dividend.		Quotation May 6, 1905. B'k. Adm.	SECURITIES.	Last Dividend.		Quotation May 6, 1905. B'k. Adm.	SECURITIES.	Last Dividend.		Quotation May 6, 1905. B'k. Adm.
	Amount Out- standing.	Per Pe- r Cent. Date.			Amount Out- standing.	Per Pe- r Cent. Date.			Amount Out- standing.	Per Pe- r Cent. Date.	
BANKS.											
Aetna Nat.....	\$200,000	10	160	Mar. & Ful.Nat.	1,000,000	5	283	Central	1,000,000	15	225
America.....	1,500,000	10	530	Mechanics' Nat.	3,000,000	5	285	Central Realty	1,000,000	6	315
Bank of Am.....	1,000,000	10	170	Brooklyn Tr. & Tr.	1,000,000	4	285	City & Tr. Co.	1,000,000	4	375
Nat. Nat. Nat.....	350,000	5	175	Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	285	Columbia	1,000,000	5	380
Bk. of Discount	100,000	10	185	Merc. Nat. (\$50	2,000,000	3 1/2	170	Conn. wealth Tr.	500,000	5	245
Wells Fk. Nat.	100,000	10	185	(\$30)	000,000	3	180	Empire	500,000	5	245
Brooklyn Bk.	250,000	3	340	Metropolis	\$1,000,000	6	385	Equitable Trust	8,000,000	2 1/2	650
Bronx Borough	50,000	10	155	Mount Morris	250,000	4	215	Genl. Loan	1,000,000	10	140
Brooklyn Bk. (Nat.) (\$25)	300,000	3	185	Mutual	300,000	10	320	& Trust (\$25)	1,000,000	10	140
Century	100,000	10	185	New Am. Nat.	500,000	6	370	Fifth Avenue...	1,000,000	3	590
First National	1,000,000	3	185	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	2,000,000	5	315	Franklin	1,000,000	3	375
Chat. Nat. (\$25)	450,000	4	320	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	2,000,000	5	315	Guaranty	\$2,000,000	3	685
Chesapeake	100,000	10	170	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	200	Hamilton	500,000	2 1/2	310
Chemical	250,000	3	185	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	3 1/2	185	Kings County	500,000	3	435
City Cent. Nat.	2,500,000	3	285	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2 1/2	185	Long Island	1,000,000	1 1/2	315
City (National)	25,000,000	4	285	Nor. Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	285	Manhattan (\$30)	1,000,000	6	505
Cons. Iron Nat.	100,000	5	175	Nor. Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	285	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
Columbia	800,000	4	320	Nor. Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	285	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
Commerce (Nat.)	1,000,000	5	175	Nor. Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	285	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
Com. Iron Nat.	1,000,000	5	175	Nor. Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	285	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
Cooper Exch.	100,000	10	155	Nor. Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	285	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
Corp Exchange	2,000,000	3	380	Nor. Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	285	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
East R. Nat. (\$20)	1,000,000	3	185	Nor. Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	285	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
Fidelity	200,000	10	155	Nor. Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	285	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	380	Nor. Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	285	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
First National	10,000,000	3	185	Nor. Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	285	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
Fourth St.	100,000	10	170	Nor. Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	285	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
Fourth St. Nat.	100,000	10	170	Nor. Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	285	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
Gallatin Nat. (\$50)	1,000,000	3 1/2	410	Nor. Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	285	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
Ganessport (\$70)	100,000	2 1/2	185	Nor. Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	285	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
German Exch.	75,000	10	185	Nor. Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	285	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
German Exch.	200,000	10	185	Nor. Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	285	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
German Exch.	200,000	10	185	Nor. Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	285	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
Greenwich (\$25)	500,000	3	340	Nor. Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	285	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
Hamilton	200,000	3	340	Nor. Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	285	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
Hudson River	200,000	3	340	Nor. Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	285	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	155	Nor. Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	285	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
Internat. Bk'g	5,000,000	9	180	Nor. Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	285	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
Internat. Bk'g	5,000,000	9	180	Nor. Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	285	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
Jefferson	1,000,000	2 1/2	185	Nor. Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	285	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
Liberty Nat.....	1,000,000	4	540	Nor. Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	285	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
London Nat.....	200,000	3	320	Nor. Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	285	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.											
Am Surety (\$50)	\$5,000,000	2 1/2	190	Am Surety (\$50)	\$5,000,000	2 1/2	190	Am Surety (\$50)	\$5,000,000	2 1/2	190
B'k & Mfg. Guar.	2,000,000	2	185	B'k & Mfg. Guar.	2,000,000	2	185	B'k & Mfg. Guar.	2,000,000	2	185
Bowling Green	2,000,000	3	215	Bowling Green	2,000,000	3	215	Bowling Green	2,000,000	3	215
Brooklyn Tr.	2,000,000	4	185	Brooklyn Tr.	2,000,000	4	185	Brooklyn Tr.	2,000,000	4	185
Central Realty	1,000,000	6	315	Central Realty	1,000,000	6	315	Central Realty	1,000,000	6	315
City & Tr. Co.	1,000,000	4	375	City & Tr. Co.	1,000,000	4	375	City & Tr. Co.	1,000,000	4	375
Columbia	1,000,000	5	380	Columbia	1,000,000	5	380	Columbia	1,000,000	5	380
Conn. wealth Tr.	500,000	5	245	Conn. wealth Tr.	500,000	5	245	Conn. wealth Tr.	500,000	5	245
Empire	500,000	5	245	Empire	500,000	5	245	Empire	500,000	5	245
Equitable Trust	8,000,000	2 1/2	650	Equitable Trust	8,000,000	2 1/2	650	Equitable Trust	8,000,000	2 1/2	650
Genl. Loan	1,000,000	10	140	Genl. Loan	1,000,000	10	140	Genl. Loan	1,000,000	10	140
& Trust (\$25)	1,000,000	10	140	& Trust (\$25)	1,000,000	10	140	& Trust (\$25)	1,000,000	10	140
Fifth Avenue...	1,000,000	3	590	Fifth Avenue...	1,000,000	3	590	Fifth Avenue...	1,000,000	3	590
Franklin	1,000,000	3	375	Franklin	1,000,000	3	375	Franklin	1,000,000	3	375
Guaranty	\$2,000,000	3	685	Guaranty	\$2,000,000	3	685	Guaranty	\$2,000,000	3	685
Hamilton	500,000	2 1/2	310	Hamilton	500,000	2 1/2	310	Hamilton	500,000	2 1/2	310
Kings County	500,000	3	435	Kings County	500,000	3	435	Kings County	500,000	3	435
Long Island	1,000,000	1 1/2	315	Long Island	1,000,000	1 1/2	315	Long Island	1,000,000	1 1/2	315
Manhattan (\$30)	1,000,000	6	505	Manhattan (\$30)	1,000,000	6	505	Manhattan (\$30)	1,000,000	6	505
Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315	Mechanics' Nat.	1,000,000	5	315
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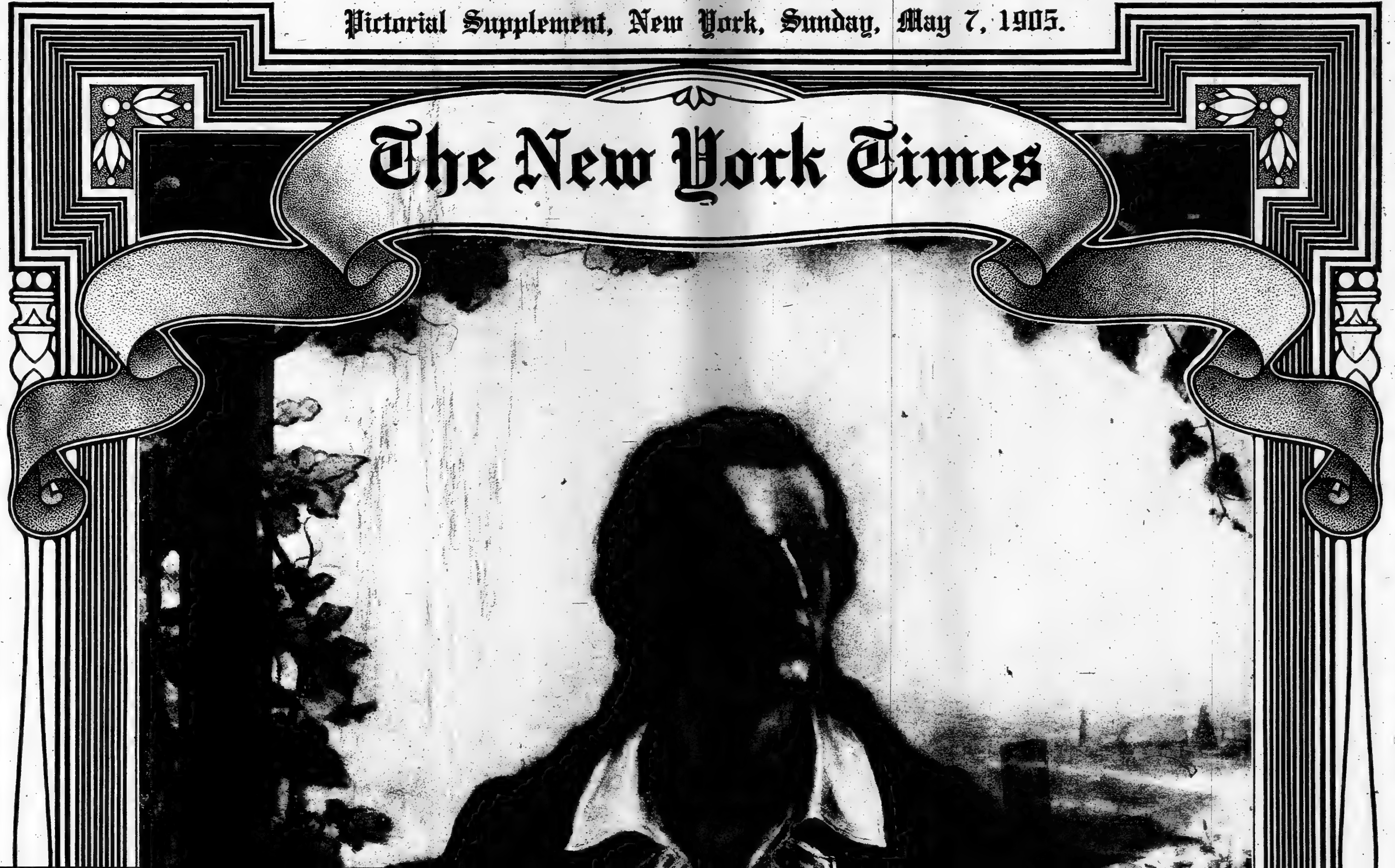
1950

**KNICKERBOCKER
TRUST CO.**
111 BROADWAY, 5TH AVE. & 46TH ST.
100 WEST 120TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 84TH ST.

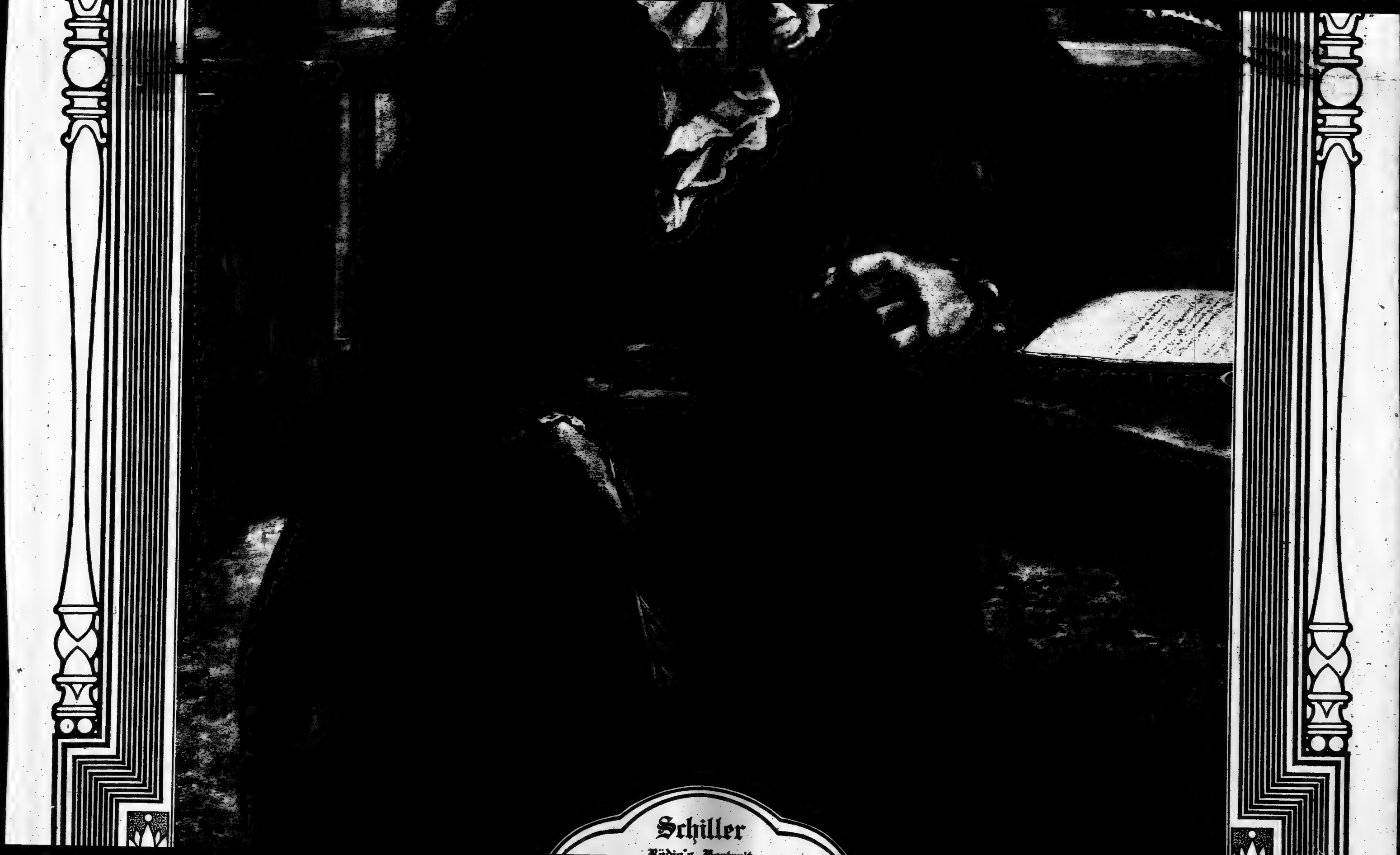
Pictorial Supplement, New York, Sunday, May 7, 1905.

The New York Times

M
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Y



1605



Schiller

Bücher, Kunststoffe

M
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Mrs.
C. Montagu Ward, by
A. A. Anderson



Mrs. Flora
Bigelow Dodge,
by
Brewster Jewell.



Miss

M
A
Y

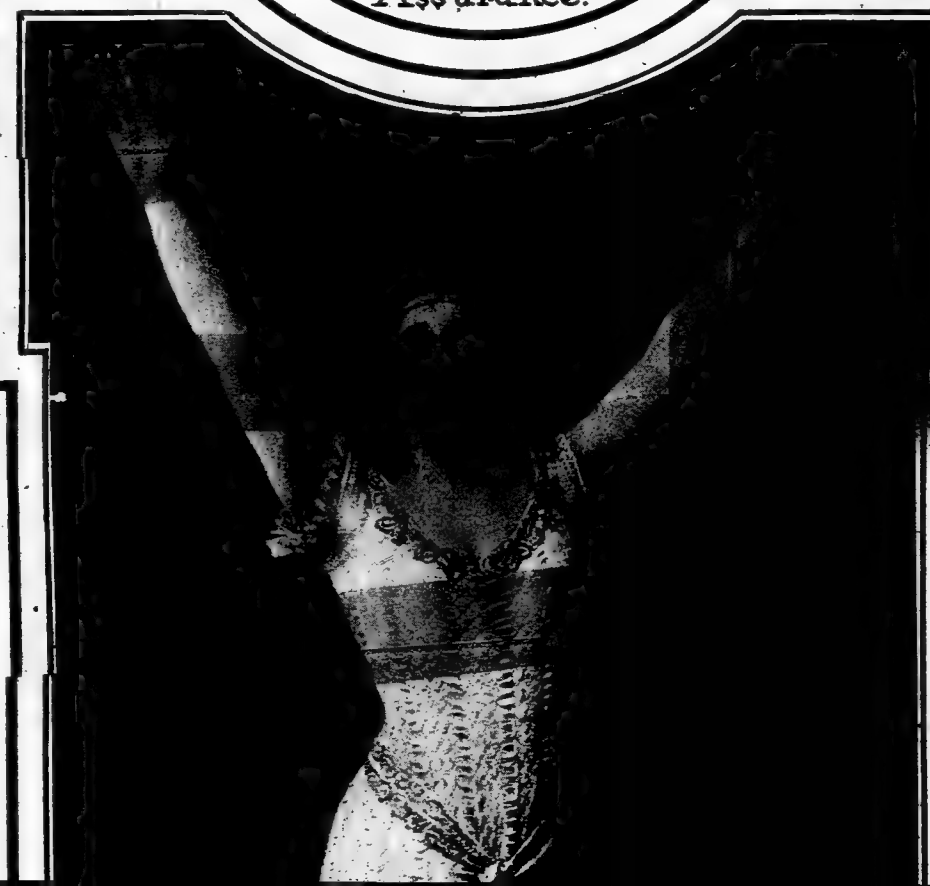
The New York Times.

Sunday, May 7, 1905.



Photo by Hall

Ben Webster, James Neill and Ida Conquest
in
"London Assurance."



Miss Hattie Williams,
in
"The Rollicking Girl."

Photo
Copyright
1905 by F.S. Clark.



Miss
Patrice,
in
"Girl
in the
Moon."
Photo by
Otto Sarony Co.



Miss
Katherine
Bell.

Photo
by
Schloss.

Miss Grace
Filkins,
in "The
School for
Husbands"



Miss
Alice Fischer
and Joseph Kilgore, in
"The School for
Husbands"

Photo by Hall.

Photo
by
McIntosh

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, MAY 7, 1905.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

THOMPSON & DUNDY'S

MAY

1905

LUNA PARK

THE ELECTRIC CITY BY THE SEA
OPENS FORMALLY SATURDAY, MAY 13

ENTIRELY NEW, WHOLLY ORIGINAL, STEADILY SUPREME.

Best and biggest of all out-of-door entertainments and exhibitions of all kinds. Sumptuous eye-feasts, indulging the imagination almost beyond the reality of fact and the sobriety of truth. Human, animal and inanimate programmes of absolute novelty and electrifying merit in teeming succession. Thirty-eight acres which seem in gorgeous splendor the baseless fabric of a vision.

FAIRYLAND IN LIGHT, COLOR, COSTUMES AND CONSTRUCTION.



"Fire and Flames,"

"Coasting the Gorge,"

The Circus,

Scenic Railways,

Circle Swing,

The Old Mill,

Dance Halls,

"Trip to the Moon,"

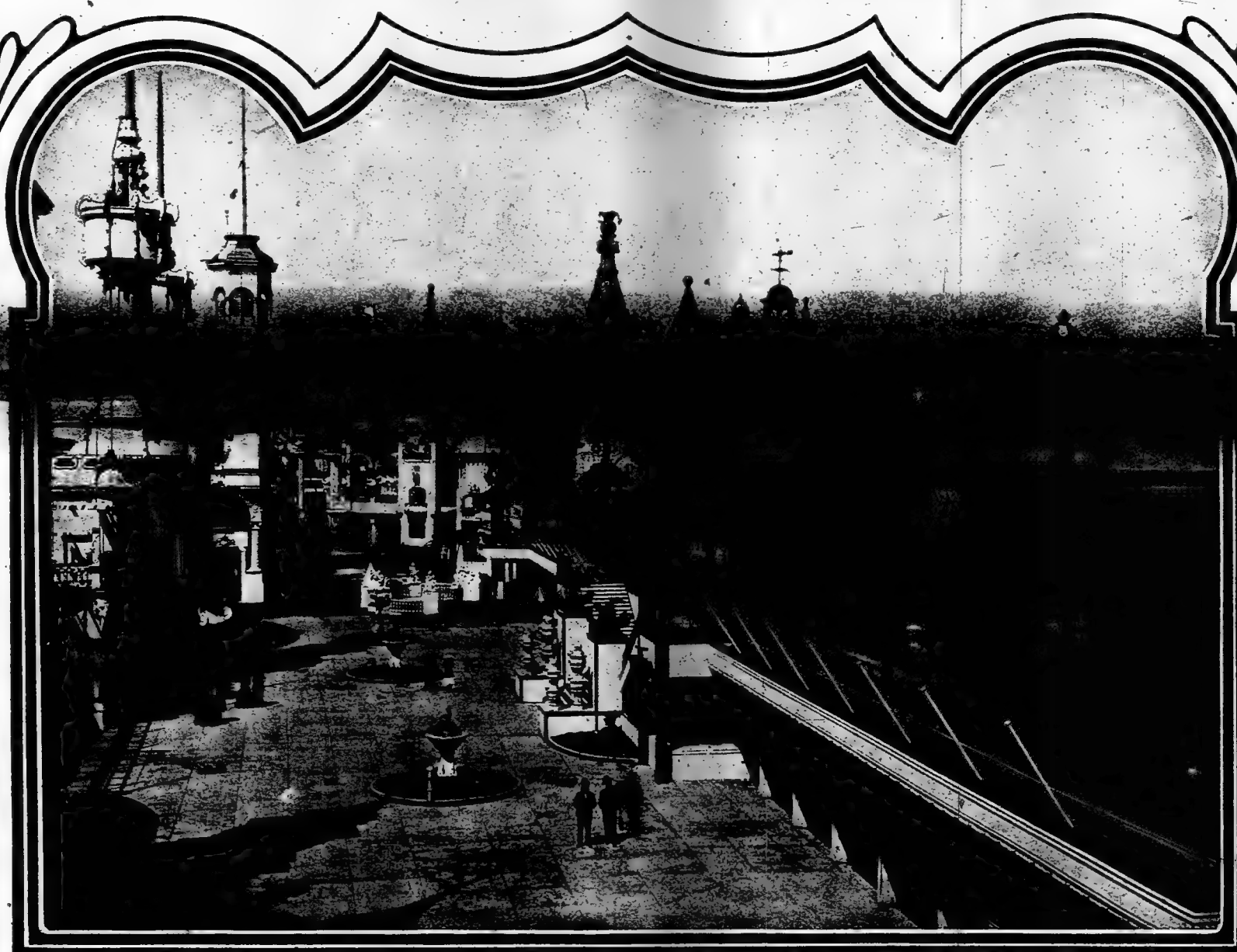
Miniature Railway,

Menageries,

Lagoons,

Incubators,

and other Wonder-Products Without Number
Emptied from the Horn
of Genius' Abundance,
and Expanding and En-
lightening the Minds of
the Millions. * * *

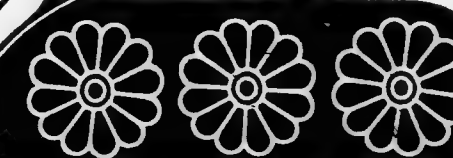


WIDE WORLD'S WONDERS WAIT WITHIN ITS WELCOMING WALLS.

FREE AND AMPLE COMFORT

IN

A FAIRYLAND
OF SPECTACLE



The famous first and

forever foremost among

Summer amusement

resorts, which regener-

ated Coney Island, cap-

tivated the country, and

challenges the world to

approach. Experience,

capital, resources, re-

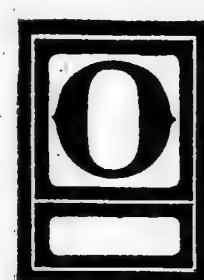
creative genius and

prestige triumphantly

allied to make a new

record for all time in

merit and attendance.



ONE MILLION electric lights. Shaded walks and promenades. Surpassing horticultural displays. Architectural conceptions which submerge the mind in a flood of incredulous amazement. Sweet music at every turn. By day and by night a more radiantly and inspiringly beautiful resort of the nation than ever fancy dreamed. A glorious saturnalia of

Simpson Crawford Co.—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Our Cold Storage process of storing fruit—and insuring them against loss or injury—is a care known to many women.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 8, 1905.

6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

Our Eighth Floor Restaurant, high above the noise of the street, is a delightful and restful place to luncheon.

Fine imported costumes reduced almost to half price for a short time only

ALL of those handsome imported gowns used for pre-Easter exposition on sale to-day at about half price. We brought them over to serve as models and show pieces, and as they have fulfilled their purpose, we put them at unusually low prices on every creation in order to insure immediate disposal.

Sale white waists for Summer

DON'T let the price reflect upon the stylish worth of these waists—don't think they are \$1 waists, either—their equal elsewhere would be at least \$1.95. This is an extraordinary sale. Decidedly dainty fine lawn waists—handsomely trimmed with solid rows of fine German Valenciennes lace forming a yoke—others trimmed with fine embroidery—some are dotted Swiss—deep cuffs trimmed with lace insertions—special to-day at \$1.00.



Many other special values.

- 1.25 for lace and embroidery trimmed waists.
- 2.95 for \$3.95 sheer embroidery trimmed waists.
- 3.95 for \$7.95 sheer lace trimmed waists.
- 7.95 for \$15 net waists—beautifully designed, front, made of lace insertion, scroll effect, and medallions—new tucked sleeves and deep designed cuffs.
- 1.95 for \$3.95 messaline and taffeta silk waists—plaited or tucked—in white and colors.

\$350.00 costumes at \$195.00

Reception gowns, carriage gowns, dinner gowns, theatre wear, &c. Beautiful, original creations from Doucet, Pauline, and others, in crepe de Chine, silk, satin, and richly and handsomely trimmed with lace, embroidery, &c. Only one of a kind. You must see them to appreciate their regal style beauty. To-day your choice at \$195.00.

High-class linen coats: Fashion's fairest and most favored style in coats—short coats—three-quarter coats—exact copies of imported models—machine and hand embroidered effects, at special clearing prices.

\$50 tailor-made suits at \$25

Right up to Saturday night they sold at \$50—sold so rapidly, in fact, that none but odd numbers remain, and that's why we've priced them at half.

While they last they will certainly create a great stir—a grand gathering of all the odd suits picked here, and there from our own stock—a stock righting exigency that gives you bona fide \$50 suits at \$25—not many of them—cannot begin to describe them—most all colors and materials, though—in blouse, Eton, short or three-quarter length fitted coats—silk lined plaited skirts—while they last at \$25.

Imported tailor-made suits: The remainder of our imported tailor-made suits—light weight, materials—Panamas, novelties, mixtures—a large variety of styles. We think they are the best values of the season—at \$35.

Summer underwear at about half—secure your supply to-day

A PROPITIOUS event, a fortunate purchase making it possible to sell regular \$3.75 and \$2.75 Summer knit underwear at \$1.65. Secure your Summer supply now—it's a fleeting opportunity. Main Floor.

Men's IMPORTED UNION SUITS—nearly half price—these are weight imported Swiss ribbed fashion suits. We secured this lot last Fall at about half their cost, and place them on sale now, just in the thick of time. There is no more comfortable or sensible Summer garment for man to wear than a combination, as every man can attest who has ever worn one—absolutely perfect quality.

Very light weight spun silk yarn—plain ribs, silk fronts, cream color, in long or short sleeves, and sky blue spun silks in long sleeves. Pure crisp quality like thread, in white or ecru, silk fronts, long or short sleeves—silks were \$3.75 each—lises were \$2.75. **1.65**

Women's summer combination suits—A trade movement has sent us about 140 dozen women's strictly high grade union suits in Summer weight at 50 per cent. less than list price. The make is the best one in the country—each garment is perfect in fit, finish and quality—the trademark is a sufficient guarantee of this—we cannot use the name in this ad, but each garment bears the makers' imprint, which you'll recognize.

Real maco yarn, pure white and ecru—pure, crisp like thread in white and ecru—high and low neck, long, short or no sleeves—knee and ankle length—very best numbers of union suits—worth nearly double—to-day at..... **\$1.25**

KNEE AND ANKLE LENGTH TIGHTS, SAME QUALITIES—EACH, 79c.

Netsuke bags \$1.50

FIRST time they've been sold at this price—exclusive stores sell them at \$5—we've never sold them before for less than 3.50—bought 432—an importer's surplus stock at a great saving—hence the price, 1.50. Made of Japanese silk and German silver trimmings. Genuine netsuke bags—just like cut, with ivory knob attached to German silver chain—they're bound to create a great sensation—highly embellished with quaint Japanese figures—come early while the sale is at its best. To-day..... **1.50**



2,000 pairs of 39c hose supporters

25c Notion Dept. Main Floor.

Twenty-five thousand women visit this store every day, and each will want a pair at the price. Strong, durable, dainty strain pad supporters with four straps of extra heavy elastic—new style, look on style, or pin on style—all double stitched and made up of super quality and extra good elastic—value 39c. at 25c.



Sale of all-wool French voiles at 58c

TEN THOUSAND YARDS more of the same \$1.25 quality that created a wave of enthusiasm last week go on sale this morning at 83c of clock at the extraordinary price last week's crowds couldn't resist—58c. a yard. Main Floor.

Strictly pure wool French Voiles—they are in the beautiful chiffon finish—close, even mesh—full 47 inches wide—all new, perfect goods in checks that are the craze of the hour—black and white, navy and white, tan and white, champagne and white, Alice blue and white; absolutely every yard imported to sell at **\$1.25**.

Increased profits to dressmakers and satisfaction to their customers are assured those who patronize this sale—thousands took advantage of the less than half price offer last week.

69c yard for \$1.25 English suitings—strictly all wool—full 45 in. wide—all new and desirable colorings, such as gun metal, dark, medium and light gray, castor, tan and cadet blue. **1.25** yard for \$1.75 silk eolennet—French manufacture—very high lustre—new and desirable Spring shades—also cream and black.

1.00 yard for imported silk and wool Crepe de Paris—45 in. wide—a full line of this season's most desirable shades.

39c yard for 69c. wool homespun suitings, in a variety of light colorings in checks, tintured with black, red, blue and green—greatly in demand for tailor suits and separate skirts.

To-day's sale of wash goods at 9c

IT'S the second shipment of that great purchase that brought such a vast buying crowd here last Monday—another great assortment awaits you to-day. Main Floor.

Fine 25c Irish dimities, beautiful cotton voiles and new canvas suitings at 9c. Dimities come in dots, stripes, scrolls and figures—voiles in cream, light blue, tan, medium brown, royal blue, sea brown, navy and black—finest plain shade canvas suitings—cream, light blue, brown, reseda, gray, pink and black—all at 9c.

Silk madras—27 inches wide—newest designs in checks, plaids, all size dots, stripes and figures—also in plain shades. These goods are thoroughly scoured with soap and water, which renders them perfectly fast color and non-shrinkable—value 50c—at yard, 39c.

12c chambrays—27 inches wide—light blue, reseda, tan, old rose, navy and gray—6c.

Silk organdies—newest French floral designs—pink on white, lavender on white, light blue on white, yellow on white—value 39c—at 29c.

36 inch printed nets—newest French floral designs—pink on white, lavender on white, light blue on white—value 48c—at 29c.

Newest French veiling—chiffon finish—checks, dots and plain shades of light blue, lavender, white, champagne, reseda, brown, pink, navy and black—at 25c.

French floral designs—pink on white, lavender on white, light blue on white, yellow on white—value 39c—at 29c.

5 and 6 inch French novelty ribbons—broche and ombre with warp print edge—a regular 70c. yard. **29c**

4 inch all silk, splendid quality ribbons—in white, cream, light blue, pink, red, navy and black—regular 17c. yard. **12c**

6 inch changeable snakeskin ribbons—in beautiful combinations of millinery shades—a regular 55c. ribbon—at yard. **25c**

5 inch finest quality satin panne ribbon—in white, cream, light blue and all staple shades—a regular 37c. ribbon—yard. **21c**

5 and 6 inch French novelty ribbons—broche and ombre with warp print edge—a regular 70c. yard. **29c**

To-day is ribbon day at this store, an event of the utmost importance to all ribbon buyers.

YOU'LL remember that great ribbon sale of one year ago—a time when the entire centre aisle and rotunda were trimmed with ribbons—well, here's a repetition of that great event—the occasion to which extensive users of fine ribbons look forward to supply their season's wants. Main Floor.

ALL THE MUCH WANTED WIDTHS AND COLORS ARE INCLUDED IN THIS SALE—PRICES INSURE A GREAT SAVING.

4 inch all silk, splendid quality ribbons—in white, cream, light blue, pink, red, navy and black—regular 17c. yard. **12c**

6 inch changeable snakeskin ribbons—in beautiful combinations of millinery shades—a regular 55c. ribbon—at yard. **25c**

5 inch finest quality satin panne ribbon—in white, cream, light blue and all staple shades—a regular 37c. ribbon—yard. **21c**

5 and 6 inch French novelty ribbons—broche and ombre with warp print edge—a regular 70c. yard. **29c**

4 inch all silk, splendid quality ribbons—in white, cream, light blue, pink, red, navy and black—regular 17c. yard. **12c**

6 inch changeable snakeskin ribbons—in beautiful combinations of millinery shades—a regular 55c. ribbon—at yard. **25c**

5 inch finest quality satin panne ribbon—in white, cream, light blue and all staple shades—a regular 37c. ribbon—yard. **21c**

5 and 6 inch French novelty ribbons—broche and ombre with warp print edge—a regular 70c. yard. **29c**

4 inch all silk, splendid quality ribbons—in white, cream, light blue, pink, red, navy and black—regular 17c. yard. **12c**

6 inch changeable snakeskin ribbons—in beautiful combinations of millinery shades—a regular 55c. ribbon—at yard. **25c**

5 inch finest quality satin panne ribbon—in white, cream, light blue and all staple shades—a regular 37c. ribbon—yard. **21c**

5 and 6 inch French novelty ribbons—broche and ombre with warp print edge—a regular 70c. yard. **29c**

4 inch all silk, splendid quality ribbons—in white, cream, light blue, pink, red, navy and black—regular 17c. yard. **12c**

6 inch changeable snakeskin ribbons—in beautiful combinations of millinery shades—a regular 55c. ribbon—at yard. **25c**

5 inch finest quality satin panne ribbon—in white, cream, light blue and all staple shades—a regular 37c. ribbon—yard. **21c**

5 and 6 inch French novelty ribbons—broche and ombre with warp print edge—a regular 70c. yard. **29c**

4 inch all silk, splendid quality ribbons—in white, cream, light blue, pink, red, navy and black—regular 17c. yard. **12c**

6 inch changeable snakeskin ribbons—in beautiful combinations of millinery shades—a regular 55c. ribbon—at yard. **25c**

5 inch finest quality satin panne ribbon—in white, cream, light blue and all staple shades—a regular 37c. ribbon—yard. **21c**

5 and 6 inch French novelty ribbons—broche and ombre with warp print edge—a regular 70c. yard. **29c**

4 inch all silk, splendid quality ribbons—in white, cream, light blue, pink, red, navy and black—regular 17c. yard. **12c**

6 inch changeable snakeskin ribbons—in beautiful combinations of millinery shades—a regular 55c. ribbon—at yard. **25c**

5 inch finest quality satin panne ribbon—in white, cream, light blue and all staple shades—a regular 37c. ribbon—yard. **21c**

5 and 6 inch French novelty ribbons—broche and ombre with warp print edge—a regular 70c. yard. **29c**

4 inch all silk, splendid quality ribbons—in white, cream, light blue, pink, red, navy and black—regular 17c. yard. **12c**

6 inch changeable snakeskin ribbons—in beautiful combinations of millinery shades—a regular 55c. ribbon—at yard. **25c**

5 inch finest quality satin panne ribbon—in white, cream, light blue and all staple shades—a regular 37c. ribbon—yard. **21c**

5 and 6 inch French novelty ribbons—broche and ombre with warp print edge—a regular 70c. yard. **29c**

4 inch all silk, splendid quality ribbons—in white, cream, light blue, pink, red, navy and black—regular 17c. yard. **12c**

6 inch changeable snakeskin ribbons—in beautiful combinations of millinery shades—a regular 55c. ribbon—at yard. **25c**

5 inch finest quality satin panne ribbon—in white, cream, light blue and all staple shades—a regular 37c. ribbon—yard. **21c**

5 and 6 inch French novelty ribbons—broche and ombre with warp print edge—a regular 70c. yard. **29c**

4 inch all silk, splendid quality ribbons—in white, cream, light blue, pink, red, navy and black—regular 17c. yard. **12c**

6 inch changeable snakeskin ribbons—in beautiful combinations of millinery shades—a regular 55c. ribbon—at yard. **25c**

5 inch finest quality satin panne ribbon—in white, cream, light blue and all staple shades—a regular 37c. ribbon—yard. **21c**

5 and 6 inch French novelty ribbons—broche and ombre with warp print edge—a regular 70c. yard. **29c**

4 inch all silk, splendid quality ribbons—in white, cream, light blue, pink, red, navy and black—regular 17c. yard. **12c**

6 inch changeable snakeskin ribbons—in beautiful combinations of millinery shades—a regular 55c. ribbon—at yard. **25c**

5 inch finest quality satin panne ribbon—in white, cream, light blue and all staple shades—a regular 37c. ribbon—yard. **21c**

5 and 6 inch French novelty ribbons—broche and ombre with warp print edge—a regular 70c. yard. **29c**

May sale muslin underwear

NOTHING can equal these two great specials at 25c. To-day—the crowning features of the May muslin underwear sale. Second Floor.

Corset Covers at 25c

Three-fourths of the particular women wear these qualities, but this is not generally known, because the regular prices are never less than 50c.

The corset covers include several pretty styles, trimmed with lace or embroidery—finishing with ribbon—full effects and good fitting.

50c for cambric chemise—trimmed with lace insertions and edge.

75c for night gowns—several good styles—made of fine nainsook and cambric—high, square and slipover effects—trimmed with lace and embroidery.

The cambric drawers are the umbrella style and have deep lawn ruffles—a value that has never been equalled in any previous sale.

1.00 for cambric skirts—trimmed with deep embroidery flounce, finished with tucks—umbrella style—a quality rarely sold at a price so low.

10c for 15c. and 25c. embroideries. **15c** for 25c. to 35c. embroideries.

25c for 50c. to 85c. embroideries. **39c** for \$1 to \$1.50 embroideries.

19c for 25c. to 35c. embroideries. **50c** for 50c. to 85c. embroideries.

1.00 for 1.50 to 2.00. **1.98** for 2.50 to 3.00.

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1.00 for 1.50 to 2.00. **1.98** for 2.50 to 3.00.

Solid gold scarf pins, \$1

HUNDREDS of beautiful and artistic pins—one or two of a kind—maker's samples—pins that sell regularly at \$2.50 and even \$4—on sale to-day at the remarkably low price of \$1.00. Main Floor.

The entire sample collection of America's largest manufacturers of fine solid gold pins at just 33 1/3 per cent. on the dollar—giving you three pins for the price of one.

The season's handsomest designs—some are set with real opals, pearls, almandines and amethysts—these illustrations only show a few of the exquisite designs—the rest comprise floral designs, butterfly, Cleopatra head, crescent, star, crown, acorn, lion, dog, bird, owl, and hundreds of other well-known designs—there are but two or three of a kind, so the early choosers naturally get the best—\$2, \$3 and \$4 Scarf Pins for \$1.00.

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UNION MAN BLAMES UNIONS FOR TROUBLE

Labor Itself Responsible, Says
Dock Builder Daly.

LAUDS BELMONT'S FRANKNESS

If Labor Men Were as Plain Spoken
as He, Says Daly, There Would
Be Less Mudlinging.

"I have the pleasure of answering a
editorial. If the labor men were as frank
as August Belmont in stating exactly their
side of the question, there would not be
so much mud slinging as has disgraced
this body for the last two or three
months."

That is what James J. Daly of the
Dockbuilders' Union said to the
Hand of the Carriage and Wagon Work-
ers at yesterday's meeting of the Cen-
tral Federated Union in discussing the
final report of the committee appointed
by that body about a month ago to in-
vestigate the Civic Federation and force
it to prove the charges against the
charges against labor members of the
Federation either to withdraw the charges
or to prove them.

Daly was one of the committee, and his
remark was made after a long discussion
on the report of the committee, which
was adverse to the delegates who had
made the charges. At the meeting was
over the talk of a split in the Central
Federated Union by non-Socialists get-
ting out of it was renewed.

The report was made by Jessie Lormer
of the Housewives' and Bridgemen's
Union, Chairman of the committee. He
said that three meetings had been held
by the committee, at which the delegates
making the charges on labor leaders who
were members of the Civic Federation
failed to prove their charges and on one
case refused to say anything.
The report concluded:

"There is not one iota of proof that
the Civic Federation is detrimental to the
labor movement. The delegates who made
charges against National and Interna-
tional officers of unions who are mem-
bers of the Civic Federation utterly
failed to make good on them, and we
recommend that these delegates be cen-
sured."

Considerable talk ensued. Delegate
Hand, one of those who had made charges,
said that he had heard of a delegation of
another committee in a saloon on the Bow-
ery discussing the question of the Inter-
borough strike while it was in progress.
One of the men, continued Hand, said that
he saw August Belmont as a member of a
committee appointed to try and get the
Interborough Company to take back the
strikers, and that Belmont said:

"We went there with the object of do-
ing some good for these people who were
in a losing fight. They went into the
strike in a full-headed way blindly on
the advice of their leaders."
It was then that Daly made his retort.
He continued:

"These people who are making the
charges are evading the issue. The com-
mittee did not want to go into a saloon
with a number of people who inveigled
them in order to distort anything they
heard in conversation. The committee
wanted to be left alone, but these people
insisted on going with them. It is not
Mr. Belmont or people like him, but peo-
ple in the ranks of labor who are respon-
sible for the harm that is being done for
the labor movement."

STABBED IN MILLS HOTEL

Mysterious Stranger Inflicts Serious
Wounds on Attendant.

Mason Fieldman, a chemist, grew violent
in Mills Hotel No. 1, in Bleeker
Street, last night, and stabbed Joseph
Lewis, an attendant, in the back of the
neck and in the right arm. Lewis is in a
serious condition at St. Vincent's Hospi-
tal. From papers found in his pockets
the police of the Mercer Street Station
lean to the opinion that Fieldman may be
affiliated with the Russian revolutionary
party.
A newspaper clipping describing the
route that President Roosevelt would take
on his way to Little Hungary on his visit
to this city was found in Fieldman's pos-
session. There were many letters in Rus-
sian, for which he begged when the po-
lice took them from him. He also had a
razor, a sailor's knife, another smaller
knife, papers showing that he had gotten his
first citizen's papers in January of
last year, a passport which proved he had
been in Europe recently, four bank books
on the Union Savings, the Bowery, the
German, and the Citizens' showing depos-
its of more than \$1,000, and \$37 in cash.
Fieldman was riding in his hotel
under the name of Samuel Green. He
told the police he had used an assumed
name because the people would be dis-
gusted if they knew he was living at a
Mills Hotel. His pockets contained many
papers and circulars in the Russian
language. There were also many chemical
recipes and business cards bearing the
name Fieldman. He said that Station
lived at 58 West Thirtieth Street, which
is a business block.

BOY STOLE PATRON'S WATCH.

Tale of Ingratitude as Related by
Stanislav Gorky, Victim.

A man who said he was Stanislaus
Gorky of 99 Columbia Terrace, Hoboken,
walked into the West Thirtieth Street
Station last night and told the police that
at an early hour in the morning he had
been robbed of a watch, valued at \$200.
The thief, he said, was a ten-year-old
newsboy.
According to Gorky's story, he had been
talking with two friends in front of the
Fifth Avenue Hotel, and was smoking
his cigar, when a boy, driven by a
single morning paper, which he impor-
tuned him to buy.
In reply for the lad, he searched for a
nickel, and finally gave the boy a dime
for his paper. All at once the boy began
holding the paper under his nose, and
it was then that the watch was stolen.
Detectives were sent out to find
the boy, who is said to have been wearing
a "peaked cap" Gorky could give no fur-
ther description.

FAST SPEEDWAY BRUSHES.

A. C. Maynard's Invader Beat King-
mond in Straight Heats.

Light harness sport of a character seldom
seen outside of a Grand Circuit meeting de-
lighted a crowd of several thousand spectators
that gathered on the Harlem River Speedway
yesterday morning. Horses that in the past
have won fame as stake winners were the most
prominent performers, while finishers were
close in several heats as to cause a difference
of opinion.
A. C. Maynard's former Grand Circuit win-
ner Invader, 2:10, now owned by Andrew Craw-
ford, carried off the honors of the day by win-
ning two straight heats with the ex-trotting
punchy champion Kingmond, 2:08, driven by his owner,
Claus Bohling. The ex-champion somewhat re-
deemed his reputation with his next trip over
the stretch, which was made in company with
the trotter Hilgar, and Juno T., Andrew Kane's
boy trotting mare.
Thomas Sharkey, with his big-gaited trotter
Hopper Grass, 2:14, that has been stopped by a
very hard luck of late, finally succeeded in
winning a brush, and the crowd, which had
been giving him the laugh every time he was
defeated, cheered him lustily. His opponent
was the bay trotter Brightlight, owned by
Stewart Barr. F. H. Cobb's trotter, Admire,
2:18, did some fast work and scored two
straight heats against the old trotting favorite,
Freeland, 2:17, driven by David Goodman.
Among the best pacing heats of the morning
was a half-mile go between the bay geld-
ing Don Riley, 2:07, driven by his owner,
Andrew Phillips, and his old rival, Star
Flag, 2:06, which was handled by his trainer,
Edward Lockwood, who drove him to his
record in the Chamber of Commerce Stake.
It was evident that the campaign was not
at its best, for he faltered in the stretch as
though he were going to break, and Don
Riley, taking advantage of this, passed him
within a short distance of the finish post, and
beat a length to the good as they crossed the
line.

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes at 5:30 o'Clock

The Wanamaker Store

Made-to-Measure Suits for Men

To critical men—men who are able to examine and compare, and
decide, Wanamaker Made-to-Order Clothing makes its appeal. And
if we were asked to account for this we should unhesitatingly attribute
it to attention to details. Trifles make the sum of life—and they also
make the sum of good clothes-making.

Our made-to-order suits have much style—that graceful charm which it
is difficult to define.

Hard-finished worsteds in gray effects are the vogue now—and for ele-
gance and stubborn wear they are unsurpassed. We have them a-plenty—
at least one hundred patterns.

Consider this: If your suit is made to your measure at WANAMAKER'S
you may feel safe in the thought that you are well dressed. And you'll look it,
too. For ten, or even fifteen dollars more expended elsewhere, you couldn't
be better clothed. Doesn't that make for contentment?

\$30 and \$35.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Another Superb Model

In Women's Light Homespun Suits

We were the first to introduce the smart Long-Coat Suits this
Spring, and today they are a perfect craze. But we were not satisfied
with simply supplying the style first introduced, we immediately went
to work preparing newer and hand-
somer models.

The new costumes ready this
morning present the smartest and
handsomest design brought out this
Spring. The coat is long, semi-
fitted, single-breasted and buttoned
through. It has hip and handker-
chief pockets, and collar and cuffs of
white pique; skeleton-lined—just like
a man's Summer coat—faced with
self-material, and light silk yoke at
the top. All seams are covered with
white taffeta silk. The skirt is in
nineteen-gore style, each gore plated.
The seams are all handsomely fin-
ished and piped.

The material is beautiful light-
weight homespun, in light gray and
tan mixtures. They are designed
after a model of a famous tailor of
the Rue Scribe, Paris, and are un-
doubtedly the most attractive dresses
shown this Spring.

Measured by regular standards of
value, they are well worth \$30. Our
special arrangements have enabled
us to make the price

\$18 a Suit

We are also showing about twenty
other new and handsome styles in
dresses of homespun, striped and
checked materials, flannels and
serges, at prices ranging from \$15
to \$38.

Second floor, Broadway.



Fine Underwear for June Brides

A FIRST showing. Not quite all copied from Paris models; here
and there is an equally beautiful piece designed in America.

But no matter whence the inspiration came, this is true:
These fine undergarments are in effects never seen before. Absolutely new.
Exceptionally beautiful.

Sheer materials with delicate trimmings of embroidery, intricately ap-
plied laces and pretty ribbon. Some in matching designs.

Long Petticoats

At \$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5—Of cambric, with lawn ruffles, flounces, Swiss
blind or open embroidery, and ribbons.

At \$7.50—Of nainsook; deep flounce of lawn; trimmed elaborately with
Valenciennes or point de Paris lace. Others up to \$20.

Nightgowns

At \$1, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.25—Of nainsook, muslin or cambric in a multi-
tude of styles; square or round neck; simple or elaborate, in unusual and
dainty designs.

More ornate Nightgowns up to \$18.

Corset Covers

At 85c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2.25, up to \$5—Of nainsook or lawn; beautifully made;
trimmed with novel and ingenious treatments of laces and embroideries.
Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

New Styles In Lingerie Blouses

From Paris

Unmistakably the elite of Lin-
gerie Blouses.

Weekly news from Paris and
our own good judgment—and yours
—agree that this popular fashion
has here its most charming expres-
sion.

Just arrived. Exquisite. Ex-
clusive. Hand-embroidered.

At \$15—Hand-made Waists, of
fine mull.

At \$15—Waists, of handkerchief
linen.

At \$18—Waists, of French lawn.

At \$20—Waists, of handkerchief
linen.

Others up to \$42.

Blind or eyelid embroidery, or
both. Fine German Valenciennes
laces. Little French Store,
Second floor.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

Imported LINGERIE HATS

Paris stands like the goddess of
beauty, scattering pretty things over
the world.

The Lingerie Hats, just come to us,
do Paris honor. We have seen many
of these popular hats this season,
and many pretty ones—but none with
the exquisite beauty of these.

White broderie Anglaise, trimmed with
the most realistic flowers.

At \$15 to \$30 Each
Shown with the hats in an array of
Lingerie Parasols

made by famous Parisian milliners,
especially for this exhibition. \$17.50,
\$20 and \$22.

Millinery Salon, Second floor.

VANITY BAGS

Imported

Of French seal, with knotted han-
dle, and fitted with large mirror and
powder puff.

This is one of the most popular of
the many styles; and comes in assort-
ed colors.

\$5, worth \$7.50. Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth avenue,
Ninth and Tenth streets.

Forty Thousand Yards Of Fancy Silk-and-Cotton Muslins At 25c a Yard, worth 50c

This is the most important announcement about silk-and-cotton
Summer dress fabrics we have made this season. The combination
weaves of silk-and-cotton stand at the very front of popularity this
year, as they so often have in the past, and, of course, getting this fine
group at just half price, right at the beginning of the season, is good
news of the most decisive character.

The present offering includes about eighty different designs and color-
ings, in a variety of different weaves. The designs include handsome self-
colored figures, figured stripes, fancy corded stripes, polka-dots of various
sizes, and small brilliant silk figures on crepe grounds. All of the goods
are silk one way and fine spun cotton yarn the other.

The coloring include white, cream, light blue, light pink, rose pink, baby
blue, light heliotrope, light gray, light green, champagne, light tan, maise,
dark tan, medium blue, new green, cardinal, navy blue and black.

Special selling space has been provided in the Rotunda, where the strong
light brings out the full beauty of the fabrics.

All at 25c a Yard, worth 50c

Handsome Pongee Silk Suitings At 75c a Yard, instead of \$1.25

THE ROUGH SILKS are more popular than ever for outing suits this
season, not only in the natural pongee effect, but the many other rich
colorings. The Pongee Silk because of its light weight is the rough
silk in heavy effect which is most desirable all through the Summer.

We found a manufacturer who had over-calculated his sales, and we
secured this very fine collection of these handsome silks to offer at a saving
of half a dollar a yard. This enables us to sell them for a price that brings
these fine and beautiful silks down to the cost of the cheap imitations that
have flooded the market.

The silks are 24 inches wide, of fine quality, in white, dark cream,
natural pongee color, tan, delft and cadet blue, dark and light reseda,
myrtle, navy blue, crushed raspberry, wine-color, cardinal, dark old rose
and black. Regular \$1.25 quality, at 75c a yard.

We still have a very large collection of the beautiful Double-width
Foulard Silks of the regular \$1.25 quality, at 75c a yard. They are in a
large variety of handsomely printed designs in the best colorings. Being
in the double width they save half the work of making. 40 inches wide,
at 75c a yard, worth \$1.25.

We also offer today one hundred pieces of Imported All-silk Messalines,
with the soft finish and brilliant lustre, so desirable for dressy gowns;
they are shown in a complete assortment of street and evening shades, as
follows:

Four shades of navy blue, two shades of tan, six shades of brown,
two shades of champagne, three shades of cardinal, three shades of
gray, two shades of delft, two shades of reseda, and one each of ciel,
turquoise, myrtle, lilac, yellow, old rose, strawberry, Tuscan, Prussia,
Manille, Tokio, black, ivory and cream.
18 1/2 inches wide, at 75c a yard. Rotunda.

Dinner Sets and Other Wares For the Summer Home Some Very Exceptional Offerings

OUR EXPERIENCE for many years has given us a correct idea of the
sort of dinnerware in greatest demand among furnishers of Summer
homes. With this knowledge of the popular desire our china buyer
made special arrangements for unusually large quantities of dinner
sets that had the beauty and serviceable qualities desired, and which,
by reason of his vast orders, he could secure at little more than half
their original cost.

They are one hundred-piece Dinner Sets of American porcelain, in pretty
floral decorations, each piece with gilt edges. Each set contains the ex-
ceptionally large pieces such as soup tureen and three large platters.

The set is made up of the following pieces:
12 Dinner Plates. 1 Meat Dish, 1st size. 1 Soup Tureen
12 Tea Plates. 1 Meat Dish, 2d size. 1 Sauce Bowl. 1 Drainer
12 Soup Plates. 1 Meat Dish, 3d size. 1 Covered Butter Dish and
12 Preserve Plates. 2 Covered Vegetable Dishes. 1 Pickle Dish
12 Butter Dishes. 2 Uncovered Vegetable Dishes. 12 Cups and Saucers.

The eighty-three articles, according to the universal custom of the
China trade, in which the cup and saucer count as two pieces, and the
covers and butter drainers are counted as separate pieces, make one hun-
dred pieces in all.

These sets are regularly worth \$18; the special price which we have se-
cured is \$10 a set.

Following are descriptions of other attractive Dinner Sets:

DINNER SETS

At \$13.50, worth \$22.50—Fine Aus-
trian china Dinner Sets of 100 pieces,
with soup tureen and three large plat-
ters; spray flower decoration, and all
handles with gilt.

At \$15, worth \$22.50—English por-
celain Dinner Sets of 115 pieces, in
blue underglaze decoration; soup tu-
reen and large platters.

At \$18, worth \$25—Fine Austrian
china Dinner Sets of 102 pieces, with
soup tureen and three large platters;
several floral decorations; all pieces
gold-trimmed.

At \$25, worth \$35—Charles Field
Haviland's Dinner Sets of 101 pieces,
with soup tureen and three large plat-
ters; in pink flower border decora-
tion; all handles gold, with gold lines.

At \$25, worth \$30—Pouyat French
china Dinner Sets of 114 pieces, with
soup tureen and four large platters;
pink rose decoration, and all pieces
heavily gold-stippled.

TOILET SETS

Suitable for Summer cottage or ho-
tel use.

At \$2.50, worth \$3.50—Seven-piece
Toilet Sets, including an uncovered
slop-jar, in underglaze decorations.

TOILET SETS

At \$3.45, worth \$5—Eleven-piece
Toilet Sets, including covered slop-
jar, in underglaze decorations.

At \$6, worth \$9—Twelve-piece Toi-
let Sets, including covered slop-jar,
in a number of floral decorations; all
pieces heavily gold-traced.

At \$8.50, worth \$12—Porcelain
Toilet Sets, complete with covered
slop-jar, in several new shapes and
floral decorations; all pieces gold-
stippled.

FANCY CHINA

Pouyat French China, in a pink rose
border with scattered roses and gold
edges; marked a full third under regu-
lar selling price:

Sailed Plates, at \$4.00, worth \$7.
Tea Plates, at \$3.00, worth \$5.
Chop Dishes, at \$6.00, \$1 and \$1.50,
worth \$12.50, \$15.00 and \$25.00.

Cake Plates, at \$1, worth \$1.50.
Sailed Bowls, at 75c, \$1 and \$1.25,
worth \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.

Jelly Apples, at 35c, worth 70c.
Olive Dishes, at 30c, worth 50c.
Celery Trays, at 75c, worth \$1.50.
Basement.

A PIANO For Your Summer Home

An Unusual
Opportunity

To Purchase a Piano or a Piano-player

Some new. Some used. The new are samples.
Many of the used are so nearly new as to require no re-
pairs—whatever regulating or tuning was required to put
the instruments in perfect order before offering them to
you has been done.

Music in the Summer home means much. Nobody
is too much nor too little educated to enjoy its charm.
It would make many a mirthless evening merry, for it is
the very fountain of all sorts of entertainment.

This sale affords you an opportunity to buy a Piano
or a Piano-player or both at reductions in prices which
occur only under unusual conditions.

1 Thayer Upright Piano, new, worth \$250—price, \$185. 1 Arion Upright Piano, worth \$160—beautiful in both tone and appearance, \$100.

1 Geo. P. Bent Upright Piano, —mandolin attachment—worth \$350—sale price, \$225. 1 Bachman Upright Piano, worth \$200—very unusual opportunity—sale price, \$135.

10 Wagoner Upright Pianos, new—worth \$300 each—mahogany or walnut case, \$235. 2 Kayton Upright Pianos, worth \$225—nobody can tell them from new—price, \$145.

2 Schiller Upright Pianos, new—worth \$325 each—beautiful instruments, rich tone, \$260. 1 Sterling Upright Piano, used, but not abused—worth \$250—sale price, \$175.

2 Schiller Upright Pianos, new—worth \$300 each—shop bruised only—price, \$245. 1 Hazelton Upright Piano, used very little, and looks like—worth \$450—our price, \$275.

1 Hazelton Square Piano, in fine condition—worth \$200—better than a poor upright, \$150.

Six Apolloite Piano-players, regular price \$150—sale price, \$75. Four Apollo Piano-players, regular price \$250—sale price, \$125.

Six Apollo Piano-players, regular price \$250—sale price, \$150. 2 Aeolian Organs \$100. 1 Aeolian Organ \$75.

20 Apollo Piano-players, regular price \$250—sale price, \$175. 3 Apollo Grand Piano-players (82 notes), regularly \$350—sale price, \$175.

1 Pianola Piano-player, \$100. 1 Regal Piano-player, \$85. 1 Angelus Piano-player—latest model, mahogany case—brand new—sale price, \$200.

We will make the terms of payments so easy that any home may have a thoroughly reliable instrument without feeling the outlay.

APOLLO COMPANY
44 West 34th Street, near the Waldorf

Studebaker VICTORIA

The most beautiful type of regal splendor. A
most noteworthy example of Studebaker skill. The
graceful contour—the delicate blending of sturdi-
ness with grace make it a luxuriously comfortable
vehicle for park and city driving.

Upholstery and trimmings are delicate and
dainty, a pleasing harmony in color and fabric for
the most fastidious.



Our Harness Store

is fully prepared to meet all demands for harness
of any description or complete stable equipments.
Repairing of the highest order is performed here.

STUDEBAKER,
Broadway and 34th Street, New York.
Makers of Automobiles.

B. Altman & Co.

HAVE ESPECIALLY PREPARED A NUMBER OF
TRIMMED HATS and TURBANS,

in the styles most in favor at present, and will offer them
at very attractive prices on

THIS DAY (MONDAY), MAY EIGHTH

Included are many

Effective styles of Lingerie Hats and Leghorns, at \$18.50

Lake MacDonald

THE SWITZERLAND OF AMERICA.
ONLY REACHED BY THE

Great Northern Railway

"THE COMFORTABLE WAY."

Worth Your Time to Stop Off and See While on Your Way

Lewis and Clark Exposition

For Rates and Detailed Information, Call on or Address
W. M. Lewis, Gen. East Pass'r. Agt., 220 Prudential Building, Buffalo, N. Y. E. J. Ellison, Gen. Agt. Pass'r. Dept., 415 Broadway, New York City.



These New Vogel Brothers' Worsteds Suits

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STO,000 FUND RAISED FOR COLORED Y.M.C.A.

Bishop Potter and Booker Washington House Mass Meeting.

WASHINGTON PROUD OF RACE

Says He Would Rather Be a Negro Than a Chinaman, a Japanese, or Even an Englishman.

More than \$10,000 was raised at a mass meeting held in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon for the purpose of helping the colored branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. Bishop Potter and Booker T. Washington were among the speakers. Fully 3,000 negroes were present.

Bishop Potter, after declaring that a Young Men's Christian Association was a splendid institution because it acted as a restraining influence, depicted the dangers to young men who came to New York from the South or West, and suddenly found themselves relieved from all restraint and liable to all sorts of temptations.

"There are at least three things that a young man needs," he went on to say. "He needs exercise and he needs an occasional bath. Besides exercise and bathing he needs something to occupy his mind and put the image of God into his heart. The Young Men's Christian Association supplies all three needs."

Booker T. Washington complimented his hearers, saying that it was by such examples as he saw before him that he would like his race to be judged. "I was never so proud of being a negro in my life as now," he announced. "I would rather be a negro than a Japanese, Chinaman, or even an Englishman."

"A conservative figure places the number of colored persons in Greater New York at 65,000. I have studied the condition of the race here, with some care, and it is encouraging. New York colored people are far above the average to be found in most Northern cities. I went to see District Attorney Jerome the other day, and he told me that they were not more lawless than some other elements in the city."

"There is very little trouble about the future of a negro's soul. It is about his body that there is all the trouble. I believe in the Young Men's Christian Association because it takes care of his body as well as his soul. You can spend your leisure time in barrooms, do what you please, and stand up against a man who gets eight or ten hours' sleep, you are mistaken. You will wake up some morning and find that an Italian or Greek has your job, and you won't be able to produce for it, either."

"There is something of a question, in some quarters as to whether we are all right or not. That reminds me of a story. A colored soldier was lying wounded on the battlefield. A Chaplain leaned over him. 'Is there not some last message that I could leave for you?' the Chaplain asked the Chaplain of the wounded soldier. 'Raise me up a little,' the soldier replied. 'You will find a little in my upper waistcoat pocket. Take that out and take out what is in it.' The Chaplain did as he was bid and found between the leaves of the book a five-dollar bill."

"Hand it to me," said the soldier. "The Chaplain obeyed. Taking the bill in his hand, the soldier waved it above his head and said: 'I'll bet you \$5 I'm going to get well.' When the laughter had died away Mr. Washington asked the negro to get up. 'I'll bet you \$5 the negro is all right.' In conclusion Mr. Washington urged those present to show that they were anxious to help up-lift their race not only by words, but also by their means."

BODY IN RIVER, TWO ARRESTS.

Police Think Samuel Brown, Missing Six Weeks, Was Murdered.

The body of Samuel A. Brown, thirty years of age, was taken from the North River at Thirty-sixth Street yesterday. He had been missing for more than six weeks. Investigation by the police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station led to the arrest by Detectives Hayes and Boyle of two men who are believed to have been with Brown when he was last seen—William Anderson, twenty-one years of age, a dock builder living at the Vigilant Hotel, and Henry Meseke, twenty-eight years of age, a waiter, of 429 West Fifty-first Street. They were charged with being suspicious persons. More arrests will follow the police say.

Detectives Hayes and Boyle, after the recovery of the body and its identification, say they were told by a bartender at the hotel where Brown had lived, kept by Elvin & Kelly, that the dead man had gone down to the dock with five other men six weeks ago last Friday to have a fight. When the party returned Brown was not with it. One of the men who did come back was bleeding profusely from wounds in his face.

People about the hotel say that Brown's mother, Mrs. A. Brown of Madison, N. Y., called at the hotel each week and left sums of money for his maintenance. She had called regularly since his disappearance, and when she could find no trace of her son, informed the police, who sent out a general alert.

The police report that Anderson, one of the men arrested, said that a crime involving robbery and murder was uncovered. The car was running rapidly, and when near the Fish House, E. Austin, the motorman saw the body across the rails, directly in front of the car. It was partly doubled up, he says, with one leg across the track and the head and trunk pressed down closely between the rails. He applied the brakes and threw on the reverse power, but the distance was too short and the wheels passed over the body.

When picked up by the motorman and J. Diamond, the conductor, the body was cold, which led to the belief entertained by the police that it had been placed on the track after murder had been done for the purpose of hiding the crime.

The body was brought to the Morgue in this city, where it was identified as that of John Worrell, sixty-seven years old, of Florence. It was later removed to the man's home, Worrell was in this city late last night, and was seen walking from his home.

TRIED TO HIDE CRIME.

Jersey Police Think Robbers Killed Morrell and Placed Body on Tracks.

BIRMINGHAM, N. J., May 7.—When a car of the Camden and Trenton Traction Company ran over the body of a man this morning at 1 o'clock, near the city, the authorities believe that a crime involving robbery and murder was uncovered. The car was running rapidly, and when near the Fish House, E. Austin, the motorman saw the body across the rails, directly in front of the car. It was partly doubled up, he says, with one leg across the track and the head and trunk pressed down closely between the rails. He applied the brakes and threw on the reverse power, but the distance was too short and the wheels passed over the body.

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SHOE HOUSES LOSE \$40,000.

Wholesalers Swindled—Detectives Make a Capture.

Wholesale shoe houses have been swindled out of over \$40,000 within the last week. The swindlers are of the class which District Attorney Jerome is seeking to punish by the bill recently put through the Legislature, which will enable him to convict those who get goods under false pretenses.

S. Samwick of 187 Broadway, whose detective bureau acts for the Shoe and Leather Association as well as the Merchants' Protective Association, on Saturday afternoon captured Jacob Lichtman, who is charged with having obtained \$2,500 worth of goods from shoe dealers on March 23. Lichtman is now in prison. Samwick has been acting in co-operation with Assistant District Attorney Kresel in the effort to capture Lichtman. Soon after the man got the shoes, the complainants say, he had them removed, on a bogus judgment, from his retail store in Livingston Street, and then he disappeared. Under Samwick were six men who, besides scouring the city for Lichtman, kept his home, 32 Avenue B, under constant watch.

About 3:30 yesterday afternoon Lichtman was seen to slip into his house where he was at once arrested. He said that he came home because he was about to starve and had to get something to eat. The detectives took him down to Magistrate Finn's court. Detective Reardon of the District Attorney's office tried to get the Magistrate to set the bail at \$5,000, but the new Magistrate decided on \$4,000. In default of bail Lichtman was locked up.

The method by which the Shoe and Leather Association has been victimized so often of late is simple enough. The swindler goes to a wholesaler and says he is free of debt and will be able to settle his bill. Then he makes affidavit and gives him not only the goods but the trade among many he often can get \$2,000 or \$3,000 worth of goods. After the shoes are delivered he gets some kinsman or friend to swear out a judgment against him. The Sheriff comes, the shoes are removed by the "fake" creditor, and the wholesale firm is left in the lurch.

MRS. OLLIE GRAY BURIED.

Coroner Scholer May Subpoena Broker Stoneham for Inquest.

Mrs. Ollie Gray, the young Southern woman who shot herself at the Hotel Imperial on Saturday morning and left behind a letter addressed to Charles H. Stoneham, a mining broker and member of the firm of O. F. Jonasson & Co., at 44 Broadway, was buried yesterday afternoon in the Kensico Cemetery.

Only two mourners followed the casket, which was sent to the cemetery on an early afternoon train. Mrs. Gray was buried in the Kensico Cemetery. Mr. Stoneham was not one of those who paid the last honors to the dead woman. While her body was being borne to its last resting place he was at work in his office.

One of the mourners was Mrs. Minnie G. Sanford of 92 West Sixty-sixth Street, with whom the woman lived when she first met the man who was known to her as Stoneham. The other was Charles M. Maxwell, manager of the Standard Storage Warehouse, at fifty-third Street and Broadway, whom the woman had asked in one of the letters she left to become trustee and administrator of her estate. Mr. Maxwell had the body taken from the New York Hospital, where the woman died, to her home. This is still unopened in the coroner's establishment of John C. Taylor, of 453 Amsterdam Avenue. There was no funeral service.

Coroner Scholer intimated yesterday that he might subpoena Charles H. Stoneham as a witness for the inquest, the date for which has not yet been set. The broker left his home, at 87 Clerk Street, Jersey City, early yesterday morning and came to this city. He did not call on Coroner Scholer to claim the letter the woman left for him. This is still unopened in the coroner's possession. Dr. Scholer said the broker could have it if he appeared in person to claim it with the proper identification.

Will Attend Start of Yacht Race.

A big fleet of steamers will attend the start of the yachts on the transatlantic race for the German Emperor's Cup on May 16. Among them will be the Ceptus of the Iron Steamboat Company, which has been designated as the "yachtman's boat," although she will also carry the general public. She will leave her last landing at the Battery before starting on the lightship at 11:15 A. M.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Inexpensive Summer Bed Room Furniture Draperies and Floor Coverings

An entire floor of our extensive Show Rooms is now devoted to Bed Room Furniture in the light woods. Golden Oak, Maple, Birch and White Enamel, in conjunction with Brass and Enamelled Iron Beds.

Complete suites, also individual Beds, Bureaux, Dressing Tables, Chiffoniers, Wardrobes, Work Tables, Chairs and Rockers, Costumers, Somnoes and Cheval Glasses are shown in both elaborate and simple designs, and in such variety of dimensions as to facilitate selection of appropriate furnishing for a room of any size.

We are also prepared to promptly execute orders for Bedding, made in our own workshops under strictest sanitary conditions, and to provide attractive and inexpensive Summer Hangings and Draperies, of Cretonnes, Chintzes and other light Fabrics.

Rugs, Carpets and Matings, in light colorings, suitable for Bed Rooms are offered in large variety.

GEO C FLINT CO. WEST 23RD STREET

Fashion's decree of approval has been stamped on

KNOX HATS

All the new blocks and shades, in soft and derby. Faultless in style and finish.

Agencies in all the principal cities in the world.

NATURE'S BEST GIFT.

Londonderry LITHIA WATER

Half Gallons Still. Quarts, Pints and Spills Sparkling.

IN GUISE OF DEPUTIES ATTACK STRIKE BREAKERS

Ruse of Union Sympathizers According to Chicago Sheriff.

CITY SPENDS QUIET SUNDAY

Goods and Coal Delivered Without Molestation—Employers to Double Non-Union Forces.

Special to The New York Times. CHICAGO, May 7.—Reports that have been circulated for several days that "sluggers" were being sworn in as Deputy Sheriffs to incite riots and attack strike breakers were verified by the investigation made by Sheriff Barrett of the city on Saturday night at the Galenborough Hotel, in which two men were probably fatally injured. It was discovered that one of the union sympathizers arrested is Ole Olesen, a professional prizefighter.

Olesen was arrested by policemen who quoted the disturbance which resulted in the shooting of John Noonan and Charles Daly in the entrance of the hotel. He wore a Deputy Sheriff's star, but declared he had found it. When seen by attaches of the Sheriff's office he was recognized as a man who had been sworn in under the name of Dent.

Noonan, who is a Deputy Sheriff, declared that he was only an onlooker and took no part in the fight in the entrance of the hotel. He appeared to be in a position where they must either yield or decide to extend the strike by calling out thousands of other workmen engaged in affiliated unions.

The Chicago Federation of Labor to-day took no action looking to an extension of the trouble, although a great deal of incendiary talk was indulged in. The Federation decided to withdraw labor union funds from the banks which subscribed to the fifty-thousand-dollar fund to aid the employers and to urge individual members to do likewise.

Concomitant to-morrow morning the business men will increase their efforts to bring the strikers to terms. Arrangements have been made by every business house involved in the trouble to double their force of non-union men. To-night was said that all preparations had been made to start out 1,000 wagons manned by non-union men. Each of these wagons will be guarded by Deputy Sheriffs or policemen.

To-day the express companies made deliveries in all parts of the city. Each of the wagons carried two armed guards, and in not a single instance, it was asserted to-night, had the wagons met with opposition. Several firms involved in the strike replenished their coal supply. All these coal wagons were driven by non-union teamsters, but no opposition was met with.

SIEGEL COOPER & CO.

An Extra Special Coupon Announcement

Concerning the Distribution By The Big Store of 50 "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Free.

ALTHOUGH we recently gave broad publicity to the fact that we had mailed to every housewife in Greater New York and nearby a SPECIAL COMPLIMENTARY CERTIFICATE GOOD FOR 50 "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS, we now learn that many women who are vitally interested in "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps, and who are constant and enthusiastic collectors, failed to obtain the Certificates sent them. There were various reasons, chief among them being change of address, or absence from home.

It is the desire of the Siegel Cooper Company and the Sperry & Hutchinson Company that all interested in these Stamps shall enjoy and profit by every trading inducement and advantage we extend. We wish the benefit of the system to be uplived in its influence and power.

Consequently, that those who were disappointed shall now profit as was originally intended, we publish to-day a SPECIAL COUPON GOOD FOR 50 "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS if the stipulated conditions are complied with. These conditions are given in the coupon.

Summer Millinery.

Opening Days, To-day, To-morrow and Wednesday, May 8, 9, 10.

BEAUTIFULLY becoming Summer Hats in greatest variety. The Handsome Millinery Parlors on the Second Floor in honor of this auspicious event will be attractive with charming creations that will be of utmost interest to every woman who delights in artistic millinery.

Newest Imported \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30 Paris Hats.

This is a special display just received from our Paris representatives. The latest and established styles for mid-summer wear in the French capital are shown, many of which undoubtedly will immediately become reigning favorites with the fair apostles of fashion in New York. These models will be sold at about half the import price.

Some Copies of Smart Models. It would be difficult to determine why certain models at other stores

are priced double and even two-thirds more than this collection. Styles are no prettier nor the perfection in the general ensemble more exquisite. Every Hat in this collection is a gem of the milliner's art and marvelous value.

Trimmed Hats at \$5. Ready to Wear Hats at \$2.95

Will Include a Fine Showing of Trimmed Leghorns.

These Leghorns are beautifully shaped in new and becoming styles: trimmings of American Beauty Roses, Flowers, Silk and Velvet Ribbons. Facings of Maline and Chiffon. Also new ideas in Turbans and Dress Hats.

Flower and Wing Section. In this section will be found all the new shapes in large wings, so much in demand. Assortment of colors includes black, white, light blue, sage, etc. Choice assortment of Flowers in June Roses, Poppies, Blues, American Beauties and small effects.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, 6th Av. "L" Entrance.)

Parasols and Umbrellas

Parasols—Crushing style/ pure taffeta silk covering: hemstitched borders—colors navy, light blue, pink, tan, cardinal, lavender, green and brown—8 rib frames—straight natural sticks. 1.65

Umbrellas—For sun or rain. Pure silk with coverings—24 inch size in black or colors—close rolling, fitted with casters and tassels, and selected natural handles in assorted shapes. 1.50

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, 6th Av.)

Shantung Pongees.

4,500 Yards of 27-Inch Philos Shantung Pongees

Special To-day at 48c

One of the most desirable dress fabrics of the season. In shades of cream, white, champagne, brown, gray, reseda, navy, cadet, myrtle, white and black. Advertised in other stores as worth \$1.00 a yard. Our price, 48c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Front.)

Wash Fabrics

Season's Leading Fabrics.

THOUSANDS of yards of dainty washable Dress Goods and all specially underpriced for this very remarkable series of special sales. We quote for to-day and succeeding days of the week the lowest prices we have asked for such fabrics.

Silk Mulls. 27 inches wide in black, white, cream, ivory, light blue, pink, tan, cadet, navy—in fact, every desirable shade—at a yard. 9c

Chambrays and Ginghams. 27 inches wide in black, white, cream, ivory, light blue, pink, tan, cadet, navy—in fact, every desirable shade—at a yard. 10c

Plaid Voiles. Regularly sold for 18c; choice black and white, blue and white, brown and white, at a yard. 10c

Printed Organdies. In the choicest foreign designs; a yard. 8c

Mercerized Tartan Plaids. Extra fine quality imported goods, in choice Scotch

To-day's Bulletin of Specials, not mentioned in this advertisement, includes Dress Goods, Nemo Corsets, Women's Wrappers and Kimono Jacques, Household Linens, Odd Lengths of White Goods, Cut Glassware, Notions, Women's Petticoats, Women's, Misses' and Children's Undermuslins, Lace Curtains, Floor Coverings, Refrigerators, Ice Chests, Housefurnishings, Sample Furniture, embracing Music Cabinets, Desks, Princess Dressers, Chiffoniers, Wash Stands, Brass and Enamelled Bedsteads, Mattresses, Wines and Liquors, Cigars and Groceries.

COUPON

CUT THIS OUT. THIS SPECIAL COUPON is a feature of exceptional importance, and if presented at the Siegel Cooper Store To-day or To-morrow will be GOOD FOR 50 "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS ABSOLUTELY FREE if applied to purchases of merchandise amounting to \$1.00 or more.

THESE 50 STAMPS ARE EX-TRA and will be given in addition to the "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps which regularly accompany all purchases. viz.: DOUBLE STAMPS—MORNING UNTIL 12 O'CLOCK—SINGLE STAMPS UNTIL CLOSING HOUR.

This Coupon Will Not Be Good After Tuesday, May 9, 1905. Times 5-9-05

Women's Silk Coats.

Fashionable 33-inch Lengths. THESE handsome creations in Women's Coats, garments so appropriate and popular for the Summer, were never more attractively offered than this presentation for to-day. At a cost every shrewd woman will recognize as being especially reasonable, we shall offer a group of these coats of heavy black tulle, that is the most prepossessing in character and style and superior in details of finish and workmanship of any to be found in New York.

Made in 33-inch lengths, of excellent heavy black tulle. Sides plaited at front and back. Sleeves are full and shirred at wrist and with ruffle. Beautiful braid trimmed and a pitiful collar. Specially priced. 9.75

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, 6th Av. "L" Entrance.)

Women's Shirtwaist Suits.

Also Tailored Suits and Skirts in Newest Styles. BEYOND a shadow of doubt the various groups of Women's Suits, Dresses and Walking Skirts we are showing are the most sumptuous to be found in New York. The most wanted kinds predominate in large assortments and at prices that were never so attractive. To-day's Specials:

Women's Shirtwaist Suits. GROUP 1—Suits of fine lawn in white and white grounds, with dainty figures and stripes; Suits of linen in various colorings of chambray and ging'um in splendid variety, and many other attractive summer materials. All prettily made with full waists, stylish skirts; some are trimmed, others tailor styles. 3.95

GROUP 2—Suits of fine white linen, with full pleated waists, finished at collar and cuffs with French knots. Other attractive styles in linen Suits in this offering. Regularly \$10. 5.75

Women's Tailored Suits. Two styles of new Homespun Suits—one with Eton jacket and pleated skirt, the other with stylish long coat, beautifully tailored, and pleated skirt. 15.00

Also suits that were \$37.50 in two styles—one with Eton jacket, other with blouse. Both of shepherd plaid materials with embroidered dots.

Women's Walking Skirts. A hundred skirts suitable for traveling or general summer wear. Made of men's mixtures in black and blue. With pin stripes of white. Also flannel, light movement. Many styles. Shepherd plaid and a few of Panama—all beautifully tailored. Regularly up to \$6.50. 3.95

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, 6th Av. "L" Entrance.)

Women's White Waists

Of Persian Lawn and Dotted Swiss.

Handsomely Fashioned Summer Waists in an unusually interesting display.

The materials comprise fine sheer PERSIAN LAWNS and DOTTED SWISS, made with open front and back, some side plaited tailored effects, others prettily trimmed with inserting of lace and embroidery. All cut extra full and long, with the new sleeve and deep cuff. Extraordinary values. 1.00

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Centre.)

Jewelry & Watches.

Neck Pins and Brooches. SOLID GOLD NECK RIBBON or CUFF PINS—Several patterns, in sets of two; some fancy chased with diamond chip centre and rose finish, others plain with bead edge; warranted 10k gold; regularly \$1.50, set. 1.15

HEART BROOCHES—Solid gold heart, warranted 10k, highly polished, always \$1.00. 75c

SOLID GOLD BROOCHES—New styles and finish, various patterns, among them the four loop knot, with stone centres; fancy head with amethysts, crescents with pearls and others too numerous to mention; regularly up to \$4.00. 2.25

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, 6th Av.)

Summer Shoes

and Oxfords for Men and Women.

Big Sale Continues To-day with New Features. WOMEN'S BLACK OXFORDS, mostly \$3 and \$3.50 grades. Kid and patent leathers, in light hand turned soles; some double soles, varied styles. 1.95

WOMEN'S COLORED OXFORDS, and Christy Ties—pretty shapes, of Russian calf-skin, also tan kid. In brown or orange shades in Blucher styles with large eyelets and wide laces; also regular styles Oxfords; all sizes. 1.95

WOMEN'S SAMPLE SHOES—A fine line, \$3 to \$5 grades; also regular lines in this group of kid and patent leather shoes in all the good styles of toes and heels, and all sizes in most of them. 1.95

MEN'S \$3 REGENT VICI KID LACE SHOES, with welted soles; new style lasts; also in this collection Patent Leather 1.65

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ONE CENT IN GREAT NEW YORK, JERSEY CITY,
AND NEWARK, NEWARK, TWO CENTS.
FIVE CENTS SUNDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year, \$10.00
DAILY, per Month, \$0.85
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month, \$0.85
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year, \$2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year, \$1.00
For postage to foreign countries, daily and Sunday editions add \$1.00 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

LIGHT FROM MR. MOODY.

The obstacles in the President's pathway to the acquisition of the rate-making power have been piled higher by his man of law. It may be that Senator ELKINS surmised something of that kind when he innocently asked Attorney General Moody for an opinion upon "the Governmental power to regulate the operation of railroads, especially in respect to fixing rates for transportation." Mr. Moody's reply is learned, full, and fair. He tells the Senator from West Virginia that as Legislatures of the States have and exercise the power "to fix the maximum future charges of carriers by railroad" exclusively within the States, so Congress must have that power over inter-State transportation. Then follows the illuminating and also terrible part of this opinion from the chief law officer of the Federal Government:

Although legislative power, properly speaking, cannot be delegated, the law-making body, having enacted into law the standard of charges which shall control, may intrust, to an administrative body not exercising in the true sense judicial power the duty to fix rates in conformity with that standard.

The standard, aye, there's the rub. Nobody supposes that Congress will actually attempt to fix rates itself. That is out of the question, because the thing is impossible. It cannot constitutionally confer upon the Interstate Commerce Commission the broad power to fix rates. It must itself first fix a "standard of charges" under and according to which the Commission may exercise its powers. What Mr. Moody means by this is evident from the first section or division of his reply to Senator ELKINS, in which he says that "there is a Governmental power to fix the maximum future charges of carriers by railroad."

Where within the domain of finite wisdom will Congress find the knowledge and understanding to fix a maximum rate or standard? A whaleback steamer laden with wheat might send its cargo from Buffalo to New York for 5 mills per ton per mile. Shall Congress then declare a 5-mill ton mile rate to be the maximum rate? That would make it impossible to send a barrel of Bermuda potatoes from New York to Poughkeepsie. And how would a new railroad in Oregon, Arizona, or Oklahoma get along under a rate adapted to the business of the great commercial State of New York? How will the vast difference between the through freight business and the local freight business be treated? Would Congress enact that the charge for carrying freight should not exceed \$100 per ton per mile on any railroad in the United States? That might leave margin enough for the President's venture in rate fixing. But Congress would not make such a fool of itself as to establish the \$100 "standard," and anything under that figure might work mischief.

Indeed, the more the statement of the Senate and House study the Attorney General's opinion the less inclined they will be to sit down and draw a bill. The pen of an Esch or a Townsend might not falter, but the hand of any man of sense or experience in affairs would surely hesitate and draw back at the point where the "maximum future charges" would have to be put in. The Attorney General's opinion will not tend to increase Congressional confidence in the propriety and constitutional possibility of enacting into law the policy insisted upon by Mr. ROOSEVELT. The President himself, if he attentively studies his Attorney General's opinion, will very likely find his enthusiasm somewhat cooled and sobered by the principles it lays down and the limitations it draws. For instance, the Esch bill provided that whenever the Interstate Commerce Commission shall discover any railroad rate to be unreasonable, it may declare in its place a just and reasonable rate subject to an appeal to the Court of Transportation, consisting of five Federal Judges created in the bill, the purpose of the appeal being to have the rate fixed "reviewed, and its reasonableness and its lawfulness inquired into and determined." The Attorney General tells Senator ELKINS that "the rate-making power is not a judicial function, and cannot be conferred constitutionally upon the courts of the United States, either by way of original appellate jurisdiction, or by way of a writ of habeas corpus, or by any other means."

One exceedingly sensible law was enacted by the Legislature at its late session, and has received the approval of the Governor. It repeals the tax on one-half of 1 per cent. on all legacies for charitable and educational purposes. The resulting loss of revenue to the State is insignificant; the gain to the community will be far out of proportion to that loss. The total yield of the tax was estimated by the Controller at not more than \$50,000 a year. The repeal will not only turn over the amount of the tax previously deducted from legacies for these particular purposes, but it will remove a very considerable obstacle in the way of making such legacies.

It must be remembered that the operation of the tax was intensely annoying to charitable institutions. They felt, and not unjustly, that it was a burden upon them, and that it was a hindrance to their work.

the since their his sweeping books have been heard far and wide. He will have yet, he shouts, and really believes these fair damels will yet fall into his arms. There is much more in the same eloquent strain, the American (sic) newspapers and magazines, and the public mind is being led down by you. Your severe criticism of the prosecuting attorney is in accord with the universal opinion I have heard expressed.

Assistant District Attorney Rand began his address to the jury with the statement that "justice was neither a law nor a moral nor of chivalry, but of law." He seems to have kept as far as possible from the former two and to have reverted the law of "innocent until proved guilty" into "guilty, for I say it."

One proved guilty deserves neither protection nor sympathy, but may acquire a trial for life is guaranteed under our laws every assumption of innocence until guilt is established, not by the assertions of prosecuting counsel, but from evidence beyond a reasonable doubt by the verdict of a competent jury.

The extraordinary methods of persecution practiced by some of our attorneys and permitted by some of our Judges would make the most innocent fear that law established for protection. In there wonder that the poor girl in her semi-conscious moments after the trial, said to her aged father that she felt she had been beaten until her whole body was sore?

The lashing of a caustic tongue and the stabs of a finger of scorn strike deeper than the blows of the pugilist and are not justified when innocence under the law is presumed.

What could have been more heartless than denying her the presence of her only protector—her father—and in his stead substituting for a while at least the gruesome skeleton of a law?

If such be a court of law, give us the courts of morals or of chivalry. E. New York, May 5, 1905.

To the Editor of The New York Times: Allow me to thank you for your ringing editorial this morning on the Patterson case. It is one of the best leaders you have ever printed, and will be read and deeply pondered. Rand's conduct was simply shameful.

"Nan Patterson ought to die," seems to reason Rand, "that I may win fame." Your editorial goes to the spot. More strength to your elbow. R. A. DIX. New York, May 5, 1905.

To the Editor of The New York Times: As to the article in issue of date "The Patterson Case," them's my sentiments," only mine are even a little more so.

It is said of our criminal law practice that it presumes the accused innocent until proved guilty, yet we have the constantly recurring spectacle of the public attorney, paid by the people, setting this presumption at naught and exploiting himself in so doing. Worse than that even is the spectacle of the Judge who by permitting it becomes a party to this perversion of the American theory of justice. C. New York, May 5, 1905.

Are Stenographers Unappreciated? To the Editor of The New York Times: I wish to direct your attention to the numerous complaints that have been made regarding the poor pay which stenographers receive for their services, and which ought to be called to the attention of the public.

Now, how can an employer expect reliable, accurate stenographic work at \$12 or \$15 weekly, and also demand a self-respecting, intelligent, and competent man or woman to correct and shoulder some of the great blunders and responsibilities of an employer in return?

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BRITAIN ADVISED FRANCE.

Communicated with Her in regard to Her Attitude to Rojstevsky.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 9.—Verbal communications quite recently passed between the British and French Foreign Offices concerning the alleged toleration by France of breaches of neutrality on the part of the Russian warships in the Far East.

This was practically admitted at the Foreign Office yesterday, but the officials declined to enter into details on the subject.

From another source it is learned that Foreign Secretary Lansdowne communicated with the French Ambassador in London and with the French Foreign Office through the British Ambassador at Paris within the last few days.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, said yesterday that from what he had seen in the papers he believed the Russian warships were not observing French neutrality. He added that it was not alone the question of the Russian ships being within the three-mile limit, Japan just as strongly objecting to the Russian squadron making a base of Indo-China, lying outside the three-mile limit and receiving supplies from French ports.

NEBOGATOFF PASSES SAIGON.

Russian Admiralty Believes He Has Joined Rojstevsky.

HONGKONG, May 8.—A dispatch from Saigon reports that Admiral Nebogatoff's division passed that place to-day.

ST. PETERSBURG, Tuesday, May 9.—According to dispatches to the Admiralty taken to Saigon by the hospital ship Kostroma, the junction of Admirals Rojstevsky and Nebogatoff is by this time an accomplished fact.

The Admiralty professes ignorance of the present location of the united squadron, but in view of the long and uninterrupted voyage of Nebogatoff's division it is believed his ships will spend some time in sheltered waters of the China Sea, near the coast outside the three-mile limit, in order to complete re-arming and other preparations before sailing out on the last and crucial stage of the voyage.

MAY FIGHT IN MONGOLIA.

Japan Refuses to Limit the War Zone in That Territory.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 8.—Japan has refused to agree to a definition of the limits of the war zone in Mongolia west of the present positions of the armies.

Until after the Russian defeat at Mukden and while the operations were confined to Manchuria the neutral zone was well established, although claims of violation were preferred by both belligerents. North of the Pass-Mongolia line eastward across the railroad, and the limit of the zone of hostilities has never been fixed.

In view of the fact that the Japanese used Sing-min-Tung to effect their turning movement against Mukden, Gen. Linevitch called upon the authorities at St. Petersburg to secure a definition of the line northward, and Russia made proposals that the Government at Peking delimit the zone, but the answers from China were evasive, Japan declining to bind herself.

OVER 16,000 RUSSIANS SICK.

About the Same Number of Wounded Still in the East.

GUNSHOU PASS, May 8.—In view of the exaggerated reports of sickness in the Russian Armies published abroad, The Associated Press is authorized to give the following figures, furnished from headquarters, of the number of sick in the entire region from Balkal east to Vladivostok.

In hospitals—Wounded, 760 officers and 14,004 men; sick, 1,137 officers and 13,918 men.

In sanitary trains—Wounded, 35 officers and 774 men; sick, 45 officers and 772 men.

In hospitals for convalescents—Wounded, 216; sick, 322.

ZEMSTVOISTS ASK SUFFRAGE.

Resolution in Favor of It Passed Almost Unanimously.

MOBSCOW, May 8.—The Zemstvo Congress to-day, by a vote of 127 to 8, adopted a resolution in favor of universal suffrage.

Other resolutions were adopted declaring for the secret ballot, the vote being 87 to 48, and the creation of a representative body composed of upper and lower chambers, the vote being 107 to 29.

KAISER'S ROMP WITH SAILORS.

Emperor and Empress Hid Oranges, for Which Crew of Yacht Hunted.

BERLIN, May 8.—The Neueste Nachrichten prints a letter from a member of the crew of the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern describing the Easter Day romp of Emperor William and the Empress.

After the sailors had received their Easter eggs and other presents the Emperor and Empress went to the deck and all sent below while their majesties hid oranges in the cabins and in various places around the deck. The sailors then returned and hunted for the oranges.

MUJIKS BURNING ESTATES.

Twenty Persons Shot Down in a Riot Near Tiflis.

ST. PETERSBURG, Tuesday, May 9.—A general revolutionary movement has begun among the peasants of the Province of Besarabia. They have attacked and burned several estates. The valuable estate of Prince Abamolek is among those destroyed.

Peasants have set fire to the property of Prince Lazareff at Kherson. A strong force of Cossacks has been dispatched to Kherson.

The Moscow committee of the Social Revolutionists is circulating among the peasants threats of violence if the revolutionaries call upon them to exact oaths from their sons on entering the army never to raise their hands against their anis or workmen. "If ordered to quell riots," the proclamation says, "let them direct their rifles against the officers who would make of them accused traitors."

RIPLIS, May 8.—Police who were attempting to arrest two men who had tried to murder a nobleman in a village near here, were shot by a mob of peasants.

STOCKHOLDERS IGNORED PENNSYLVANIA'S BONDS

Subscribed Only 10 Per Cent. of New \$100,000,000 Issue.

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W.&J. SLOANE

Whole Carpets

NOW is the time to place orders for our specially designed Whole Carpets, so as to insure delivery in the early Autumn. These carpets are hand woven after colored designs prepared by our own artists to harmonize with the decorations of the room. Some of the most desirable weaves are: French Aubusson and Savonnerie, Scotch Chenille Axminster, Berlin, India and Turkey.

Our long experience in weaving Whole Carpets gives positive assurance of satisfactory results.

BROADWAY & 19th STREET

James McGreery & Co.

Washable Dress Goods.

6,500 yards, embroidered, Tussah silk and cotton Mousseline.

Colors:—white, cream, pale blue, green, grey, pink, lavender, navy blue and black.

Silk and cotton printed, Mulls, corded or plain, weaves, with delicate floral or vine patterns.

25c. per yard.

Value 40c.

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Simpson Crawford Co.—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED, 1879.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1905.

5TH AVE.—19TH TO 26TH ST.

Have you a charge account? Let us send you an application blank that you may fill it out and thereby enjoy its convenience.

High, where the air is pure, cool, and refreshing, our restaurant naturally is given preference. Express elevators to Eighth Floor.

Hundreds bought a supply of Summer underwear at half price yesterday.

HUNDREDS of others may select a supply to-day, for our stock is larger than ever before, and if you didn't buy your Summer underwear Monday you may do so to-day with the assurance that values are equally attractive.

This sale is especially for particular men and women.

Men's \$3.75 imported union suits.

Nearly half price—these are very fine, firm quality Summer weight imported Swiss ribbed fashion suits. We secured this lot last Fall at about half their cost, and place them on sale now, just in the nick of time. There is no more comfortable or sensible Summer garment for man to wear than a combination, as every man can attest who has ever worn one—absolutely perfect quality.

Very light weight spun silk yarn—plain ribs, silk fronts, cream color, in long or short sleeves and sky blue spun silks in long sleeves. Pure crisp quality lisle thread, in white or ecru, silk fronts, long or short sleeves—\$1.65 each—lises were \$3.75 each—lises were \$2.75.

Women's Summer combination suits.

A trade movement has sent us about 140 dozen women's strictly high-grade union suits in Summer weight at 50 per cent. less than list price. The make is the best one in the country—each garment is perfect in fit, finish and quality—the trademark is a sufficient guarantee of this—we cannot use the name in this ad, but each garment bears the makers' imprint which you'll recognize.

Real maco yarn, pure white and ecru—pure, crisp lisle thread in white and ecru—high and low neck, long, short or no sleeves—knee and ankle length—very best numbers of union suits—worth nearly double—to-day at \$1.25 each—Knee and ankle length tights, same qualities—each 79c.

A thousand more white shirt waists ready at \$1

SOLD so many of the \$1.95 shirt waists at \$1 Monday that we couldn't repeat the phenomenal value if we had not received another great lot.

Every woman knows that a supply of inexpensive waists is necessary for the Summer. These in addition to the more costly creations. Just any waist will not do, though, and we have succeeded in providing one that overshadows all the waists you ever saw marked at a dollar each.



Decidedly dainty fine lawn waists—handsomely trimmed with solid rows of fine German Valenciennes lace, forming a yoke—others trimmed with fine embroidery—some are dotted Swiss—deep cuffs trimmed with lace insertions—special to-day at \$1.

Many other special values.

1.25 for lace and embroidery trimmed waists.
2.95 for \$3.95 sheer embroidered waists.
3.95 for \$7.95 sheer lace trimmed waists.
7.95 FOR \$15 NET WAISTS—beautifully designed front, made of lace insertion, scroll effect, and medallions—new tucked sleeves with deep designed cuffs.

We never showed so many smart waists before for Summer, although our last season's display was considered the most comprehensive in New York at that time—a criterion for other stores to follow. The larger part of the models are exclusive and are not to be seen elsewhere. Prices are such as to cause smart dressers to make an immediate selection.

Steamer rugs at \$6.50. Automobile rugs, too.

HERE'S a rug that sells regularly for \$10—or rather a great variety of them. We bought them because they were the best values we ever run across in our wide experience along this line and offer them to-day as a flyer in this department at \$6.50.

If you intend going abroad or if you need a new rug for your automobile, be sure to read this description for this rug is certainly just what you want and the saving is material.

They are in beautiful quality pure wool, plain lustrous surface, in navy, black and myrtle, double faced backs are in a variety of handsome bright colored plaids—these come without fringed ends—are made with wide double stitched mohair binding—making it a doubly serviceable rug—actual value \$10—at \$6.50.

Sale of Summer blankets, comfortables and bedspreads

200 pairs white wool Summer blankets—single or double bed sizes—value \$5.50 pr.—at \$4.75.
150 pairs white wool blankets, full size—medium weight, value \$3.25 pair—at \$2.50.

Comfortables—Summer weight. Extra quality silkline comfortables—full size, light colorings and white cotton filling—special \$1.75.
Summer comfortables, full size, finest silkline covering and filled with pure lamb's wool—\$2.95.

Marseilles bedspreads. 1.85 for 2.25 full size Marseilles spreads, hemmed ends.
2.65 for 3.25 extra quality Marseilles spreads, full size.
3.50 for 4.25 English Marseilles spreads, new designs.

To-day is ribbon day No. 2 at the store of Simpson Crawford Co.

If you weren't here yesterday you cannot appreciate the interest that is taken in our annual sale of ribbons, nor the exceptional values it offers. They are so famous that it is the accepted thing of thousands to select a supply of ribbons for future need as far ahead as they are able to plan.

Not only do the prices insure the largest saving of the year, but they offer the opportunity to purchase all the most wanted widths and colors.

4 inch all silk splendid quality taffeta ribbons—12½c
in white, cream, light blue, pink, red, navy and black—regular 47c yd.
5 inch finest quality satin panne ribbon—in white, cream, light blue and all staple shades—regular 37c yd.
6 inch changeable snake-skin ribbons—in beautiful combinations of millinery shades—a regular 55c yd.
5 and 6 inch French novelty ribbons—broche and ombre with warp print edge—a regular 70c yd.

These suits were the talk of the town at \$50—only odd numbers left at \$25.

THE finest \$50 tailor-made suits at \$25 are such a novelty that yesterday was the largest day in the history of this department, although we made but little more than a mere announcement. Of course there are not many left, but there's a select number for those who come early to-day.



Right up to Saturday night they sold at \$30—sold so rapidly, in fact, that none but odd numbers remain, and that's why we've priced them at half.

While they last they will certainly create a great stir—a grand gathering of all the odd suits picked here and there from our own stock—a stock-righting exigency that gives you bona fide \$50 suits at \$25—not many of them—cannot begin to describe them—most all colors and materials, though—in blouse, Eton, short or three-quarter length fitted coats—silk-lined plaid skirts—while they last at \$25.

Imported tailor made suits: The remainder of our imported and copies of imported tailor made suits—light weight materials—Panamas, novelties, mixtures—a large variety of styles. We think they are the best values of the season, and the enthusiastic reception accorded them Monday bears out this claim—\$35.

\$350.00 costumes at \$195.00

Reception gowns, carriage gowns, dinner gowns, gowns for theatre wear, &c. Beautiful original creations from Doucet, Paquin, Callof, Radnitz and others, in crepe de chine, silks, &c., richly and handsomely trimmed with lace, embroidery, &c. Only one of a kind. You must see them to appreciate their regal style. To-day your choice at \$195.00.

High-class linen coats: Fashion's fairest and most favored style in coats—short coats—three-quarter coats—exact copies of imported models—machine and hand-embroidered effects, at special clearing prices. Values are such that you cannot duplicate them elsewhere.

We're ready for Summer with the largest and handsomest showing of silk shirt waist suits and sheer, cool wash dresses you have ever seen on exhibition, and it is the extent of our display that enables us to offer them at such low prices. The styles are exclusive and will individualize your Summer apparel.

Sample strips of laces imported from Saxony at 1/3 and 1/2 price.

NOT one-third less than regular prices, but two-thirds thrown off the prices usually necessary to pay in order to secure laces of this character. You will use laces for many purposes this Summer, and if you miss the greatest sale of the season at Simpson Crawford Co.'s you're practically sure to spend double the amount you would otherwise have paid. The fact that dressmakers and milliners are flocking to this sale is proof of its extraordinary saving possibilities. We cannot buy in quantities from the importers at prices so low.

Seed Net Laces	50c and 75c laces	19c.	\$2.00 to \$3.50 laces	98c.
Venise Applique Laces				
Venise Garlands				
Pompadour Laces				
Rose Point Effects	\$1.00 and \$1.50 laces	50c.	\$4.00 to \$6.00 allovers	\$1.98
Embroidered Net Allovers				
Venise Lace Allovers				

Ten thousand yards of 50c. to 85c. embroideries at 25c. ENGLISH EYELET effects, sheer needlework effects, French hand made effects, Irish point effects, blind and Scotch embroidery, Tenerife effects, &c. Bands, insertions, edgings, matched sets, flouncings, corset cover embroideries, baby embroideries, dress embroideries, skirt embroideries, &c., in nainsook, cambric and Swiss.

10c. for 15c. and 25c. embroideries.
15c. for 25c. to 35c. embroideries.
25c. for 50c. to 85c. embroideries.
39c. for \$1 to \$1.50 embroideries.

The sale of wash goods at 9c. continues to crowd this splendid department

TWENTY-FIVE CENT wash fabrics at 9c. are as hard to find as a needle in a haystack, unless you come to Simpson Crawford Co.'s, and that's what thousands are doing. Come to-day. Summer fabrics have the call now, and the weather will soon be so warm you will feel a positive need of them.

Fine 25c. dimities, beautiful cotton voiles and new canvas nettings, at 9c. Dimities come in dots, stripes, scrolls and figures—voiles in fancy plaids, checks and plain shades of cream, light blue, tan, medium brown, royal blue, seal brown, navy and black—canvas suitings in plain shades of white, cream, light blue, brown, reseda, gray, pink and black—all at 9c.

SILK MADRAS—27 inches wide—newest designs in checks, plaids, all size dots, stripes and figures—also in plain shades. These goods are thoroughly scoured with soap and water, which renders them perfectly fast color and non-shrinkable—value 50c.—at 39c.
12½c. CHAMBRAYS—27 inches wide—light blue, reseda, tan, old rose, navy and gray—at 6c.
36 INCH PRINTED NETS—newest French floral designs—pink on white, lavender on white, light blue on white—value 45c.—at 29c.
NEWEST FRENCH VEILING—chiffon finish—checks, dots and plain shades of light blue, lavender, white, champagne, reseda, brown, pink, navy and black—at 25c.

SILK ORGANDIES—newest French floral designs—pink on white, lavender on white, light blue on white, yellow on white—value 39c.—at 29c.

Great sale of screens, whose greatness may be judged by the special prices:

Height.	Extension.	Price.	Height.	Extension.	Price.
18 in.	22 to 33 in.	20c.	24 in.	26 to 41 in.	30c.
24 in.	22 to 33 in.	23c.	30 in.	24 to 37 in.	32c.
24 in.	24 to 37 in.	25c.	30 in.	26 to 41 in.	35c.

Garden tools

5c., 8c., 10c. for garden trowels.
45c. for a good quality of spades.
2.55 for 25 feet of guaranteed garden hose and couplers—one hard wood hose reel and one brass spray nozzle.

Have you seen the Silver King Lawn Mower this season?
It's worth while looking at it—one of the easiest working mowers of the day—well constructed and finished—special at 14 in. \$4.90. 16 in. \$5.65. 18 in. \$6.50.

Gas and oil cooking stoves.

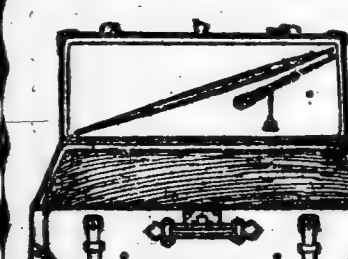
39c. for 1 burner gas stoves.
89c. for 2 burner gas stoves.
1.98 for 3 burner gas stoves.
4.65 for the Brooklyn or Perfection 2 burner, automatic, blue flame oil cookers.

Laundry and housecleaning articles.

95c. for \$1.35 square willow clothes hampers.
\$1.25 for \$1.50 10-in. roll hard wood frames, clothes wringer.
32c. for \$1.75 Krammer's wash boiler—made of heavy black tin—copper bottom.
89c. for \$1.00 set of Mrs. Potts' ironing—3 ironing, 1 stand and boiler.
40c. for heavy zinc wash boards.
98c. for \$1.25 folding wash bench; holds 2 tubs and wringer.
58c. for galvanized wash tub.
32c. for 60c. oval clothes baskets.
75c. for 84-ft. ironing board.
75c. for Mrs. Day's shirt waister boards.
60c. doz. for handled ironing box.
25c. for clothes pin bags.
86c. for lace curtain stretcher.
10c. for 30c. good quality corn broom.
\$1.49 for \$1.75 Blisell's highly polished Standard carpet sweeper.
\$2.50 for Blisell's Grand Rapids "cyco" bearing carpet sweeper.
10c. for good quality white broom.
30c. for dust brushes.
87c. for stepladder chairs.

This suit case at \$3 will do for your Summer trips

IT'S covered with leather over a steel frame and not only has the required strength but the good appearance as well. You know what kind of a suit case you can get at \$5—well, this is the best \$5 article made and it's only in a special sale we offer it at \$3.00.



24 in. size—has steel frame, cloth lined, inside straps, is 6 inches deep, riveted hinges, solid brass lock, outside straps or solid brass belt and easy carrying handle that cannot pull out—value \$5.00—special at \$3.00.

Canvas covered dress trunks, four hardwood slats on top, brass corners, clamps and bolts, iron bound, stitched leather handles, two heavy sole leather straps around body, brass excelsior lock, cloth lined throughout—deep tray with hat box and shirtwaist compartment—28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 in.—at \$6.00.

The cold storage of furs

THE only satisfactory way to protect furs is to store them in cold, dry air, where moths cannot exist. Not every house has the facilities, but in this mammoth building we have ample room and plenty of furs to pay us to maintain the best modern system.

Let us store YOUR furs through the Summer and we will repair and put them in perfect order at moderate prices.
WE INSURE YOUR FURS AGAINST FIRE AND BURGLARY WITHOUT ADDITIONAL CHARGE.

Simpson Crawford Co.
527 1/2 N. 4TH ST.

No lull in the sale of all-wool French voiles at 58c. a yard.

IT has become generally known that they are the \$1.25 quality, and that's enough to keep the crowds coming, as there's no Summer dress fabric that excels voiles in popularity, and none that shows so many pretty effects, wears better or retains its beauty longer.

58c. Strictly pure wool French voiles—they are in the beautiful chiffon finish—close, even mesh—full 47 inches wide—all new, perfect goods, in checks that are the craze of the hour—black and white, navy and white, tan and white, champagne and white, Alice blue and white; absolutely every yard imported to sell at \$1.25.

Increased profits to dressmakers and satisfaction to their customers are assured those who patronize this sale—thousands took advantage of the less than half price offer last week.

69c. yard for \$1.25 English suitings—strictly all wool—full 45 in. wide—all new and desirable colorings, such as gun metal, dark, medium and light gray, castor, tan and cadet blue.
1.25 yard for \$1.75 silk eolienues—French manufacture—very high lustre—all new and desirable Spring shades—also cream and black.

More colored taffeta silks to-day at 58c the kind received enthusiastically Monday.

EVERY smart dresser knows the new 85c. colored taffetas offered to-day at 58c. a yard are the finest dress materials for Spring and Summer shirt waist suits. Stronger value has never been offered in America—a fact so well known and appreciated that we cannot continue the sale very long, as stocks will be exhausted.

Don't think there's a yard in the entire purchase that you'll find priced elsewhere for less than 75c. per yard, and the greater part of the purchase would be considered excellent value at 85c. To-day we place several thousand yards, in one hundred shades, on sale, particularly adapted for dresses and petticoats—at 58c.

1.75 embroidered shantungs, 78c.—Picked from our regular stock and put out for a great one day sale—natural colors, embroidered figures, also colored checked shantungs with embroidered figures—formerly priced at \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75—at 78c.
Satin foulards—24 inches wide—small, neat effects in all the very latest colorings—usually 75c.—at 48c.
Black Dress Taffetas—36 inches wide, beautiful, highly finished—a silk that always retails at \$1.25 per yard—to-day at 95c.

The May sale of linens—both decorative and housekeeping—enters upon 2nd week.

IT'S remarkable how the interest in this sale keeps up, how the crowds continue to come. So tremendous is the volume of business that it is paying us to continue these wonderful bargains. The opportunity is for everybody—town and country home furnishers, hotels, restaurants and boarding houses.

\$2 satin damask pattern table cloths at 1.50. Full bleached satin damask, pure linen, with border all around, in a variety of new patterns—much below regular prices. Value 2.00, at 1.50. Value 2.50, at 1.95. Value 3.00, at 2.35.

Hemstitched lunch cloths.—A special importation of German damask table cloths—hemstitched all around—damask patterns—at very special prices.
4-4 - 39c. 10-4 - \$1.50 12-4 - \$1.95

Sale of table napkins.
98c. doz.—18 in. square—value, 1.25 \$1.25 doz.—22 in. square—value, 2.50 \$1.75 doz.—24 in. square—value, 2.25 \$3.25 doz.—24 in. square—value, 4.25
75c. hemmed bed sheets at 48c.
200 dozen Summer Sheets—fine quality—60x90 inches—for three-quarter or twin beds—value 75c.—at 48c.
50x90 inches, value 48c., at 36c.
72x90 inches, value 60c., at 48c.
81x90 inches, value 68c., at 58c.
50x90 inches, value 75c., at 69c.

Hemstitched pillow cases.
Superior quality, linen finish, fine hemstitching.
42x36 inches, value 30c., at 17c.
45x36 inches, value 35c., at 20c.
36x36 inches, value 27c., at 19c.
39x36 inches, value 30c., at 20c.

Special values added to the sale of muslin underwear.

WHEN we prepare for a sale we do so on a scale that will benefit those who come throughout its duration. The May sale of muslin underwear has been going on for a week, but there have been no better values than are ready for you to-day.

Corset covers at 25c

Three-fourths of the particular women wear these qualities, but this is not generally known, because the regular prices are never less than 50c.

The corset covers include several pretty styles, trimmed with lace or embroidery—finished with ribbon—full effects and good fitting.

50c. for cambric chemise—trimmed with lace insertions and edge. 75c. for night gowns—several good styles—made of fine nainsook and cambric—high, square and slipover effects—trimmed with lace and embroidery.

Read every one of these added specials. 39c. for cambric drawers, trimmed with lace insertion and edge umbrella style.

69c. for cambric or nainsook drawers—trimmed with deep embroidered ruffles.

1.95 for skirts of cambric—trimmed with fine embroidered flounce or rows of lace insertion and lace edge—umbrella style.

1.00 for nainsook chemise—trimmed with fine lace insertion and lace edge—finished with ribbon—trimmed skirt.

1.50 for fine nainsook chemise—several pretty styles—trimmed with rows of lace insertion and lace edge—skirt of chemise trimmed. Other pretty styles at 1.95, 2.95, 3.95.

Children's undergarments at prices lower than you would expect.

10c. for good quality muslin drawers—sizes 2 to 14 yrs.—finished with fine tucks and hemstitching.

25c. for children's muslin gowns, Hubbard style—entire yoke made of clusters of fine tucks—neck and sleeves trimmed with narrow ruffle.

50c. for children's gowns of good muslin—square yoke made of rows of hemstitched tucks and embroidery—insertion on sleeves, neck and down front—finished with he mstitched ruffle.

25c. for cambric drawers—finished with fine tucks and hemstitched ruffles, edged with lace. These items are representative of the many low priced purchasing possibilities in this department.

Special Announcement.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR PATRONS, WE ARE RECEIVING ORDERS BY TELEPHONE FOR Groceries, Wines and Table Delicacies. JUST CALL CHELSEA—2100.

A polite, attentive, experienced salesperson will immediately respond and render you the same efficient and satisfactory service that you receive when you visit The Model Food Store.

On request your telephone number will be registered for regular calls by us. This saves you time and possible inconvenience and reduces your expenditure for telephone calls. Satisfactory service and prompt deliveries are assured. No delay. Favor us with a trial order.

Simpson Crawford Co.
527 1/2 N. 4TH ST.

MAY

1005

LAYERS WIN SKIRMISH IN RACE-TRACK WAR

Open Ring at Belmont Park is at
Least Deferred.

NEITHER SIDE AGGRESSIVE

Betting Public Meantime Must Accept
Odds Fixed by Bookmakers' Syn-
dicate or Go to Deadline.

The Metropolitan Turf Association, otherwise known as the Bookmakers' Syndicate, seemingly won a victory yesterday in its contention with the Westchester Racing Association at Belmont Park. The racing association had announced that unless eighty members of the Turf Association drew for places in the ring every day a sufficient number of layers, non-members of the association would be admitted to bring the number up to eighty.

On Saturday the track managers put their plan into operation, and when only seventy-seven of the Metropolitan layers took positions three outside men were admitted and allowed to make book with the syndicate. Yesterday only seventy-six Metropolitan members appeared. Nevertheless, none of the deal-liners was allowed to move into the "big" ring, and the three who had the privilege on Saturday were politely asked to go back to their old positions and wait until "matters could be arranged." It was said that a truce had been arranged.

Three members of the Metropolitan Association who made book on Saturday failed to take stands yesterday. They were Mark Reardon, D. J. O'Connor, and J. Waldman. This left but seventy-four of the Mets to try issues with the racing people, and there was scurrying around to fill up the ranks. Finally the syndicate found two men who wanted to go on. They were E. J. Rod and "Jack" McDon. Both were formerly members of the Metropolitan. For the time being they were reinstated as members of the syndicate, which means that the Metropolitan Association will be responsible for their bets. Then the two forces lined up and waited developments. It was expected that four men would be taken from the dead line, but instead came an announcement that matters would remain as they were for the present.

"There may be something doing tomorrow," said a representative of the Racing Association.

It became evident yesterday that the racing people and the layers are in the position of two-bys, of whom "one is afraid and the other dauntless."

Neither side shows any inclination to stir matters to a point that will force the Westchester Racing Association to take cognizance of the situation.

A New York Times reporter asked S. S. Howland, a member of The Jockey Club and Mr. Belmont's representative, for a statement concerning the controversy.

"Why, we never have anything to say about those matters," he replied. "We don't take any cognizance of matters in the ring. We don't know anything about betting going on there."

"Don't you know that there are many layers there and that they pay from \$50 down every day for their places?" was asked.

"No, we don't know anything about it," replied Mr. Howland, "and we never talk on matters of that kind."

"Can you say to whom the money goes for the layers' privileges? That money might be able to say something about the controversy."

"I don't know anything about it," was Mr. Howland's reply.

Members of the Metropolitan Turf Association acknowledged yesterday that their statement on Saturday that they would make book on the lawn or anywhere else and take chances on being interfered with by the Racing Association was too strong and that they had taken steps they would have been put outside the gates as disorderly persons, and such action, it is said, would not have put the racing people on record as recognizing betting.

On the other hand, it is said that the Westchester Racing Association is not very keen in the matter of taking the ring. This might entail a certain amount of responsibility for welters that would be costly. In most instances where welters have taken place the bettors have received checks from persons not officially connected with the racing association.

One evidence of the syndicate's success was shown yesterday by the odds displayed around the ring. Every one of the inner circle layers posted the same prices. At times a few of the layers changed the odds fractionally so as to induce play on certain horses and thus make a turnover book. This was rarely, however. It was said yesterday that the situation is this: If the bettor wishes to avail himself of the protection that the Metropolitan Association affords, he must take what the association will give, whether the odds are based on the horses' chances or whether an action is set on which all of the members have agreed.

Another kick came from the Westchester Park layers yesterday. They say that the betting ring is too large. At other tracks, with restricted space in the ring, the bettor is carried along by the jostling crowd and has just about time to fight his way through the money he has made. At the Westchester, however, the bettor is carried along by the jostling crowd and has just about time to fight his way through the money he has made. At the Westchester, however, the bettor is carried along by the jostling crowd and has just about time to fight his way through the money he has made.

It has been learned that the championing of the Westchester Racing Association of the odds by the layers is a matter of fact, and that the layers are not to be trifled with. As a matter of fact, one of the horses that fell came to grief in the fifty yard of the race, and the other trouble was caused by the crowding over toward the plowed part of the track, from which the path was removed last week. With the path out of the way, and no inducement for the jockeys to go wide, the one race run over the main course yesterday was run with the horses on the rail all the way. In spite of the fact that they made the last turn running the "wrong way."

WANT OLD STYLE RACING.

Trainers to Petition for a Change at Belmont Park.

Agitation on new lines in opposition to the general plan of racing at the new Belmont Park race course was begun yesterday when the subject of a petition from the trainers for a return to the old way of racing, with the upper rail to the left of the horses, was broached. Throughout the afternoon the smaller horse owners and some of the trainers who are not identified with the big stables owned by the chief stockholders in the Westchester Racing Association's big plant were busy among the horsemen in the effort to learn the general opinion concerning the new track and the so-called "wrong way" of running, and late in the day it was said that a majority of the horsemen favored a return to the old way of racing for a time at least, and would be ready to sign a petition to the Westchester Racing Association.

A number of the trainers are as little satisfied with the straight course as with the main track, and after the fourth race yesterday when two horses fell, and others bumped and jostled through the last furling, there was an outcry against the long straight as being the cause of the mishaps. As a matter of fact, one of the horses that fell came to grief in the fifty yard of the race, and the other trouble was caused by the crowding over toward the plowed part of the track, from which the path was removed last week. With the path out of the way, and no inducement for the jockeys to go wide, the one race run over the main course yesterday was run with the horses on the rail all the way. In spite of the fact that they made the last turn running the "wrong way."

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Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Bottled only at the Apollinaris Spring,

Neuenahr, Germany,

and Only with its Own Natural Gas.

NEW FOUNDER FOUND.

Professional Woman's League Ac-

quires a New and Original Member.

The Professional Woman's League held its annual election yesterday. It was the thirteenth annual election. The league found that this late day that it had a brand-new founder. For thirteen years Mrs. A. M. Palmer has been the acknowledged founder of the organization, and it is writ in all the league documents that she occupied this honorable place. But yesterday a new member was received into the league and greeted with acclaim as founder.

Mrs. Marie Hillford (Mrs. Courtland) is the new-found founder whom the league delights to honor, and yesterday was the first day since the organization she started came into being that she has entered its doors. She has not been willing to come unless her relationship could be acknowledged, so the story goes, but yesterday, having received an unofficial but convincing invitation, with the understanding that all wrongs would be righted, she went, was made a member, took the league oath of allegiance, was duly acclaimed, and the league members who have come into the league in the last two years, as most of them have, and only knew the early history by tradition and written history in league pamphlets, were greatly surprised.

The true history of the founding of the league was told yesterday, began at the big Actors' Fund Fair of thirteen years ago. Miss Hillford, an actress who took part in it, was delighted with the community of interests shown by the professional women of all classes, and suggested to Miss Bertha Volby, president of the league, the formation of a woman's organization on the order of that of the Lambs or Players.

"Come to my house and talk it over," said Miss Volby.

That was the first league meeting. There was a second at Mr. Palmer's office, followed by a third. Mrs. Palmer became founder pro tem, and in some way continued in office; the annex to the title was dropped, and Miss Hillford dropped out of the league before she had become a member of it.

There was nothing exciting about the meeting except the new-found founder. Mrs. Edwin Arden, the only nominee for president, was elected, and the Vice Presidents were Miss Rosa Rand, Dr. Ida C. Naim, Miss Maida Gigen, Miss Mary Shaw, Mrs. Soule Parker, and Mrs. C. J. H. Child. "Aunt" Louisa Eldridge always heads the list of Directors.

SEVEN MILK DEALERS FINED.

Fluid in Possession of One Was Half

Water.

Seven milk dealers were fined yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions. Justice Hindsdale presided. Sitting with him were Justice Zeller and Wyatt. Justice Zeller was especially severe in his comments on the case of Jacob Schwartz of 141 Orchard Street, who was fined \$75. Sixty quarts of milk in Schwartz's possession were found by analysis to be one-half water.

"Selling such stuff is sinful," said Justice Zeller.

Others who paid fines were: Julius Liberman, 183 Norfolk Street, \$75, or thirty days; Samuel Friedman, 642 East Sixth Street, \$50, or ten days; Max Shapiro, 189 East Houston Street, \$25, or five days; Sophie Koston, 14 Avenue C, \$25, or five days; Annie Lauber, 343 Greenwich Street, \$20, or four days; Solomon Palerwitz, 72 Broome Street, \$35, or five days.

ALDERIDGE'S BAIL FORFEIT.

Lawyer, Indicted for Forgery, Fails for

Second Time to Appear.

Recorder Goff, in Part III of General Sessions, yesterday declared forfeited the bail bond of \$3,000 given for the appearance of James S. Alderidge, formerly a lawyer at 304 Broadway, who is now under indictment on three counts of forgery in making a false deed purporting to transfer to his sister, Mary Elizabeth Alderidge, title to land owned by Mary J. Oliver, James A. Alderidge, Sr., and Mrs. Oliver, a reclusive who had acquired considerable property, were found dead from causes subsequently proved to have been poison, in December, 1903, in Mrs. Oliver's house in Second Avenue.

Dr. Pine E. Bush Wins Suit.

The suit for divorce brought in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Marion Bush against her husband, Dr. Pine E. Bush, ended yesterday, when the jury returned a verdict in favor of the physician.

Peconic Park Resumes.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., May 8.—The Peconic Bank, which quietly suspended business a week ago, after Frank H. Exhiser, its cashier, admitted he had been using its funds for speculation and could not raise \$41,000 to make up the shortage, resumed business this morning as quietly as it closed. It is said that the bank officers will pay the whole matter, with the report of the Bank Examiner, before District Attorney Livingston Smith. A Grand Jury does not meet until late in September, so there is no hurry in presenting the case.

Mr. Root in \$1,000,000 Suit.

Ex-Secretary of War Elithu Root appeared before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday to argue the appeal filed by Gen. Louis Fitzgerald from the judgment against him for \$1,102,370.71, obtained by Morris C. Menges of Brooklyn last year. Menges said that Fitzgerald had entered into a contract with him under which he was to render assistance in obtaining control of the Western Maryland Railroad. For this it was agreed that Menges was to receive \$1,000,000.

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CALLS POLICE STATIONS AND COURTS UNSANITARY

Magistrate Ommen Stirs Society
of Medical Jurisprudence.

COMMITTEE NAMED TO ACT

Fondness for Making Arrests by Police Attributed to Desire to See Names in Print.

After the reading of a paper by Magistrate Ommen, entitled, "Some Observations by a City Magistrate," before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence last night in the Academy of Medicine, 13 West 43d Street, a committee was appointed, headed by the author of the paper, to take immediate steps to make sanitary the police stations and Courts of the city.

Magistrate Ommen said that the disposition of the police to arrest indiscriminately was being overcome through public opinion, but that it was still the easiest thing in the world to get arrested. All one had to do was to ask a policeman his number. The policeman, the Magistrate said, might be further made aware that he was really not the superior of the law-abiding citizen, if the papers would cease to publish their names in connection with arrests. Many of them were subscribers to press clipping bureaus. Continuing he said in part: "If I were Commissioner of the Health Department I would immediately order the closing of most of the station houses and some of the Magistrates' courts. They are absolutely unsanitary. Say a person is arrested either for some trivial indiscretion, or, perhaps, for a serious offense. He is taken to the station house, for example, the Nineteenth Precinct, in West Thirtieth Street, an old, ramshackle building. I believe this is the worst in the city, although Delancey Street, East Thirtieth Street, Church Street, and others are not very much better. The air in these stations is foul, and they are so unclean that some prisoners get lifelong diseases, and perhaps blows to their moral natures."

Saturdays and Sundays in the Magistrates' courts are short days, when morning sessions are held until 12 o'clock, and the courts are closed by 12 o'clock. If a man is arrested after that time he remains in the station until 8 o'clock the next morning, and remains in the pen in the court house until the case is called, sometimes until 10 o'clock, which makes twenty-four hours, during which he has received no food or substance.

"In my opinion, it ought to be made a misdemeanor for the Police Department to photograph and take the measurements of a man merely charged with a crime. That ought to be done after the man is convicted and form part of the records of the Police Department of convicted criminals."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE RAINES LAW AMENDMENTS.

The final legislation in regard to Raines law hotels was much better than at one time seemed possible. The original bill introduced by Senator Raines himself was considerably weakened by amendment before it passed, and was so delayed that it would have been of no value for the next year. It made inspection by the Building Department necessary before the issue of a license, which could not be issued if the inspection showed failure to comply with the building requirements for hotels. As all the Raines law hotels had received licenses before the bill was passed nothing could have been done under it for another twelvemonth.

At this juncture the friends of the original movement secured the introduction of another bill by Senator Ambler, which provided that any taxpayer may petition the Deputy Excise Commissioner at any time in due form to have suspicious Raines law hotels investigated, and if they are found not to comply with the requirements of the building law their licenses may be revoked. It is the intention of the Committee of Fourteen, which has been working hard for the passage of effective legislation, to begin a thorough investigation of the Raines law hotels as soon as the Governor has signed the bill.

Gov. Higgins is entitled to much credit for the aid he has given in this matter. It was only by means of an emergency message at the last moment that it was possible to secure a vote on the Ambler bill and to prevent the year of immunity which the hotels would have enjoyed under the bill of Senator Raines. On the other hand, the attitude of the Democrats in this matter has been highly discreditable. They have always protested that the Raines law was a device of the Republicans to secure revenue from the liquor places without any real regard for the evils connected with them. But when a Republican Legislature was ready to amend the law in such manner as to close up 75 per cent. of the hotels, necessarily losing the revenue therefrom, but satisfied to correct the terrible abuses that had arisen, the Democrats from this city, joined almost without exception by the Democrats from up the State, did all they could to defeat the bill. The only possible explanation is that the party in this city cares more for the friendship of the Raines law hotel lessees and for the money to be got from them than for the morals and decency of the community.

THE NEW SUBWAY PLANS.

The Rapid Transit Commission should not be in too great haste to commit itself to the final approval of the plans for the new lines of subways, other than as regards the selection of routes, and, it may be, the general type of construction. There are a good many points which are not yet satisfactorily settled, and concerning which it is possible the views of the engineers may not be as fully in accord with public opinion as would be desirable.

As to the number of rows of pillars needed to sustain the street it may safely be assumed that the judgment of Chief Engineer Rice is a good deal better than that of any layman. It is by no means certain, however, that the public interest will be served by materially increasing the length of station platforms. The only object of this would be to permit the running of longer trains. The present trains are long enough, but they are not frequent enough. If a station was a mile long it would always be congested at and near the ticket box. Such crowds cannot be arbitrarily distributed. The ends of the present subway platforms are very little used, and if they were still further extended the conditions would not be improved in the least. Local trains of five, or at most six, cars are long enough, but they need to be run under about one-half the present average headway in the rush hours.

In planning the new stations a good deal of attention should be given to ample entrances and exits. In some of the way stations of the present Subway one stairway has to be used for both entering and leaving the station platforms. In some of the express stations, notably at Seventy-second Street and Broadway, the stair accommodations are wholly inadequate and very badly designed, not to mention the fact that the stairs are not properly protected from the street. The plan of the new stations should be such as to avoid these defects.

As to equipment, it is perfectly evident that the use of cars with only one opening is fatal to the expeditious handling of crowds. Those waiting to take a train crowd as close as possible to the doors and obstruct the movements of those who wish to leave it. The stereotyped injunction of the guard to "step lively" is merely exasperating. It accomplishes no good purpose. It is perfectly evident that the people themselves who for reasons of their own wish to step as lively as possible cannot make headway against a throng of emerging passengers or through another throng of entering passengers. The argument that cars must be made with closed sides for structural reasons is without weight. Illinois Central experience, not to speak of that of the Brooklyn Bridge, of the Boston Subway, and many other systems, disposes of it. The best results in rapid transit cannot be had with cars which must be emptied before they can be filled.

It is understood, of course, that the approval of a route does not cover all the details of planning and construction, and that these must be left subject to a great many things which cannot be taken into account at the outset of such undertakings. This is especially true in view of the changes of plans which will be necessitated by the construction of the pipe galleries provided for in the Gardner bill, which passed unexpectedly in the closing hours of the session. However, it is well that too much devotion to established precedent should not warp the judgment of the engineers or blind them to the fact that the original Subway, good as it is and creditable to them as we all consider it, is not in all respects perfect nor in many respects as good as it should be or as another subway can be made.

FRENCH NEUTRALITY.

On April 19 it was reported from Tokyo that Japan had addressed a protest to France in regard to the stay of the Russian squadron under Rojstvensky at Kamranh Bay, on the coast of French Indo-China. According to a correspondent at Hongkong, whose report is based upon his personal observation, the squadron did not leave the French harbor until April 25, having for ten days made use of it as a naval base for the complete re-provisioning and outfitting of its vessels. The stores were forwarded from Saigon, the French capital, about 200 miles distant from Kamranh Bay. The work was done under the direction of Prince Lievsky, the commander of the Russian cruiser Diana, interned at Saigon, and was carried on within French territorial waters. The Russians did not leave until the work was complete and the transports which brought their supplies from Saigon had been emptied. During their stay they had the full use of the telegraphic facilities of the French company.

Without doubt the situation thus created is very grave. It is aggravated by the fact that a similar and even more prolonged hospitality was shown by the French authorities at Madagascar. The stay of Rojstvensky in or just out of the territorial waters of that island lasted for weeks, and even months. In that case it was explained that the Russian Admiral had been repeatedly requested to leave, but that he had ignored the requests. It is of course not to be expected that France should have a sufficient naval force either on the Madagascar or on the Indo-Chinese coast forcibly to extrude a squadron comprising all the effective strength that is left of the Russian Navy. But, on the other hand, it is not to be expected that one belligerent should respect the neutrality of a country which cannot protect itself from violations of neutrality by the other. And that the neutrality of France is collusively benevolent toward Russia the Japanese may be pardoned for inferring from the fact that, while Rojstvensky has skirted the coasts of countries under the control of all the maritime Powers, his only stops have been made at French ports. The indignation and the vindictiveness expressed by the Japanese press are what might be expected from the representative organs of opinion of any belligerent country in like circumstances.

That the Russian procedures amount to a violation of French neutrality there can be no question. LAWRENCE, one of the latest of the text writers on international law, lays it down as the first of the duties of belligerents toward neutrals that "warlike expeditions may not be fitted out within neutral borders, nor may neutral lands or waters be made a base of operations against an enemy." Now, precisely these prohibited actions have been the actions of Russia in French waters. LAWRENCE goes on to distinguish, but there is nothing in his distinctions to palliate the violations of French neutrality. On the contrary. He says:

A belligerent does not make neutral territory or a neutral port into a base of operations by obtaining it, once or twice, or at intervals, through military operations, provisions, coal, and naval stores. The prohibition of the use of neutral territory as a base of operations is aimed at the frequent drawing of stores and equipments from depots situated in neutral territory and always open to the belligerent for the replenishment of his magazines. Each separate supply may be innocent in itself or at most of a doubtful nature. It is their constant recurrence which makes them illegal.

The continuous occupation of a neutral port for six days by a belligerent is not just for six days by a belligerent, but it is a violation of neutrality.

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HOW THE GERMAN TARIFF WILL WORK.

We pointed out the other day that the lowest rates under the German tariff which will go into effect next March would average considerably higher than the rates now imposed, but that the rates which we might obtain by reducing our own were also very much lower than those we now impose on importations from Germany. In other words, if we cannot come to some agreement with Germany we must be content to lose a large part of our trade with that country.

A considerable part of our present exports to Germany are admitted to that country free, such as cotton, of which we export some \$110,000,000; copper, oil cake, raw skins, phosphates, and resin and turpentine, which make up a further amount of some \$23,000,000. But our breadstuffs, provisions, fruit, petroleum, machinery, hardware, etc., are pretty heavily taxed, and will be still more so under the new tariff. We now pay, for instance, 10 cents a bushel on corn; the new tax will be 31 cents at the higher and 19 cents at the lower rate. Wheat is 23 cents a bushel, and will be either 49 cents or 36 cents. Lard and tallow pay \$1.00 per 100 pounds, and may be kept at that rate or pay \$1.38. Machinery, sewing machines, hardware cannot be reduced even if we make an agreement.

It is by no means easy to see how we can avail ourselves of even the advantages that would result from a reciprocal agreement. It has been found practically impossible to secure the ratification of a treaty of reciprocity in the Senate, and in this instance it is very doubtful if the House would submit to the change of tariff rates without it having passed explicitly on them. Mr. Lobos thinks that a way out may be found by adopting the principle of alternative rates which already prevails in France and under which Germany is now about to proceed. By that principle what are known as autonomous rates are imposed on imports, generally while lower rates are fixed which may be obtained by countries giving satisfactory reductions in return. In effect this is what was done in the Dingley Tariff bill as to a small number of rates which the President was allowed to make the basis of reciprocity treaties. That was no test of the working of the principle with us, partly because it was on too minute a scale at best, and partly because the Senate soon rebelled and refused to apply it further. To enact the plan on a scale as large as would be demanded to affect German trade would certainly be found extremely difficult. Yet it seems so far the only device for the least promise in it of a solution for the troubles that are threatened since Germany has adopted our own delightful tariff ideas.

WHOLESALE MILK.

The announced purpose of the leading concerns engaged in the supplying of milk in Manhattan and Brooklyn to co-operate for the purpose of fixing and maintaining standards of purity and cleanliness not attainable by legal requirement is extremely satisfactory. Assuming that they mean to do what they say, and that they will follow the advice and direction of ex-Commissioner LEXINGTON, who has been retained as the chemist and sanitary engineer of the association, it will be easily possible to change all the conditions of the local milk supply and thus reduce to lower figures than have yet been reached the infant mortality of New York.

That such action on the part of the representative milk dealers may be regarded as probable may be assumed from the fact that it is largely in their interest to do so. The infant mortality of New York is largely due to the fact that the milk supply is so poor. The infant mortality of New York is largely due to the fact that the milk supply is so poor. The infant mortality of New York is largely due to the fact that the milk supply is so poor.

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MOTOR OMNIBUSES.

From current discussion in the English technical journals the interesting fact is learned that the development of the motor bus in London has been so rapid of late that it has put a complete stop to the electrification of street lines built for horse traction or other than electric propulsion. The experience of one London company may be briefly summed up as follows: It owns and operates a line of motor omnibuses, each of which cost \$4,000, carries 34 passengers, travels 700 miles weekly on the average, costs to operate, everything included, \$80, and earns \$300, netting an average of, say, \$200 per week of profits. This would appear to show net profits of \$10,400 per annum per bus. If from this a considerable and ample allowance was made for replacement, the divisible profits would seem to be much better than could be expected from anything in the form of an investment in a street railroad.

London experience also seems to show that the motor omnibus has many advantages over the trolley car from the point of view of the passenger. It travels as fast, is less subject to delay, since it can go around obstacles, goes to the curb to take on or discharge passengers, is at all times independent of the vicissitudes of an electrical system, and while a vehicle of this character may break down, it does not impede in any way the movement of other vehicles. The success of the experiment is of course dependent upon good pavements. Our cities need these whether we have motor omnibuses or not.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Two Medical York Medical Journal. Services. Dr. FRANK LYONSON protests somewhat impatiently against the praise which Japan's Army Surgeons are receiving, but at the frequent intimations or implications that the American representatives of the same service were somehow to blame for the wretched conditions of the soldiers dependent upon the results in the camps where our soldiers were collected and prepared for participation in the war with Spain. Dr. LYONSON does not deny that the conditions were bad; on the contrary, he declares that they could hardly have been worse. He does deny, however, and very emphatically, that the superiority of the Japanese service is due to the greater knowledge, skill, or industry of the Japanese Army Surgeons. The latter know their business, he says, and they perform it; our camp troubles arose from the fact that the American Surgeons, who also knew their business and wanted to perform it, were tightly bound in coils of military red tape, and were reduced to comparative helplessness by lack of authority to enforce the rules upon which the safety of the soldiers depended. In the course of his article Dr. LYONSON makes some decidedly serious charges, for instance, despite the known insubordination of Miami in Summer, "a certain railway and steamship line had influence at Washington, with the usual result, the camp was established where it would be of most benefit to the affected line." He declares that it was unusual for a requisition for medical supplies to be honored in less than a month after it started on its weary way through military channels, and he repeatedly refers with ridicule or indignation to the policy which prepared men from the temperate zone for service in the tropics by killing them through overwork and neglect in a sub-tropical region. It would have been far better, he indicates, to have sent the troops directly to Cuba, while they had their full strength. While recognizing the merits of the Japanese medical service, Dr. LYONSON finds it necessary to call attention to several facts which favor the Japanese service. He says that the Japanese service is superior to the American service in many respects, and that the Japanese service is superior to the American service in many respects.

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The Dolphin as a Pilot. From The London Express. "Pelorous Jack" is the name of an old dolphin which is protected by a special act of the New Zealand Legislature. The official proclamation of the Government prohibits any interference with Pelorous Jack under a penalty of \$100. According to an old sailor's tale, a shoal of dolphins grounded on the shore of Cook Street, thirty years ago, and one of them leaped into the sea. That one, which is now acknowledged to be Pelorous Jack, never left the locality on which he was first seen, and he is now protected by law as he has always been by sentiment. The most remarkable fact of all is the reason for the passage of the law, which is that the Pelorous Jack was a most efficient pilot, steering all kinds of vessels in and out of the harbor. He was a most efficient pilot, steering all kinds of vessels in and out of the harbor. He was a most efficient pilot, steering all kinds of vessels in and out of the harbor.

English Yachtsman Approves Method of Handling Immigrants. Lord Brassey, the venerable British yachtsman, who is to be one of the starters in the international race across the Atlantic for the Kaiser's Cup, was the guest of Commissioner of Immigration Watchman on Ellis Island yesterday afternoon. Lord Brassey is deeply interested in the immigration problem, and is the President of the two leading associations of London that deal with the question. Lord and Lady Brassey arrived on the island about 4 o'clock, and after being shown through the immense establishment by Commissioner Watchman, described the system working on Ellis Island yesterday was 6,000, and there were still 5,000 on board ships in the harbor which the bureau had not the time to receive.

This is truly a most admirable institution," said Lord Brassey at the end of his tour of the main building, "and I shall make what I have seen to-day the subject of an address when I get back to London. I wish that England had just such an institution for the purpose of the riff-raff and the scum both ways over there. The deported from America come to England, and the same is true of the undesirable classes on the Continent. For many years I have admired the American policy, and I may say that I look forward to the time when the English-speaking people will be one in the handling of such questions." Before they left the island Lord and Lady Brassey were entertained at an English luncheon by Commissioner Watchman.

WILL REACH THE GULF.

Hawley Says Colorado and Southern Can Do It, Despite McDonald.

The Directors of the Colorado and Southern Railroad held a convention as an all-day session in the offices of Hallgarten & Co. here yesterday, and in the end voted to call a meeting of the stockholders of the road on June 15 to act on the proposed \$100,000,000 refunding bond issue. Of the bond issue, which is to be used specifically in connection with the Fort Worth extension of the road, have already been purchased by a syndicate of American and foreign bankers, of which Hallgarten & Co. are the managers on this side of the water.

President McDonald of the Colorado and Southern said after the meeting that the only thing definitely determined up to the present time was the issue of bonds. He was asked specifically whether a way had been found as yet to get around the problem presented by the action of Gov. McDonald of Colorado in vetoing the bill passed by the last Legislature for the purpose of allowing the Colorado and Southern to acquire such lines as are necessary for its extension to the Gulf, and replied that the details of the scheme were not worked out as yet. Edwin Hawley, whose interests in the project are virtually dominant, said that the bill vetoed by Gov. McDonald would not hinder the project.

The Directors yesterday elected J. N. Wallace, fourth Vice President of the Central Trust Company, to the board in the place of E. E. O'Connell, resigned.

UPHOLDS DEALS IN FUTURES.

Not Gambling, Supreme Court Finds, in Board of Trade Case.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Supreme Court to-day decided in favor of the Board of Trade of Chicago against the C. C. Christie Commission Company of Kansas City and the Kinney & Company of Chicago, involving the question as to the right of the private concerns to use the continuous quotations of the board. Justice Holmes, delivering the opinion, said the cases were instituted to prevent the use of the figures by the private concerns without contracts with the Board of Trade. Of dealing in futures he said: "People will endeavor to forecast the future and to make agreements according to their prophecy. Speculation of this kind by competent men is the self-adjustment of society to the probable. Its value is well known as a means of avoiding or mitigating catastrophes, equalizing prices, and providing for periods of want. While the State of Illinois allows the charter to stand we cannot believe that the pits, merely as places where future sales are made, are forbidden by the law. That is a distinctly pleasing conclusion to be reached in this country. The board has the right to keep the work which it has done, or paid for doing, to itself." Justices Harlan, Brewer, and Day dissented.

PAUL L. FORD'S ESTATE.

New Worth \$227,501.01—Posthumous Child Will Receive \$150,000.

Under the statute of distribution the posthumous child of Paul Leicester Ford will receive more than \$150,000 of the novelist's personal estate. Surrogate Fitzgerald signed a decree yesterday settling the accounts of Mr. Ford's widow, Mrs. Grace Kidder Ford, who is executrix under her husband's will. If the child had not been born Mrs. Ford would have received the entire estate, but now she will only receive one-third of it, the remaining two-thirds to go to the child, who has been named Louis Ford.

Paul Leicester Ford was shot and killed by his brother Malcolm just three years ago. Malcolm then committed suicide. The Surrogate in his decree finds that the novelist left a personal estate amounting to \$189,000. Much of this was in securities which have since increased in value by \$40,000. With the income received from the Ford securities since the time of Ford's death, the personal estate has increased in value to \$227,501.01. Deducting legacies and the expenses of administering the estate, there is left a net personal estate amounting to \$227,501.01.

FIREPROOF WOOD AGAIN.

Danger Involved in the Removal of Present Restrictions.

Your editorial in Sunday's paper on fireproof wood shows a reasonableness that most of the writers of articles on this subject do not disclose.

The clause in the Building Code referred to by the writer as "wood covered with metal," so there is an alternative.

Suppose that the present restrictions on buildings over 150 feet in height be removed, how long would it be before very considerably more of the interior trim would be of wood? And admitting that such buildings are not apt to be destroyed by local fires, how easy to create enough smoke to cause panic, and perhaps suffocation? It is wise to let down the bars in New York?

It does not take long, it seems, to forget the Iroquois Theatre and the Elcomu disaster. If metals, asbestos, and other fire retardants can be used for the interior trim, so much the better for the builders, but it is to be hoped that the plainness of architects and others directly interested in the cost of new buildings may not warp the judgment of our lawmakers.

A FRIEND OF SAFETY.

Evangelistic Committee May Make Beginning at City Hall.

TO DOT PARKS AND BEACHES

The Rev. Dr. Laidlaw Says That Before 1920 New York Will Be World's Largest City.

"Before 1920 New York will be the largest city on earth, and, considering conditions now, something ought to be done to influence the masses for the better." So said the Rev. Dr. Walter Laidlaw at a meeting of the Evangelistic Committee of Greater New York, held at the residence of James Talcott, at 7 West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday, for the purpose of discussing the plans and progress of the movement for evangelistic tent meetings, which are expected to be a feature of the city's parks and beaches this summer. Mr. Talcott's house was specially lent to the committee.

Dr. Laidlaw addressed the meeting, at which representative clergymen of every Protestant denomination were present, on the subject of the city's masses and their religious condition. He brought out facts with the aid of shaded maps on stereoscopic slides.

"There are," said Dr. Laidlaw, "nearly 1,300,000 churchless Protestants in the city, according to the survey of the Federation of Churches."

"There are 11,000 more foreign-born persons here than in Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, and Baltimore together. If the immigration keeps up, in two more years we will have more Italians in New York City than there are in any city in Italy to-day."

"Moreover, if every acre of New York City is as thickly populated as the present foreign quarters to the south and east of Fourteenth Street, Manhattan will hold as many people as the entire population of the United States with half the fill-pines thrown in."

Dr. Laidlaw's address was intended to demonstrate how much the city needed the evangelistic campaign which is being planned, and also to show the committee that will have charge of the work something of the religious geography of the city.

The primary purpose of the meeting was to elect a permanent Chairman of the Evangelistic Committee. A. J. Pittkin, President of the American Locomotive Shops, was unanimously elected. Mr. Pittkin was connected with the evangelistic movement in Philadelphia.

John H. Converse, representing the Evangelical Committee of the Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, spoke briefly on the great success of a similar movement which is now one of the main features of Christian teaching in that city.

"It has become so important," said Mr. Converse, who has done much of the executive work in connection with the scheme in Philadelphia, "that we would as soon think of closing our churches as stopping our tent work."

Dr. Wilbert W. White of the Bible Teachers' Training School, 541 Lexington Avenue, in Chairman of the Executive Committee here. In his report last night he said that the tents which the committee proposed to use in the evangelistic campaign would cost about \$8,000 each. He said that they already had more than \$2,000 cash, with pledges of about \$6,000 more from churches of various denominations.

The matter of beginning the campaign immediately at the City Hall has been referred by the Mayor to Commissioner McAdoo, from whom consent is expected. A Church Council meeting, at which the public is invited, will be held at Carnegie Hall next Tuesday evening. Bishop Greer will preside.

EMANUEL TRUSTEES MEET.

Election of an Associate Rabbi Left for Future.

The annual meeting of the Trustees of Temple Emanuel-El was held last night in the Trustees' room of the synagogue, at Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. Action looking toward the election of an associate rabbi to take the place last vacant by the death some three years ago of Rabbi Emeritus Gustav Gotthelf was postponed. Action will probably be taken at a special meeting next fall.

James Seligman was elected President and M. H. Moses Vice President of the synagogue and the three vacancies in the Board of Trustees were filled by the reelection of E. M. Shaker, and William I. Spiegelberg.

THE REV. DR. MILLARD ILL.

Announcement is Made at Methodist Preachers' Meeting.

The Rev. J. E. Gilbert, Secretary of the Spiritual Culture Society, was the speaker yesterday at the Methodist Preachers' meeting at 150 Fifth Avenue. His theme was "The Spiritual Method of Methodism." He said it was a question if the Methodist denomination was not lowering its standards as a church through laxity of spiritual habits, and he maintained that one of the most pressing needs of the time is the most careful religious training of children. He said, also, that every President of the United States has had a praying mother.

The meeting called upon Gov. Higgins to veto the Frawley bill to permit sporting exhibitions.

It was announced that the Rev. Dr. Charles W. Millard is a patient in the Seney Hospital, in Brooklyn. Until recently Dr. Millard was the Presiding Elder of the New York District of the New York Conference. It is feared that his present illness is due to a recurrence of a serious malady from which he suffered a few years ago, and his condition is regarded as grave.

No Federal Place for Shaffer.

DETROIT, May 8.—President T. J. Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, decided positively to-day a story that he is to retire from the association to accept either a position in the Federal Labor Department or an appointment as a United States Consul.

DANDELIONS.

Beneath the bough
 In mead and wood
 They glisten now
 Like coins of gold.
 And while they blow
 Like coins so gay,
 Before we know
 They slip away
 And disappear
 And exodus
 Till far and near
 All cities must
 Conclude that they
 Like coins that gull
 The thorny way
 Have striven on them.
 E. E. O'CONNELL.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA

135 Broadway.

BRANCHES:

149 Broadway NEW YORK.

STATEMENT AT OPENING OF BUSINESS

MAY 8TH, 1905.

ASSETS.	LIABILITIES.
Cash \$10,333,280.51	Capital \$2,000,000.00
Bonds and Stocks 1,506,688.38	Surplus 8,600,000.00
Real Estate 1,050,000.00	Undivided Profits 27,958.07
Real Estate Mortgage 1,102,913.14	Accrued Taxes 106,800.00
Demands, Loans, etc. 22,106,821.43	Interest 244,584.18
Time Loans 14,609,222.31	Acceptances 1,170,248.94
Time Deposits 2,732,425.43	Deposits 54,864,152.82
Interest 240,806.14	
Foreign Exchange 30,445.04	
\$68,121,541.98	\$68,121,541.98

OAKLEIGH THORNE, President.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Honorary Vice-President.

Officers in Charge Main Office: HEMAN DOWD, Vice-President; S. D. SUDDER, Treasurer; FRANK L. HILTON, Secretary; FRANCIS C. FREST, Asst. Secretary.

Branch, 36 Wall Street: G. M. WYNKOOP, Vice-President; CARLETON BYRNE, Asst. Secretary; WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.

Branch, 149 Broadway: WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President; RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary; ALBERT L. BANISTER, Asst. Treas.

Office, 95 Gresham St., E. C. London: S. R. HARBERT, London Secretary; E. J. CHAPPELL, London Treasurer.

Directors: John D. Crippins, Warner Van Norden, Emerson McMullin, James Ross Curran, P. A. B. Wickham, James H. Fitch, Homer B. Parsons, H. B. Zolman, William H. Leupp, George W. Perkins, Wm. H. Chesebrough, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Frank H. Platt, Henry F. Shoemaker, James S. Kuhh, E. R. Chapman, Edwin Thorne, Samuel Spencer, George R. Sheldon, Charles T. Barney, Oakleigh Thorne.

AMERICAN ICE COMPANY.

To the Holders of Preferred and Common stock.

More than 90% of each class of stock having been deposited under the proposed plan for exchange for the stock of the American Ice Securities Company, the committee begs to announce that as it is about to conclude its labors, no shares of either class of stock will be accepted after May 15, 1905, and that stock may be deposited before that date only on the terms of the published notice of March 22nd, 1905.

JOHN E. BORNE, Chairman, WILLIAM LANMAN BULL, FREDERICK L. ELDRIDGE, GEORGE R. SHELTON, OAKLEIGH THORNE, Committee.

SAMUEL UTERMYER, Counsel.

R. L. CERERO, Secretary, 66 Broadway, New York City.

Guaranty Trust Company

OF NEW YORK

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING Capital, \$2,000,000 | Surplus, \$5,000,000

Travelers going to Europe should not fail to secure our Letters of Credit and International Cheques Available in all parts of the world.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Fourteenth Street Bank in the City of New York will be held at the office of the Fourteenth Street Bank No. 1 East 14th Street, at the corner of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of May, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider the following proposal:

FIRST: To increase the capital stock of the corporation from one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) to Five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000).

SECOND: To amend the certificate of incorporation of the corporation so that the corporation shall have power to conduct its banking business, not alone at its principal banking house in the City of New York, but also at such branches as the Board of Directors shall determine.

Dated New York, April 24th, 1905.

R. ROSS APPLETON, R. ROSS APPLETON, President.

MORRIS E. STEINER, Secretary.

GEO. F. VAIL, Secretary.

JOHN F. CARROLL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the FIVE TRUST COMPANY OF CUBA for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, 27 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of May, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider the following proposal:

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Consolidated Cotton Duck Co.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Income Bonds

OF THE

MT. VERNON-WOODBERRY COTTON DUCK CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Preferred and Common Stock

OF THE

UNITED STATES COTTON DUCK CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the request of the holders of a large majority in amount of each one of the above-mentioned classes of securities the undersigned Committee have formulated and submitted to the security holders a plan intended to bring about a union of the interests represented by the securities of both of the above-named companies, through the organization of a new corporation under the laws of Delaware to be known as the "Consolidated Cotton Duck Company."

The new corporation will have an authorized capital as follows:

150,000 shares of Cumulative Preferred Stock (par value \$50 per share) \$7,500,000

140,000 shares of Common Stock (par value \$50 per share) \$7,000,000

Total \$14,500,000

DISTRIBUTION OF NEW SECURITIES.

To the Holders of the \$5,000,000 par value of Income Bonds of the Mt. Vernon Co.:

(a) For each \$1,000 par value of 5% Income Bonds, 10 shares of the 6% Preferred Stock of the new Company (\$3,000,000)

(b) For each \$1,000 par value of such bonds, 1-3 shares of the Common Stock of the new Company (30,000 shares) \$1,000,000

To the Holders of the Preferred Stock of the U. S. Cotton Duck Corporation:

(a) For the Preferred Stock of the present Company an equal amount in par value of the present stock in Preferred Stock of the new Company (65,000 shares) \$3,250,000

(b) For each eleven shares of the Preferred Stock of the present Company, sixteen shares of Common Stock of the new Company (40,000 shares) \$2,000,000

To the Holders of the \$10,000,000 of Common Stock of the U. S. Cotton Duck Corporation:

(a) For each five shares of the Common Stock of the present Company, four shares of Common Stock of the new Company (34,000 shares) \$1,700,000

Leaving Preferred Stock of the new Company in the treasury (5,000 shares) \$250,000

Total \$14,500,000

DEPOSITED SECURITIES MUST BE IN NEGOTIABLE FORM AND MUST BE MADE WITH THE DEPOSITORY AT BALTIMORE OR WITH THE SUB-DEPOSITORY, THE COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, 222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY, NOT LATER THAN MAY 27TH, 1905, AFTER WHICH DATE THE COMMITTEE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO REFUSE TO RECEIVE DEPOSITS.

Copies of the Plan and Deposit Agreement may be had on application to the Depository, The Colonial Trust Co. of Baltimore, and to the Sub-Depository, Colonial Trust Co. of New York, and to the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated, New York, May 8th, 1905.

DOUGLAS H. THOMAS, Chairman.

G. CLEM GOODRICH, HARRY A. ORRICK, GEORGE H. MCGRAW, STEVEN S. WELLS, EDWARD H. THOMSON, JOHN E. BORNE, ARTHUR LEHMAN, SAMUEL UTERMYER, New York, EDGAR H. GANS, Baltimore, H. A. BEASLEY, Secretary, Baltimore & Calvert Sts., Baltimore, Md.

ANDREW J. MCGRAW, Auctioneer, REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10TH, AT 12:30 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, 14 AND 16 VESSEY STREET, BY ORDER OF THE FIDELITY AND SECURITY COMPANY, INC., 100 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

1,000 shs. Consolidated Oil Co. 1st Consol. \$10.00

6,000 shs. Consolidated Oil Co. 2nd Consol. \$10.00

200 shs. Montreal & Boston Consolid. Mining & Smelting Co. 1st Consol. \$10.00

100 shs. Casco Co. of America 1st Consol. \$10.00

16 shs. Marconi Wireless Tel. Co. of America 1st Consol. \$10.00

100 shs. Kingston & Pembroke Ry. Co. 1st Consol. \$10.00

1,100 shs. Kingston & Pembroke Ry. Mining Co. 1st Consol. \$10.00

27 shs. Ohio & Indiana Gas. Natural & Ill. Gas Co. 1st Consol. \$10.00

10 shs. United States Equitable Gas. 1st Consol. \$10.00

8,000 shs. Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas. Co. 1st Consol. \$10.00

10 shs. Rockland Mining Co. 1st Consol. \$10.00

1,200 shs. Coast Defense Association. 1st Consol. \$10.00

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Wm. E. Davis, owner, 571 5th Av.
104 B'way Av. (near 14th St.)
Ad. Charles F. Davis, 104 B'way Av.
No. 200 West 14th St.



PALISADE

Winding along the edge of the cliff 250 feet above the Hudson we are constructing a beautiful driveway, which will in time become famous. It is to extend from our southern line (opposite 130th St.) to a point more than a mile north, the ends being marked by low, rambling pergolas. All streets throughout the 1,000 acres which constitute this model suburb will thread their way under stately oaks and chestnuts toward this River Drive.

Another exclusive feature of Palisade is that no unightly houses will be permitted. The architectural beauties of the place must be preserved. Thus Palisade will be indeed the Model Suburb.

If you are interested in finding an accessible country home—within 40 minutes of your downtown office and within one mile of central New York—we cordially invite you to visit Palisade.

Houses range in price from \$10,000 to \$30,000—some a trifle less.

A beautiful descriptive book is yours for the asking.

HUDSON RIVER REALTY COMPANY

W. W. & E. E. SLOOM

Selling Agents

Suite 1010 Times Building, B'way and 42d Street, New York

DINNER SERVICE N.Y.

AN IDEAL SHORE PROPERTY BENEFITED BY THE TONIC LADEN BREEZES OF RIVER, BAY AND OCEAN

"MONEY ISLAND"

AT ISLAND HEIGHTS, N. J.

FOR SAILING, FISHING, BATHING AND GUNNING AND ALL OUTDOOR PASTIMES, EXERCISES OR PLEASURE. FOR SALE: SPECIAL ADVANTAGE OFFERED TO PARTIES DESIRING TO LOCATE AT MONEY ISLAND THIS SUMMER BY OUR SYSTEM OF BUILDINGS WHICH CAN BE ERECTED WITHIN SIX DAYS, ON EASY TERRAIN.

THE BROOKS & BROOKS CORPORATION

200 BROADWAY, BARCLAY BLDG.

ROSELLE PARK AND PLAIN FIELD

LOTS (Restricted) \$150 to \$2,500

MODERN HOUSES (All improvements) \$3,000 - \$12,000

TERMS TO SUIT. Call or write. L. F. WELLES & CO., 141 Broadway, N. Y.

ARLINGTON, N. J. For sale, at exceptional price, three new modern single houses, splendid location; 8 rooms and bath; open plumbing; improved streets; prices from \$1,800 to \$4,000; also two up-to-date 10 room houses, good locations; 8 rooms and bath for family; all improvements; independent steam heat; price \$5,000. SALAMON BROS., 197 Midland Ave., or 16 Prospect Place, Arlington.

Montclair—In beautiful Marlboro Park near Park Street (3rd) Station, 10 minutes from several new or recently built houses; first-class in all respects; 10 rooms, 2 baths, 2 porches; steam heat, gas, electric light, and bath; floors throughout; finished surroundings; rents \$100 to \$140; for sale \$1,800; suitable terms to suit; also choice lots. Montclair Realty Co., 300 Madison Ave., N. Y.

For rent—Choice location in Allentown; corner; one block from ocean, pavilion, club house and hotel; 10 rooms, 2 baths, 2 porches; rent \$2,400. Also cottage, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 porches, 2 baths, 2 porches, 2 baths, 2 porches. Address Owner, Box 57, Allentown, N. J.

CRENSHILL SLOPE. High location; elegant view; first-class houses with all improvements; modern; all improvements; rent \$300 up. L. F. WELLES, Owner, Crenshaw, N. J.

For Sale—Bernardsville, N. J. Ideal spot for Summer home. Fifty acres high, slightly land, southern exposure; 10 rooms, 2 baths, 2 porches. In fashionable Summer home section. H. J. Foley, 500 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Avenue by the Sea—"Everything in a View"—Large, modern, handsomely furnished cottages, with all improvements, for the season. New Jersey's Health Center—North Bergen County, having splendid view; 10 rooms, 2 baths, 2 porches; rent \$300 per acre. Merritt, 350 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. East Side.

TUXEDO COURT. Southwest corner Madison Ave. & 128th St. 30 finished apartments; 4 and 5 rooms; 2 baths; 2 porches; Dutch style; dining rooms. Tiled bath; all modern improvements. Moderate rents. Inquire on premises.

"Everts and Senate"—231-237 24th Ave., near 128th St. 30 finished apartments; 4 and 5 rooms; 2 baths; 2 porches; Dutch style; dining rooms. Tiled bath; all modern improvements. Moderate rents. Inquire on premises.

THE LEXINGTON, 144-8 East 22d. Five rooms, bath; elevator; improvements; rent \$20. William Henry Polson, 24 East 22d St. Tel. 10-1000. Inquire on premises.

Five, six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, heat, and most extensive sale of goods. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

East 98th St. Six large, light rooms and bath; modern improvements; rent \$30.

BROOKLYN. 966-970 AND 978. 138th St. and Southern Boulevard. New apartments, just completed; 4 and 5 rooms, steam heat, all improvements; beautiful location; rent \$15 to \$20. Inquire on premises. KIRKPATRICK & VERUGHER, Agents, on premises, Open Sunday.

Handsome apartment of 6 rooms and bath, all improvements, in two-family dwelling, 600 East 124th St. Wm. A. Diller, owner, 571 124th St.

Elegant, 6 large rooms, bath, steam heat; 3-family house; residential neighborhood; small family only. 1470 Topping Ave., Mount Hope, Tremont.

SELECT APARTMENTS. Thoroughly up to date; 6 large, light rooms and bath; extra large bathroom; butler's pantry; large kitchen; 10 rooms, 2 baths, 2 porches; perfect location; rent \$20 to \$30; 15 minutes to New York, via Kings County. Inquire on premises. 1470 Topping Ave., Mount Hope, Tremont.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE. The Antique Furniture Exchange, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

ARVERNE, L.I. BY THE SEA.

The Business Man's Resort. 39 Minutes from New York.

This attractive seaside village, only fifteen miles from New York, is growing in popularity each year. The hotel and boardings are already showing an increase in their bookings over last season.

For over 20 years a standard of durability, in good sailing, rowing, fishing and golf. The roads are free from dust, and in excellent condition for a rapid automobile drive. One may sail from Arverne at 5:30 P. M. and return from the heat of the city at 5:30 P. M. in time for an ocean bath before dinner.

ARVERNE HOTEL AND CASINO

DIRECTLY ON THE OCEAN. Open for Guests June 29.

Under personal management of I. H. Rosenfeld, Proprietor.

THE LYNDEN COTTAGES

New open. Suites with private baths. Superior accommodations for new families. Special rates for Spring and Fall months.

23 East 14th St.

"THE SYLVIA," Ocean and Stratton Ave.

Entire house, direct from the ocean. Broad veranda. Superior accommodations for exclusive guests. Cuisine unsurpassed.

23 East 14th St.

THE BRITAIN, Meridith Ave.

Modern house, fine modern house, feeding ocean and cold water in rooms. Electric light. Open in May. Booklet.

23 East 14th St.

MERSON COTTAGES, VERNON AVENUE.

Superior accommodations for select guests. MISS MERSON, Prop.

23 East 14th St.

Manhattan Beach MANNATTAN BEACH HOTEL

Will Open Wednesday, June 14

T. F. SILLECK, Manager, 280 4th Ave., at 23d St., N. Y.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL

Will Open Thursday, June 22

JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager, 280 4th Ave., at 23d St., N. Y.

23 East 14th St.

THE PARK INN, ROCKAWAY PARK, L. I.

Terminal Rockaway Beach Division, L. I. R. R.

Will Open June 15

A NEARBY HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL. CHAS. A. CARRIGAN, Prop.

SCHILLING'S ATLAS HOTEL, ROCKAWAY BEACH, SEA SIDE STATION.

Facilities ocean and bay. New open. Superior accommodations. Rooms heated. Special rates for May and June.

Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va., are now open for guests. For particulars and terms, address: Schilling's Hotel, Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va.

Catskill Mountains.

IN THE MOUNTAINS

of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, Ontario and Western N.Y.

If you are seeking a SUITE, or a HOME for your family in a beautiful spot, with pure water, pure milk, no malaria or mosquitoes, and within three hours from New York City, a country home, with all the modern conveniences, then send 7 cents for postage to the undersigned, and you will receive a list of the SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED BOOK, "SUMMER HOMES IN THE MOUNTAINS," a list of the best of the best of the Catskill Mountains, with their location, rates of board, and all the latest information. Send 7 cents to the undersigned, and you will receive a list of the best of the best of the Catskill Mountains, with their location, rates of board, and all the latest information.

2,000 feet and Harriet von Langenscheidt, Ind. water, pure milk, no malaria or mosquitoes, and within three hours from New York City, a country home, with all the modern conveniences, then send 7 cents for postage to the undersigned, and you will receive a list of the SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED BOOK, "SUMMER HOMES IN THE MOUNTAINS," a list of the best of the best of the Catskill Mountains, with their location, rates of board, and all the latest information.

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LOAN SWINDLE COST THE EQUITABLE \$27,000

Arrest of ex-Convict Follows Second Attempt of Same Sort.

WATCH KEPT ON EMPLOYEE

Policy Stolen from Company's Vaults and Then Sent Back as Security for the Loan.

Through the arrest in Spragueville, Penn., late on Monday night, of Samuel L. Lohley, alias William Dalley, formerly a convict, and a swindler from his boyhood, the officials of the Equitable Life Assurance Society believe that they have the prime mover in a forgery scheme that has cost the society \$27,000 and might have meant a far greater loss had it not been for the watchfulness of a clerk in the Fulton Street branch of the Brooklyn Bank last January. A trusted employee of the society directly implicated in the robbery by Lohley is under surveillance and will be taken into custody as soon as certain information has been obtained which the officials of the Equitable and of the Pinkerton agency are looking for.

Lohley gave the name of William Dalley when arrested, and it was under that name that he lived at 495 Grand Street, Brooklyn, in the Park section, for several years after his discharge from Sing Sing in 1899. He had with him in the Pennsylvania town his wife, who has figured in his Brooklyn experience, and he had been living there as he did in Brooklyn in good style, posing as a retired business man, running a couple of automobiles and a string of good horses. He had bank accounts under various names in the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, the Nassau Trust Company, and the Brooklyn Bank. The newspapers of the first of last February contained passing reference to the detection of a bad check drawn against the Equitable Life Assurance Society, but little further was said of the matter. That was the occasion that started the investigation into the Dalley case. Assistant Superintendent Bailey of the Pinkerton agency took personal charge of it from that time. The check was one drawn to the order of R. C. Henderson, who for some time before had maintained a satisfactory account at the Fulton Street branch of the bank. Its amount was \$27,000, and before payment the bank telephoned to the Equitable Society, where payment was promptly stopped. "Henderson" did not go back to the bank to inquire about the check, and about the same time "Dalley" disappeared from the Park Street.

The examination of the books of the Equitable loan department that was put on foot took the investigators back to March, of 1904, when "W. C. Cotton," of Brooklyn, Mass., the holder of a policy for \$50,000, applied for a loan of \$27,000, this being less than the policy's cash value, and got it through the usual form. The policy, according to custom, was locked up in the vaults of the society as security. Some time between March and Aug. 19, it appeared, the policy was stolen from the vaults, and the books at the same time so changed as to make it appear that no loan had been made against it. It was not long thereafter before a letter was received signed "W. C. Cotton" by a forgery so skillful that comparison with Mr. Cotton's known signature did not lead any one to suspect it, requesting a loan of \$27,000 on the policy, the check to be made payable to the order of "Samuel Edwards." The usual reference was made with the result that no loan was found to lie against the policy, and the request of "W. C. Cotton" was honored.

A letter containing the "Edwards" check was prepared and placed in the mail basket, addressed to the Boston agency, in the care of which the "Cotton" letter had requested it should be sent. But the Boston agency never got it, for it appeared from the examination, the letter was taken from the basket before the collections were made, presumably Lohley, and the check finally cashed through the Merchants' Bank of Brooklyn. The "Edwards" policy was then placed back in the vaults, as it had been placed after the home-fide loan to its owner was made.

Some time between August and the end of 1904 the policy was again taken from the vaults, and the officials of the society, exactly the same process was gone through again, save for the slip at the Fulton Street Branch of the Brooklyn Bank, which led to the detection of the entire scheme.

The identity of the employee implicated in the swindle the Equitable officials keep a secret, saying only that he has been in the employ of the society for several years and had enjoyed a high degree of trust.

HENDRICKS COMES HERE.

To Begin Examination of Equitable Officers To-day.

Superintendent Francis C. Hendricks of the State Department of Insurance got into the city last night with his personal counsel, Congressman Michael E. Driscoll of Syracuse, to begin to-day the personal examination of officials and Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, which will form a part of the general investigation of Equitable affairs by the State department. The examination will be held at the offices of the department, 11 Broadway, and is expected to continue for several days.

Neither Mr. Hendricks nor Congressman Driscoll would discuss their work here last night. It was learned, however, that Superintendent Hendricks has already made inquiry of the officers of the Equitable Trust Company as to what duties James H. Hyde performed in that institution in consideration of the ten-thousand-dollar salary that he receives as its Vice President.

The summons served on Directors of the

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Equitable at the meeting of the board on Monday, to appear in Saratoga County to answer to the charges made by Mrs. Mary B. Young of individual responsibility for any existing irregularities in the society, continued to be a topic of Equitable discussion yesterday. More of the Directors were seen yesterday, and by the nature of the action, which is begun as a chase in equity, it will be necessary for the defendants to appear personally in Saratoga County when the trial comes on.

It was learned yesterday that one of the propositions that has been made to the Fryk investigating committee of Equitable Directors by the Alexander adherents is to obtain from the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. a detailed statement of all the transactions that have passed between the firm and the society. Jacob H. Schiff, the senior member of the firm, has been advised by counsel that there is nothing in any of the transactions that is laid open to question by reason of his being a Director of the Equitable.

In a brief which was filed in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday in the Lord suit seeking an injunction restraining the officers of the Equitable from carrying out the mutilation plan, an answer was made to the charge that the brief submitted in that case that President Alexander had been unfaithful to the trust that he exercised toward the estate of the late Henry B. Hyde. The brief declares:

"There is nothing in the trust deed requiring Mr. Alexander to protect the interests of the stockholders as such, the duties of the Trustees, as already stated, being confined to voting for Directors and collecting dividends by proxy and attorney. Any charge that Mr. Alexander had in any way wronged Mr. Hyde is without foundation."

Another suggestion of a new name for the Presidency of the society was made yesterday. The new name is that of J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank. Mr. Simmons said that he would have to be excused from discussing the story.

SAFETY VALVE'S SCREECH.

Scared Woman Senseless—Keeps Up Racket Two Hours.

A woman was frightened into insensibility by the sudden screech of a safety valve in the basement of a new building at the corner of Thirty-second Street and Fifth Avenue last night. She was carried into the Aberdeen Hotel and brought to her senses with difficulty. She refused her name, and was sent away in a cab. The screech was the result of a boiler below the building, which is nearly completed. Under the sidewalk, covered with iron gratings, are four boilers for heating purposes. The watchman and the engineer were both absent, when the steam, reaching a high pressure, opened the safety valve.

The valve let off a screech just as the woman was passing over the grate above. She staggered away with a scream of terror and fell to the sidewalk unconscious. As she was carried into the Aberdeen Hotel, the safety valve was screaming like a siren. The Aberdeen patrons, who soon became nervous, stood it for two hours. Then the night clerk called up Police Headquarters. The Tenderloin was locked up, the vaults of the society as security. Some time between March and Aug. 19, it appeared, the policy was stolen from the vaults, and the books at the same time so changed as to make it appear that no loan had been made against it. It was not long thereafter before a letter was received signed "W. C. Cotton" by a forgery so skillful that comparison with Mr. Cotton's known signature did not lead any one to suspect it, requesting a loan of \$27,000 on the policy, the check to be made payable to the order of "Samuel Edwards." The usual reference was made with the result that no loan was found to lie against the policy, and the request of "W. C. Cotton" was honored.

FIGHT OVER REVOLVER.

Man and Woman Struggle at Hospital Door—Depart Together.

A woman who, told the Bellevue Hospital authorities that she was Catherine McNamee, of 231 West Twenty-third Street, and a man who said he was W. L. Markell, of 165 West Twenty-first Street, struggled from a cab at the main gate of the hospital shortly after 10 o'clock last night. Before the keeper could stop them they had entered the court and were near the main office.

Several surgeons and helpers, who were standing about, saw the man and woman struggling, and ran to the scene. They separated them. In the man's hand was a revolver, which he said the woman had tried to use. When they were taken to the office, he said: "This woman is following me around continually. I cannot have peace when she is about. I want to get rid of her, and she refuses to go to her home."

Dr. Thornton took the woman and man to the psychopathic ward, where he examined Miss McNamee. Afterward the physician said that he would not admit her to the institution, as he could find no trace of insanity in her. She had been no complaint against her, and she was not under arrest. Markell and Miss McNamee then left the building. A policeman met them, and asked the man whether he wished to make a complaint. He said he did not. The revolver was kept by Night Superintendent McHale. A pair boarded a south-bound Second Avenue car.

MINE IN MID-PACIFIC.

Sighted by a Schooner—In the Path of Ocean Liners.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—The trading schooner Triton, just arrived here from the Marshall Islands, reports sighting a floating mine off point on April 21 in latitude 27 degrees 21 minutes north and longitude 159 degrees west.

The point named in the foregoing is in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, and is about the same latitude as San Francisco and Tokyo.

It is directly in the line of steamships traveling between Japan and the Pacific Coast.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamer Caronia, from Liverpool and Queenstown, was in communication by wireless telegraph with MacConnell, Mass., at 10 o'clock last night, the vessel then being forty miles east of the Nantucket Lightship. She will probably dock at about 1:30 o'clock this afternoon.

OPEN BETTING RING WILL BEGIN TO-MORROW

Track Managers Refuse to Recognize Turf Association.

MEANS END OF SYNDICATE

Withdrawal of Restrictions Is Expected, However, to Increase Revenue of the Racing Associations.

The open ring will go into effect to-morrow at Belmont Park, and the control by the Metropolitan Turf Association of betting at the race tracks will be ended.

Just before the last race of the card yesterday the track managers broke the line of the "big ring," occupied exclusively in the past by the members of the Metropolitan Association, and put in five "back line" bookmakers to fill out the eighty places that the track managers insist shall be the minimum number for the "big ring."

The members of the Metropolitan Association began the day under the impression that they were not partial victors, because Monday they resumed control of the first row or "big ring," with fewer than eighty layers in line, but with an offer to pay for privileges for eighty.

With this view of the situation the organized bookmakers expected the same arrangement to be made when they got to the race track yesterday, but there were fewer of the Metropolitan Association's members ready to lay odds than on the day before. Three men who were in line Monday had dropped out, and there were no recruits. The Metropolitan Association took possession of the ring in spite of the fact that they had only twenty-four men in line, and there was no invitation for the back line men to fill up the vacant places when the betting began.

John Cavanagh, the manager of the betting ring, permitted the arrangement to go into effect temporarily, but notified the track managers, and when half the races had been run there was a conference between representatives of the track and of the bookmakers.

The track managers flatly refused to accept the offer of the Metropolitan Association to pay for eighty places, and gave orders that resulted in a quick reduction of back-line bookmakers to fill vacancies in the big ring. R. Tebo, C. Litt, J. Cahill, C. Morrison, and M. Garmon, all non-members of the bookmakers' association, were brought from the rear and put in places in the front line.

There was no protest from the Metropolitan Association, as the action taken by the track managers made it plain that their ideal of retaining exclusive control of the betting ring was not to be abandoned. The bookmakers, who were prepared for the announcement that was made a little later, that for the future the betting ring will be open, with equal privileges to all applicants for places in the first six rows, were disappointed.

Another step toward the open ring was made after the races, when officers of the Weatherbury Racing Association acted on the claims made by the Metropolitan Association, by demanding that the track managers should be allowed to represent the betting interests.

It was said by the managers of the track after the conference that the decision of the officers meant that for the future there would be no transaction with the Metropolitan Turf Association as an organization, and that the open-ring plan will be put in force at once.

According to custom, when the Belmont Park meeting began, the layers who went on for business during the races, for the first six days, and those who took places on the first day have the privilege of occupying them to-day, the last day of the six. To-morrow another drawing will be held and the members of the Metropolitan Turf Association will draw fifty places on equality with the men formerly known as "back liners," the exclusive control of the choicest places by the bookmakers' organization ending after to-day. Vacancies in the first line of eighty places to-day also will be filled from the back line.

The agreement reached by the Belmont Park track officials will be followed by similar action by the managers of the other New York race tracks, and the exclusive privileges that the Metropolitan Turf Association has controlled for ten years will be at an end.

The open-ring plan, by taking away the privileges of the association, practically will destroy the organization, membership in which has recently sold at between \$4,000 and \$5,000. The open ring, however, is expected to increase greatly the revenue of the race tracks.

ROCKEFELLER RETURNS.

Not Necessary to Defend My Father, He Says—Class Meets Him.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and their daughter, arrived last evening on the Red Star Line steamship Finland. Mr. Rockefeller was met by his secretary and several black-coated young men, presumably members of the Bible class.

The most exciting feature was an attempt by a persistent photographer to take his picture. He cried out to the Rockefellers in an attempt to set off a flashlight. Between him and his subject the members of the class stood and standing as to the class doctor and the man, the latter shouted one of them, as he danced about before the camera and kept between it and Mr. Rockefeller.

Mr. Rockefeller and his family have been abroad three months. He had been very ill, he said, and admitted that he had not been entirely recovered. He added that he would continue to rest at his country home until he had regained his health. Mr. Rockefeller took part in the Sabbath services on Thursday. He led Divine blessing.

When questioned regarding the controversy in the American Board of Foreign Missions over the acceptance of money from John D. Rockefeller, Sr., he said that the subject was delicate, and added: "I don't think it is necessary to discuss it."

On the general subject of the "whispering" money would help or retard the cause.

YALE SENIOR DEAD IN ROOM.

Bullet in Master's Head—Gorham Says Suicide.

NEW HAVEN, May 9.—Arthur Haselet, a Yale senior, of Cleveland, was found shot to death in his room in Welch Hall, a dormitory on the campus, to-day. The body was found by his roommate on the floor by a window seat. There was a revolver near by. The bullet wound was in the right temple.

Roy W. Hemmingsway of Syracuse, N. Y., Haselet's roommate, said that Haselet attended his first recitation to-day as usual, and seemed to be in good spirits. Not once during the time he had roomed with Haselet had there been a time when he suspected that his roommate contemplated taking his life.

There was but one empty shell in the revolver. No one of the students in the dormitory heard the shot.

Medical Examiner Bartlett said to-night that there would be no further investigation, as he was convinced that the case was suicide.

Haselet was a man of good habits, it is said. It is supposed that he was "temporarily deranged on account of overwork." The parents of Haselet were notified soon after the body was found, and are on their way to New Haven. Haselet was twenty-two years old.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, May 9.—Arthur Haselet was the son of Samuel F. Haselet, head of the wholesale grocery concern called the Haselet Brothers. He was at 1,300 Euclid Avenue. His father said to-night that he was informed of the young man's death over the telephone from New Haven. He declared it an accident, as he said there was absolutely no reason for suicide.

DOG CAUSED COLLISION.

Yellow One Sent Fire Engine Against Trolley Car.

A yellow pup caused a collision between a fire engine and a trolley car in Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, last night. The car and the engine were both badly injured. The pup was the only one in the accident that came out without a scratch. Ernest Scott, fireman, was bringing the car downtown. He was at St. Mark's Avenue when he saw the engine, driven by John Duval, swing into Washington Avenue from Dean Street. Duval was urging his three horses forward to get to a fire at 505 Sterling Place, and when he approached the car he was going at a furious rate. He was at St. Mark's Avenue when he saw the engine, driven by John Duval, swing into Washington Avenue from Dean Street. Duval was urging his three horses forward to get to a fire at 505 Sterling Place, and when he approached the car he was going at a furious rate. He was at St. Mark's Avenue when he saw the engine, driven by John Duval, swing into Washington Avenue from Dean Street. 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Vogel Brothers
Splendid Showing of Worsted Suits

at \$17, \$18 & \$20
—is causing many a man to think
twice before ordering his suit from



a tailor and paying \$25 to \$35 for identical fabrics and workmanship. These suits at \$17, \$18 and \$20 are the new hard finished worsteds.

Gray, of course, predominates in every phase of the shade, light and dark, plain and fancy.

In single and double breasted models, includ-



ing the new long, straight-front, single-breasted
sack, with broad, long-peaked lapels and deep
centre vents.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave.

**Leading Brands of
CIGARS**

From the Independent

Factories of Havana

Punch	Romeo y Julieta
Belinda	H. Upmann
Redencion	Partagas y Co.
Rey del Mundo	La Devesa

Por Larranaga La Diligencia

All of the above brands are manufactured under the personal supervision of the men who for years have made Havana Cigars famous.

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From May 23 to September 30

Low Round Trip Rates

Lewis and Clark Exposition
VIA THE
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"THE COMFORTABLE WAY."

For Rates and Detailed Information, Call on or Address
W. M. Lowrie, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 220 Presidential Building, Buffalo, N. Y. S. J. Ellison, General Agent Passenger Department, 415 Broadway, New York City.

**GREAT
NORTHERN
RAILWAY**

SEND THIS COUPON AND 2 CENTS FOR HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED
BOOKLET, "A CAMERA JOURNEY TO THE LEWIS AND CLARK EX-
POSITION" TO
M51. F. I. WHITNEY, Pass'r. Traffic Mgr.
ST. PAUL, MINN.

The VERY BEST WHISKEY

OLD



CROW



OLD CROW
RYE



NYL

PURE-OLD-MELLOW
SOLD EVERYWHERE

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, NEW YORK.	Distillery, FRANKFORT,
CARNEGIE FUND RECORDED.	

Papers for the \$10,000,000 Foundation
Approved and Filed.
Justice Gildersleeve in the Supreme

Court yesterday approved the papers for the incorporation of the Carnegie Foundation created by Andrew Carnegie for pensioning teachers of universities, colleges, and technical schools in the United States, and they were filed

that always pays,
**JAEGER SANITARY
UNDERWEAR.**

of Manhattan. There will be twenty-five Directors, being the persons named by Mr. Carnegie, and to whom he transferred the \$10,000,000 block of Steel bonds.

Ex-Bank President a Suicide.

Endorsed by Physicians

MARTINSBURG, West Va., May 9.—John W. Abell, aged seventy-four, formerly President of the Old National Bank of Martinsburg, and an ex-Mayor of this city, committed suicide to-day at his home

Kentucky Judge a Suicide.
CINCINNATI, May 9.—Judge Coell

Pence, a former member of the Kentucky Legislature, shot himself in the head today at his home in Covington. The cause for the suicide is unknown. Judge Pence was 55 years old. He had been married 25 years.



McADOO TIPS OFF 57 POLICE HEADS AT A BLOW
Two Inspectors, 10 Captains, and 45 Sergeants Retired.
DISABILITY AS THE REASON
Inspector Cortright, Who Tried to Re-sign Some Time Ago, Is Retained as Chief.

Police Commissioner McAdoo announced yesterday the forced retirement of two inspectors, ten captains, and forty-five sergeants on the ground of physical unfitness for service. The retirements took effect from the moment the order was issued at Police Headquarters. This was a little after noon, and by last night all the men involved were out of the department.

The inspectors, captains, and sergeants retired yesterday constitute only a part of those that have been ordered before the Board of Surgeons for physical examination. While the Commissioner would not say so yesterday, it is known that this is only the beginning, and that he intends to go over every grade of the service from inspector down and weed out what he terms the "deadwood." The physical disability restriction is the only way open to the Commissioner in this weeding process without his action being open to reversal by the courts.

Other inspectors in the group ordered before the Board of Surgeons simultaneously with those retired yesterday were Chief Inspector Moses Cortright and Inspectors Kane of the Borough of Queens and Brooks of the Borough of Manhattan.

A week ago Inspector Cortright tendered his resignation to the Commissioner, who declined to accept it, and asked him to remain in the service at least until after the police parade. When Mr. McAdoo's attention was called to this and he was questioned with reference to his future intentions regarding Inspector Cortright, he said:

"That incident is now closed. Inspector Cortright still remains Chief Inspector, and that is all there is to that."

The retirements promulgated yesterday were as follows:

INSPECTORS.
Thomas L. Druban, Tenth Inspection District, Brooklyn.
Robert J. Smith, Fifth Inspection District, Manhattan.

CAPTAINS.
Nathaniel N. Shire, East Thirty-fifth Street Station, Manhattan.
Joseph C. Scheraga, Macdougall Street Station, Manhattan.
Michael Toody, King's Bridge Station, Bronx.
John C. Buchanan, Gates Avenue Station, Brooklyn.
Dennis Driscoll, Butler Street Station, Brooklyn.
James Reynolds, Fifth Avenue Station, Brooklyn.
Edward J. Kenney, Atlantic Avenue Station, Brooklyn.
Michael McNamara, Prospect Park Station, Brooklyn.
Michael Gorman, College Point Station, Queens.
Robert P. Hickman, Jamaica Station, Queens.

SERGEANTS.
Detective Sergeant Joseph Price and John F. Burns of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau; Sergeant Robert Halpern, Central Office, Manhattan; Richard Batton, Telegraph Bureau, Manhattan; James Campbell, James Keenan, and Thomas Williams, Telegraph Bureau, Brooklyn; Joseph A. Saul and Patrick McNally, Old Slip Station, Manhattan; Daniel J. Gaerda and William J. Kelly, Fulton Street Station, Brooklyn; Samuel Hancock, Atlantic Avenue Station, Brooklyn; Thomas M. Hughes and Isaac S. Robert, Parkville Station, Brooklyn; Charles L. Schaeffer, George Street Station, Manhattan; Michael O'Meara, Charles Street Station, Manhattan; Archibald A. Jones, Bedford Avenue Station, Brooklyn; Thomas West, Car Hook Station, Queens; Richard A. Magan, Morrisania Station, Bronx; Thomas Morgan, East Thirty-fifth Street Station, Manhattan; Henry Metcalf, Borough Hall Station, Brooklyn; John J. Kelly, 36th Avenue Station, Brooklyn; Walter Norris, Leonard Street Station, Manhattan; Christopher Doyle, 40th Street Station, Brooklyn; James J. Kenney, Macdougall Street Station, Brooklyn; Albert W. McDonald, Long Island City Station, Queens; Joseph H. Simon, Stuyvesant Station, Brooklyn; Oliver Timms, West Twentieth Street Station, Manhattan; Delaney Ryan, Delaney Street Station, Manhattan; James Evans, Prospect Park Station, Brooklyn; George W. Manner, Newtown Station, Queens; William N. Nelson, Gates Avenue Station, Brooklyn; Henry Furubert, Fourth Avenue Station, Brooklyn; Edward P. Phillips, Brooklyn Bridge Station, Manhattan; John Hamilton and Jacob Weisberg, Grand Central Station, Manhattan; William Namara, West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station, Manhattan; William A. Place, Central Park Station, Manhattan; Charles A. Place, West Thirtieth Street Station, Manhattan; and Patrick Leonard, Oak Street Station, Manhattan.

It may be merely a coincidence that nearly all these men are either Republicans or Democrats of the lukewarm variety. Both the inspectors and sergeants are Republicans, and neither of these has been known to be very active in support of Tammany. In Brooklyn, where the axe fell so heavily, a large majority of the captains and sergeants are Republicans.

These retirements leave seventeen vacancies for the rank of Captain and twenty vacancies for the rank of Sergeant.

There is only one name on the civil service eligible list for an inspector's place, that of Capt. Sylvester D. Baldwin, who was reduced from the rank of inspector together with Inspector Charles J. Albertson, now retired, to make place for Inspectors Cross and Grant when they were reinstated by the courts.

Capt. Baldwin has been known as a capable and popular police official. Commissioner McAdoo sought to induce him to accept his reduction in rank with good grace of retire, but Baldwin refused and took his case to the courts, where it now is. The Commissioner said last night that Capt. Baldwin would not be appointed to any of the four inspectorships, and that he would wait to make his appointment until examinations for eligibility now under way have been completed and the new list had been placed in his hands.

On the eligible list for Captains there are twenty-three names more than sufficient to fill all the existing vacancies. On the Sergeants' eligible list there are only fourteen names. The Commissioner said that he had ordered a new list made up.

Commissioner McAdoo retired three sergeants who stood high on the eligible list for promotion. They were Sergeant Schaeffer of the Riverside Street Station, who stood first, Sergeant Place of the Tenderloin, whose name was ninth on the list, and Sergeant Leonard of the Oak Street Station, who was No. 24.

Commissioner McAdoo was asked by the Board of Surgeons in recent examinations were included in yesterday's large list of forced retirements.

"I don't deem it necessary or proper to make public the result of these examinations," said the Commissioner. "It is sufficient to state that the Board of Surgeons has certified to me that the officers retired are permanently unfit for duty."

The Commissioner said that the vacancies would be filled temporarily under the direction of Chief Inspector Cortright, and that later on he would be acting assignments himself to the various grades from the rank below. None of the temporary assignments was given last night, except the assignment of Inspector George Titus, now in charge of the Borough of the Bronx, who was directed to take over temporarily in addition the Harlem District left vacant by the retirement of Inspector Smith.

CAPT. SHIRE'S FRIENDS ANGRY
His Retirement Attributed to Influence of Poolroom Keepers.

Friends of Capt. Nathaniel Shire were indignant last night in their denunciation of his retirement by Commissioner McAdoo for alleged physical disability. They attributed his retirement to the virulent hostility of poolroom keepers and exclusive law violators.

One man, very close to the Captain himself, said that more than a year ago the liquor dealers of the precinct tried to buy the right to violate the excise laws for a cash contribution of \$1,000.

Only four months ago, this same authority declared the poolroom men forced Capt. Shire, \$225 a week if he would not be so hard on them. Capt. Shire at once raised everything in the district.

"Hammocks."
A SUPERB LINE
MEXICAN, ALGERIAN AND DOMESTIC.
Lewis & Conger
130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 125 West 41st St., New York.

TWENTY-SIX LIVES LOST IN A KANSAS TORNADO

Swath 100 Yards Wide Cut Through Town of Marquette.

RESCUERS FIND 44 INJURED

Several Dying in Hospital—Two Carried 500 Feet on Bed and Landed Unhurt.

MARQUETTE, Kan., May 9.—When darkness fell to-night it was known that twenty-six lives had been lost in the tornado that wrecked part of Marquette early to-day and did much damage in this vicinity, and that forty-four persons had been injured. Of the injured thirty-five were seriously hurt and some may die. During the day Carl Warnquist and Mrs. J. A. Carlson died of injuries. Several others are suffering from broken limbs and internal injuries.

The list of identified dead follows: Gus Anderson, Tillie Ellerson, Mrs. A. V. Anderson, Mrs. Elmer Hultgren, Blanche Switzer, Lea Switzer, Nina Switzer, Anna Coulson, M. P. Nelson, wife, and three children; A. Sjogren, Sr., Olaf Hanson and wife, Gottfried Nelson, wife, and child; Elmer Nelson, Mrs. Foster and child; Nina Roberts, Carl Warnquist, Mrs. J. A. Carlson, and Clyde Norris.

To-night order had been brought out of the chaotic condition, and a relief committee had begun work. Twenty-five pupils from Bethany College came to assist as nurses.

The business section suffered little damage. The Swedish, Lutheran, and Methodist churches, the Opera House block, and dozens of residences are in ruins. The tornado came from the south, and made a clean sweep of 100 yards through the town. Sleeping families were caught up in the whirlwind without a moment's warning. A heavy rainstorm preceded the tornado.

Marquette, in McPherson County, has 1,000 residents. It is the exact center of Kansas. It is the richest farming country in the State. When the missing in Marquette had been accounted for, the searchers directed their attention to the surrounding country. Soon half a dozen roadblocks of dead and injured had been brought in from the district to the south.

The worst of the many narrow escapes. The infant daughter of Charles Salton was lifted in her bed and carried to the middle of the street, receiving only a few scratches. Salton and his wife were seriously injured. The mattress on which the baby was lying, the Rev. Mr. Smith, Lay was doubled up in such a manner as to cover the child and protect it from falling timber. In spite of the destruction of the Smith home, the family was unhurt. Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Ellinger carried on their bed 500 feet and laid down without being seriously hurt.

ASTOR LOOT IN BOX CAR

Rhinbeck Burglars Had Their Plunder Loaded to Ship to New York.

Charged in the Tombs Court yesterday with having helped to rob John Jacob Astor's home at Rhinbeck, John Larkin, a "yeggman," did not attempt to make a denial. Instead he laughed, and boasted of the cleverness with which he and his companions had done the work.

It was early Saturday evening that the Astor Summer home at Rhinbeck was entered by thieves. The vandals apparently amused themselves by destroying such furniture and bric-a-brac as they could not carry away. The debris of what had been several thousand dollars' worth of furniture was found scattered over the floors after they had left.

The Poughkeepsie police kept close watch on the New York Central yards, where criminals try to steal rides to safety. A railroad detective, passing through the Sunday night, caught sight of a broken car door. Peeping inside he saw two men. Calling other officers to his aid, the two men were caught. They said they were Charles Jackson of Maryland and James Quinn of Massachusetts.

In the car were boxes containing more than a thousand dollars' worth of plunder taken from the Astor home. The two captives told the police of an appointment they had made with a third man, who was intended to meet in this city at Seventy-second Street and Riverside Drive. Chief McCabe telephoned to Inspector O'Brien, and a general alarm was sent out.

Patrolman Johnston caught Larkin on Riverside Drive, and he was identified by tattoo marks on his hands. All three are now in jail.

ARBITRATION BOARD FORMS.

Otto M. Eidlitz Is Unanimously Elected Its President.

The first meeting of the new General Arbitration Board of the Building Trades Employers' Association and the building trades unions was held last night in the Building Trades Club and permanent organization was effected by the election of officers. The Brotherhood of Carpenters, which is now at peace with the employers, was represented among the thirty-two trades which sent delegates.

The General Arbitration Board consists of two members from each union and trade association of employers.

It was expected that there would be a contest for the office of Chairman of the board, but there was no opposition at all when Otto M. Eidlitz of the Mason Builders' Association, the Chairman, was named for the office to succeed himself.

D. J. O'Mahony of the Steam Fitters' Union was elected Vice Chairman. Both will hold office for one month.

Samuel E. Donnelly, who had been appointed Secretary when the Building Trades Employers' Association was formed, was elected Secretary, to serve for a year. His salary, which is \$3,000 a year, will begin with to-day be paid jointly by the employers and the unions.

Pure Food Advocates to Meet.

A conference of those interested in the suppression of the adulteration of foods, beverages, and medicines has been called by the Pure Food Committee at the rectory of St. Philip's Church, 127 West Thirtieth Street, to-night at 8 o'clock.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"
Correct Silverware

For style, beauty and wearing quality choose knives, forks, spoons, etc., that bear the trade mark.

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

In buying Tea Sets, Candelabras, Trays, etc., if you want the best ask for the goods of

MEMBER DRYER CO.

Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock
Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock

Handsomeness Mohair Suits For Women, at \$12

These smart, handsome Mohair Shirt-Waist Suits have been selling in other stores at \$20. We secured the liberal concession by the purchase of one hundred of the dresses, using up the manufacturer's entire stock of mohair.

They are in grounds of navy-blue, brown and black, with hair-line stripes of white. The waists are daintily trimmed with silk in matching color, and with fine silk soutache braid in varied combinations, finished with clusters of small pearl buttons.

The suits are finished throughout in the manner famous to one of the foremost manufacturers of women's dresses in this country, whose product they are. Just one hundred of the dresses to sell at this exceptional price, \$12 a suit.

The sale of Walking Skirts continues today, because of the enormous purchase, over one thousand of the skirts being here on sale yesterday morning. It is one of the best offerings that the season has brought out. A fine variety of Spring and Summer materials, made up after a model of our own selection. Skirts that should sell regularly at \$5 to \$10, now at \$4 each.

One of the most attractive sections of our Women's Garment Store at the present time holds the Black Taffeta Silk Coats and Wraps. This is the pre-eminent material for the making of women's outer garments for Summer wear. We got the idea early in the Spring, and provided for the certain popularity of silk coats, in the most lavish manner. Not only have we succeeded in presenting extraordinary variety, but we have had vast quantities of the garments specially made up for us at prices that are unmatched anywhere else for low cost.

Particularly remarkable are the garments between \$5 and \$15, most of which are copied from our own models brought from Paris. There are smart Jackets, at \$12 to \$27.50. Handsome Capes in various lengths, at \$15 to \$37. Long taffeta silk Traveling Garments, at \$15 to \$30. Silk Coats in various lengths for street wear, at \$5 to \$45. We are also showing a very wide variety of Pongee Coats, at \$10 to \$57.

Beautifully Imported Coats, trimmed with Madeira embroidery, at \$15 to \$85. Second floor, Broadway.

Sale of MOONJ RUGS And Other Floor Coverings For Summer Homes

The Moonj Rug is one of the very best Summer floor coverings in Oriental effects. It is especially adapted for all sorts of Summer use, indoors or on the veranda, or even on the lawn under the hammock.

The former regular value of these rugs was \$1.50 a square yard, but they have also been selling at \$1.25 a square yard. The price on our present collection is based on the selling price of \$1 a square yard, which is most unusual for Moonj Rugs, of the very best quality in these excellent designs. Sizes and prices are as follows:

3 x 6 ft., \$2	6 x 9 ft., \$6	8 x 10 ft., \$9
4 x 7 ft., \$3.25	7 1/2 x 10 1/2 ft., \$9	9 x 12 ft., \$12
6 x 6 ft., \$4	9 x 9 ft., \$9	12 x 15 ft., \$20

Another remarkable offering made at the present time is a fine collection of about twenty different patterns of

\$1.15 Axminster Carpets at 85c a Yard

These splendid carpets give the very handsomest effect to a floor for covering and they are in a wide variety of attractive designs and colorings. Suitable for use in the city, suburb or country home. A reduction of 30c a yard on carpets of staple character will be appreciated by those who have floors to cover.

Bring floor plans and room measurements with you, if possible. Of course, if this is impracticable, we will send a man to take the measurements for you; but selection must be made promptly, in order to secure the advantage of this unusual offering.

New Straw Mattings

Our present showing of Straw Mattings is one of the handsomest and most complete that we have ever made. There are hundreds of patterns in various grades and prices.

The closely woven, serviceable mattings from China will appeal to the thrifty housekeeper, who simply wants a fresh, cool floor covering. The more decorative effects of the Japanese Matting will please the artistic housekeeper who has a little more regard for the artistic appearance of the home.

CHINA From Kiushiu and Imari

Western ideas have crept over or less into Japanese Art. But the island of Kiushiu and the town of Imari are not conscious of it yet. The Art of the Orient—uncorrupted and true—appears in this Japanese Chinaware, Reduced.

Kiushiu and Imari Ware, in rich red enamels, with gold and underglaze Cobalt blue, all in china bodies.

Bowls, with inside and outside decorations; thirty kinds; many sizes—7 1/2", were \$1.25; 11", were \$1.75; 12", were \$2.50; 14", were \$3.50; 16", were \$4.75; 18", were \$6.50.

Plates, for use as fruit dishes, naigues, card-tables or plate-races; decorations; some splendid values at 50c, some at 60c, were \$1, and at 75c, were \$1.25. All splendid specimens.

Tenth street aisle, Main floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts.

New French LINGERIE At Low Prices

Paris underwear minus the Paris prices. Unusual enough, to buy the exquisite, hand-made, sheer, fine French undergarments at the prices that follow:

Hand-made Nightgowns, of French percale and fine nainsook; high or low necks, hand-embroidered and plated; ribbon-trimmed, at \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.75 and \$5. Hand-made Chemises, of nainsook; plaited front, with eyelet embroidery or drawn-work; trimmed with German Valenciennes lace, ribbon and heading; at \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4, \$4.25 and \$4.50. Hand-made Drawers, of French percale, with shaped ruffles, embroidered; others with plain ruffle and heading; at \$1.75, \$2.25, \$2.75, \$3.50. Little French Store, Second floor.

Arm Chair

The air circulates through the open meshes freely, making the chair as cool as a hammock and more inviting when one wants to read or indulge in day dreams.

Table

Strong, durable and light; adapted to any use to which the table is usually subjected—work baskets, books, cards, or seductive cigars.

Every Requisite for the Refined Home.

Cowperthwait & Sons

131st Street and Third Avenue.

FURS RECEIVED FOR STORAGE ALSO RUGS, PORTIERES AND DRAPERIES

H. Altman & Co. ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE THE ABOVE MENTIONED ARTICLES FOR STORAGE AND TO GUARANTEE THEIR SAFE-KEEPING.

THE REPAIRING AND ALTERING OF FURS AND THE CLEANING AND REPAIRING OF RUGS WILL ALSO BE ATTENDED TO, IF DESIRED, BEFORE STORING.

WHEN LACE CURTAINS ARE CLEANED, THEY WILL BE STORED DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS.

Hard to fit? We guarantee a fit, and the latest styles; materials all wool. Perfectly finished! The newest patterns for selection! And only

\$13.50 16. 19. 22.50

These are facts!

Henry Esders
53, 55, 57 and 59 West 14th Street

The Royal Company

Cigar Importers.

SUCCESSORS TO
The Havana Tobacco Store and Cigar Vaults
Broadway, corner 26th Street
Telephone, 5564 Madison Square

La Carolina Perfecto

WE call the especial attention of smokers of the best obtainable imported Havana cigars to the exceptionally choice selections in this celebrated Perfecto now in our conditioning vaults.

The quality of leaf and the superb workmanship which have made the Carolina Perfecto the best-known fine cigar in the world have never been demonstrated more emphatically than in our present stock.

This is equally true of the other sizes in this brand, a full assortment of which will be found here, in selections of the choicest colors and of full weight.

QUALITY PURITY AGE AROMA

FRANK MORA & C. E. ULRICH,
8 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

Stern Brothers

Ladies' Tailoring and Dressmaking Departments

(On the Third Floor)
Orders Executed for

Fine Costumes, Waists, Fancy Tailor-made Gowns and Coats at Short Notice and Moderate Cost.

Riding Habits of Linens, Crashes, Etc. A SPECIAL FEATURE.

West Twenty-third Street

SMART NECKWEAR FOR WOMEN.

B. Altman & Co. ARE SHOWING FASHIONABLE DESIGNS IN NECKPIECES, INCLUDING EXTREMELY SMART STYLES FOR WEAR WITH SHIRT WAIST SUITS AND MORE ELABORATE VARIETIES, SUITABLE FOR SEMI-DRESS COSTUMES.

CHEMISETTES OF VALENCIENNES LACE, HAVING DEEP CUFFS OR HALF SLEEVES TO MATCH, ARE OFFERED FOR WEAR WITH SHORT SLEEVED GOWNS.

By Compressed Air

By vacuum on the floor. Work Done Promptly. Send for Circular. Tel. 1882.

326 7TH AVE. NEAR 26TH ST.

T. M. STEWART

PATTERNS CUT TO YOUR EXACT MEASURES.

We cut patterns of any design in any fashion book to your exact measures.

We have also on exhibition many elegant styles which are never published anywhere. Patterns of them for sale.

The Morse-Broughton Co.,
Publishers of L'Art de la Mode,
8 EAST 19TH STREET,
Between Broadway and Fifth Av.

The difference between OXYGEN BALM and almost all other preparations with which you are invited to renew the charm of your complexion is the difference between eradicating and merely covering up the cause of the evil.

If when your house needed painting or your walls needed papering you could procure something which would remove the soiled, weather-stained exterior and make a beautiful fresh covering appear in its place, you would call it magic.

What is that? OXYGEN BALM actually does to the human skin. It isn't magic, either, just nature aided to assert herself. All other methods are merely covering dirt with fresh paint.

DR. ALPER'S PHARMACY
Broadway and 31st Street.

CARPET The C. B. BROWN CO.
214 & 225 E. 10th St.
CLEANSING TEL. 1511-16th St. & 4th Ave.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to expose columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. a line; 24c. 7c. 42c. 7 words to line.
LOST—Easter Day, paper box containing 1 brooch marked 18 R. with 3 small diamonds; 1 heart-shaped brooch and 1 baby pin; liberal reward if returned by S. 190 East 79th St., 2d floor.
LOST—Vicinity of Amsterdam Av. and 149th St., Saturday, small chain bag containing miniature and cameo brooches, etc. Reward for return to Miller, 502 West 149th St.

LOST—From carriage, on Sunday, May 7, in Central Park, on 7th Av., a gold handbag. Liberal reward if returned to 26 West 53d St.

LOST—Locket containing two pictures, initials "E. J. S." on both sides; reward if returned. Shafer, 137 Prince St.

LOST—May 4, heart-shaped pearl, diamond pin, 90th St., 8th Av. car to 86th St., cross-town. 156 West 90th St.; reward if returned. Shafer, 137 Prince St.

LOST—White male fox terrier, one year old, black and tan face, \$5 reward if returned to 150 West 58th St.

LOST—May 7, gold chain and locket, child's photo inside; reward. 223 West 23d St.

ROOMS WANTED.

10c. a line; 24c. 7c. 42c. 7 words to line.
1-MADISON AV., 105, Near 29th St.—Active, quiet, furnished room; private bath; telephone; electric light; C. H. Winthrop.

16TH ST., 130 EAST—Desirable large room to let, with bath; table board.
21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen; families; parlor, dining room; separate tables; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

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ACCUSED THEM AS WITCHES.

Two Columbia Professors Summoned to Court on an Eccentric's Charge.

A man who gave his name as Samuel Goldberg got a summons for Prof. Charles F. Chandler and Prof. F. P. of Columbia University in the Tombs Court, and Prof. Chandler was before Magistrate Finn in response to it yesterday. Lyman Stetzel, a lawyer representing Goldberg, handed the Magistrate an affidavit signed by Goldberg, in which the two professors were accused of "working on him through occult agencies" and "that they had beaten and whipped him by wireless telegraphy."

"Why, man, you're crazy, aren't you?" asked the court after it had read the affidavit.

"I don't think so. I demand justice here," said Goldberg.

"Are you sure this is the man you want?" asked the court again.

"I'm not quite sure," replied Goldberg. "Get out of here," ordered the court, as a court officer caught Goldberg by the arm and led him away.

Magistrate Finn said afterward that he should have sent Goldberg to Bellevue.

Withdraws Objection to Pension.
Elliot H. Goodwin, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, has written to Mayor McClellan explaining his objections to the Assembly bill providing a pension for the Finance Department, who had gone blind after long service for the city.

Mr. Goodwin, who objected on Monday to the bill, writes that if the Mayor will sign the bill, he will withdraw his objection.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Female.
HOUSEWORK—General housework, a good position with private family; references; address, 115 East 4th St. Telephone 2661 Graham.

HOUSEWORK—Middle-aged woman wants general housework in country. Cunningham's, 115 East 4th St. Telephone 2661 Graham.

LAUNDRESS—Young Canadian woman as first-class laundress in private family by the day or week; references. Care of Mrs. L. 218 East 65th St.

MAID, etc.—Competent young woman, speaking French, as maid and seamstress; no cards. Gorman, 105 East 30th St.

MILLINER—Young English lady requires position as milliner in New York City. Boston, 15 years' experience; can give London interview if desired. Lucas & L. 218 East 65th St.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS for one or two grown children; good references; good travel. May Curran, 262 West 23d St.

NURSE—By city, city or country; references; wages, \$15.00. Home, 115 East 4th St. Telephone 2661 Graham.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—Stenographer and typewriter; rapid and accurate; \$5.00. Box 106 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER, (G4) high class; appearance; finely educated. M. C. 19 Beaver St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER—Young lady of ability and experience wishes position where faithful and conscientious work will be appreciated; high school education; three years' experience; references; rapid and accurate; first-class typewriter operator. Box 309 Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER—Recent graduate, excellent penman; can give references; live with parents; common sense and want to do good work. Box 116 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Some experience, but accustomed to excellent position; references; American girl. Moderate, 317 Washington St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER—Thoroughly experienced, rapid, accurate, conscientious; references; \$10.00. Box 116 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and BOOKKEEPER—Double entry; excellent penman; no trouble with figures; references; \$10.00. Box 116 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Five years' experience; excellent stenographer and typewriter; references; \$10.00. Box 116 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Two years' experience; rapid; accurate; high school graduate; best references; \$10.00. Box 116 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Four years' experience; accustomed to high school work; references; \$10.00. Box 116 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Ten years' experience; law and commercial work; rapid, accurate, conscientious; college graduate; best references; \$10.00. Box 116 Times Downtown.

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Our palatial restaurant is crowded every day—cool, light, convenient and inexpensive.

ready-to-wear clothing, that equals the best made-to-order clothing, at half and less than half the price of the custom-made clothing.

HENDRICKS EXAMINES VICE PRESIDENT HYDE

State Official Asks About Syndicate Transactions.

DIRECTORS PRESS INQUIRY

Write to Frick Committee and Mr. Hendricks—Tull Suit to Restrain Superintendent Dismissed.

Vice President James H. Hyde of the Equitable Assurance Society spent most of the day yesterday under examination by Superintendent Hendricks of the State Insurance Department and Mr. Hendricks' counsel, Congressman Michael E. Driscoll of Syracuse. Mr. Hyde, accompanied by Samuel Untermyer, his counsel, met Mr. Hendricks in the board room of the society in the morning. Mr. Untermyer, however, stayed but a half hour, and the examination of Mr. Hyde, while under oath, as in the case of all of the officials of the Equitable who will be called, was of a personal nature.

After the day's sessions were over, Superintendent Hendricks and Mr. Driscoll refused to discuss the matter, and Mr. Hyde also declined to make any statement. It was learned, however, that the documents taken to the board room, and upon which the examination was based, had to do with the syndicate operations of James H. Hyde and Associates, the terms of leases of space in the Equitable Building to corporations in which Mr. Hyde is interested as a shareholder or Director, and the relations of any, that may have existed between Mr. Hyde and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Mr. Hyde and E. H. Harriman with respect to underwritings and other transactions of a similar nature.

Late on Tuesday President Alexander of the society was before the State Superintendent and was questioned. It is learned, on his participation in syndicate transactions of James H. Hyde and Associates. His explanation, according to some of his friends yesterday, was that he knew nothing about the details of the transactions until the receipt of the two checks, which he turned over to the cashier of the society, about the time that the controversy about mutualization became public. During the greater part of his examination Mr. Alexander was not accompanied by counsel.

A number of topics involving charges that have been made by the Alexander faction against Mr. Hyde have been presented to Mr. Hendricks to be used as a basis for his examination of the Equitable's Vice President.

As given out by friends of Mr. Alexander, they include requests for explanation of the circumstances by which Mr. Hyde, on May 10, 1890, shortly after the death of his father, was elected Vice President of the society, by which a salary of \$25,000 a year was voted to him the following July, one of \$75,000 in 1890, and one of \$100,000 in 1902, and for information of the duties which Mr. Hyde performs in consideration of these salaries.

Similarly information is asked about salary of \$12,500 as Vice President of the Mercantile Trust Company and one of \$10,000 from the Equitable Trust Company, and salaries alleged to have been received from the Commercial Trust of Philadelphia, in which Mr. Hyde is a Director; the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company here, of which he is Vice President and a Director; the Security Safe Deposit Company of Boston, of which he is Vice President and a Director, and the Coney Island and Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, of which Mr. Hyde is Second Vice President and a Director. It is declared that besides the interest of the Equitable Life in the trust companies above mentioned, Mr. Hyde himself has large personal holdings in the C. & O. Company.

In addition Mr. Hendricks has been asked to find out, it is said, whether it is true that underwriting syndicates in which Mr. Hyde has participated have been instrumental in securing the securities amounting to over \$100,000,000 in the last three years, and whether \$22,000,000 of such securities have been sold through the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Several of the Equitable directors not directly affiliated with either company within the society's management, and who have been incriminated at the trial upon the members of the board incident to the disclosures of the past three months, have sent to Mr. Hendricks a committee of investigators and also to Superintendent Hendricks letters requesting that both investigations shall be thorough and conducted with a single aim to find out the truth. Some of these letters have been sent since the service at Monday's pricing of the summons in the Mary S. Young suit, which seeks to hold the directors individually and as directors responsible for whatever irregularities may exist in the management.

In the Supreme Court here yesterday Justice MacLean denied the application of counsel for Herbert G. Tull of Philadelphia for an injunction restraining the State Superintendent of Insurance from giving his approval to the proposed amended charter embodying the mutualization plan. Justice MacLean in his decision recites Section 65 of the Civil Procedure, which prohibits the granting of an injunction restraining a State officer from performing one of the duties of his office except at a term of the Supreme Court sitting in the department in which the office of the officer is located. A. Edward Woodruff, counsel for Mr. Tull, was assessed \$100 costs. In connection with the presence of Postmaster General Cortelyou here for the meeting of the McKinley Memorial Trust, it was declared last night that there was no truth in any statement that the Presidency of the Equitable had been tendered to him, the fact being that he had been approached by an individual outside of the society to see whether he would take it in the event that Mr. Alexander should resign. It was with such a mission that William Nelson Cromwell was reported to have gone to Washington recently. The talk of Mr. Cortelyou for the Presidency of the Equitable began at that time.

SAYS VAULTS ARE SAFE.

No Further Loss Through Stolen Policies, Adds Alexander.

It is not unlikely that the employes of the Equitable Life Assurance Society who is believed to be implicated in the \$27,000 policy loan swindle managed by Sam Lobbey, or William Dalley, who was taken into custody at Spragueville, Penn., on Monday, will be arrested to-day, possibly also a third party whom the Equitable officials believe to be connected with the affair. The representatives of the society declined yesterday to say whether the third party was in the society's employ or not. When his attention was called yesterday to rumors that a larger robbery had been committed by the same methods, or through the abstraction of other securities than the pledged policies on which loans have been made, President James W. Alexander said:

"I fully realize that the arrest of an outsider for having obtained a fraudulent loan of \$27,000 on a policy stolen, as we fear, by one of our trusted employes, could give rise to conjectures about the safety of other collateral held by the society. But the truth is that the set of men who could possibly have stolen the policy on which the Lobbey loan was made, was not the same set of men who had access to the vaults in which are kept our stocks and bonds."

"The investigation that has been going on ever since last February into the Lobbey transaction, at night and on days when the clerks had not been working, shows that there is not the possibility of further loss through stolen policies."

Lobbey was held at Spragueville, Penn., yesterday for arraignment papers.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Is made of pure cream of tartar and safeguards the family against alum.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

INSURANCE CONCERNS HIT HARD BY AUSTRIA

Diplomatic Support for New York Company's Protest.

RETROACTIVE TAX DEMANDED

High Court Rules That Stamp Duty for Nine Years Must Be Paid by Foreign Companies.

VIENNA, May 10.—The Government is taking action against foreign life insurance companies, with the exception of German concerns doing business in this country. Business is rendered almost impossible, and the matter has resulted in action by the representatives here of the United States, Great Britain, Belgium, and Holland.

The laws under which foreign life insurance companies may do business in Austria provide that they must invest and keep invested in Austrian Government securities a sum equal to their total liabilities. Deeds showing such investments must be filed with the authorities. Before filing these deeds the companies wrote to the Tax Assessment Office and learned from it that the deeds could be filed without payment of stamp duties thereon. This has been done for the past nine years.

The Administrative High Court has now overruled this order of things and has informed a life insurance company of New York that it must not only pay the stamp duty on the deeds, amounting to \$688 on each \$200,000 investment recorded in the future, but that this duty is retroactive and will be collected for the past nine years.

The English, Dutch, and Belgian companies have made common cause with the New York concern and have taken the matter up with the diplomatic representatives of their respective countries. As a result Bellamy Storer, the American Ambassador, and the British Chargé d'Affaires called at the Foreign Office this afternoon and used their good offices in presenting a memorial containing the facts of the case. They requested that before final decision is rendered on the question full consideration be given to it by the Finance Ministry. This request was granted.

It was stated that the American Government regarded the matter as grave, especially as regards the retroactive effect of the court's decision. It is well known that Ambassador Storer is acting under instructions from the State Department to exert his best efforts.

NO ATLANTIC RATE WAR YET.

But Lines Withdraw from Agreement So as to Be Able to Fight.

LONDON, May 10.—The withdrawal of the Cunard Line from the tentative passenger-rate agreement was followed to-day by an official announcement from the White Star, Dominion, and American Lines that they had given notice of withdrawal from the North Atlantic Passenger Conference first and second class rate agreements and third-class British, Scandinavian, and Continental agreements. It is explained that this action was taken in view of the withdrawal of the Cunard Line from all passenger-rate agreements. It was felt necessary that the other lines should be equally free from all agreements, so as to be enabled to protect themselves against any action inimical to their interests taken by the Cunard Line.

The Allan, Anchor, and Cunard Lines have been notified of the combine's withdrawal.

LIVERPOOL, May 10.—An official of the White Star Line this evening officially confirmed the announcement of the withdrawal of the White Star, Dominion, and American Lines from certain agreements of the North Atlantic Passenger Conference.

It is stated that there is no likelihood of a rate war while the passenger business is brisk at full rates. The action taken is rather a precautionary measure against any possible action on the part of the Cunard Company.

Vernon H. Brown, New York agent of the Allan Line, said yesterday:

"I can see no reason to look for any rate war just now. It is the busy season, all lines are getting their fair proportion of business, and as a rule ships are going quite full. So long as every business enough to go around there would seem to be no inducement to cut rates. It may be stated, however, that while the Cunard Company is not disposed to create any demoralization in rates, its future policy will of course be influenced by the attitude of its competitors."

IN HONOR OF JAMES STOKES.

Prominent Americans and Englishmen at Y. M. C. A. Meeting in Rome.

ROME, May 10.—A largely attended meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held here to-day in honor of James Stokes of New York, who donated the funds for the erection of the association's building in Rome. Nearly all the prominent members of the American and British colonies were present.

Ambassador White sent a letter of regret, saying he was prevented by a previous engagement from attending the gathering.

Mr. Stokes delivered an address in which he described the inauguration of the building in New York for the Latin branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

GIFTS TO GEN. PORTER.

Americans in Paris Show Their Regard for the ex-Ambassador.

PARIS, May 10.—A delegation from the American Art Association called on Gen. Porter (the ex-American Ambassador) to-day and presented to him a gold medal and a set of resolutions adopted by the association complimenting him on his achievements as Ambassador and expressing regret at his departure.

Edward Tuck, a prominent American resident of Paris, to-day formally presented to Gen. Porter a gold medal, executed by the French Mint, commemorating his services in recovering the body of Paul Jones.

The American Chamber of Commerce this afternoon presented to Gen. Porter a set of resolutions reciting his achievements while Ambassador in aid of the commerce and trade of the two countries.

The Russian Ambassador, M. Nelidoff, gave a dinner to Gen. Porter to-night. Foreign Minister Delcassé will give a breakfast to Gen. Porter at the Foreign Office on Friday.

The Wanamaker Store

Six Hundred Fine Walking Skirts, at \$6 Each
A Season's Clean-up
Of the Largest Concern in the Business

This is one of the finest offerings of Women's Separate Skirts made this year. The Skirts come from a manufacturer who makes nothing else, and he is the largest manufacturer of Women's Skirts in the business. The present collection is composed of the aristocracy of his stock.

The materials are the most stylish, and the most seasonable for Summer wear—volles, plain and fancy mohair, light-weight prunella cloth and water-proof worsteds. The colorings include blue, green, brown, various mixtures and black. The Skirts are made over the very handsomest models shown this season. All are in Summer weights, and are finished with hand-made hems at the bottom, which will allow of letting down if it is desired to lengthen the Skirt. Every Skirt is fresh and perfect.

The most conservative valuation would give a price-range of \$8 to \$15 as the values; today all are marked at \$6 each.

There has been no handsome stock shown this year at regular prices, and no more desirable Skirts for Summer wear are to be found anywhere at any price than will be found in this collection today. It is a piece of remarkably good news.

Men's Sack Suits Of Fancy Worsteds \$20 to \$35

Leaving aside the matter of its exceedingly good looks, worsted is, perhaps, the most serviceable of all fabrics for men's suits. It seems to be immune from the much-dreaded "shiny" effect. We have a truly handsome assortment in light and medium gray mixed worsteds.

The coats are made over the latest and most approved single and double-breasted models. Coats are half-lined. And there is embodied in these high-class Ready-to-Wear Suits as much hand-work as is to be found in fine custom tailoring.

\$20 to \$35.

We also have some very stylish Sack Suits of the same materials, at \$15, \$16.50 and \$18.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

Men's HALF-HOSE And UNDERWEAR

Here are two groups each of Half-hose and Underwear at popular prices, chosen from our vast stocks. They present unusually good value.

This word of description tells you best:

Men's Half-Hose

At 18c a pair, worth 25c.—Of imported cotton, tan, gray or black with unbleached feet, or with a natural color or unbleached split soles.

At 50c a pair.—Of German lisle thread, cotton, tan, gray or black with self-raised stripes; tan, openwork or embroidered, or plain with side-clocks; black, with side-clocks, or openwork and embroidered; cadet blue, with side-clocks.

Men's Underwear

At 50c each.—English white gauze cotton shirts; long or short sleeves. French Balbriggan Shirts or Drawers; shirts with long or short sleeves, drawers with double seats, and long or short inseam.

American-made, white gauze cotton Drawers, with double seats.

At 12c each.—French white lisle thread, or English white gauze cotton shirts or Drawers.

English white or ecru-color lisle thread shirts or Drawers. Pink, sky blue or lavender mercerized cotton shirts or Drawers.

Ninth street.

The New Bathing Suits Are Ready

The styles for women this year are even more dressy than last season; the shape of the waist, the fine plaiting and even the trimming make them look much like pretty shirt-waist suits; the chief difference being that the necks are lower, finished in round and square styles, though some have sailor collars.

The materials are brilliant mohairs, surf cloths, taffeta silks, and shepherd's check fabrics. The skirts are in pretty gored and plaited styles; the waists are in full blouse effect. Some of the suits are finished with simple tailor-stitching; others are elaborately trimmed with braid.

Surf cloth suits in blue and black, \$3, \$4 and \$5.

Brilliantine Suits, \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$7.50 and \$8.

Taffeta silk Suits in blue and black, at \$16.50, \$22.50 and \$27.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Japanese Dinner Gongs Much Below Par

This is an importer's stock of fine Dinner Gongs, which arrived at a time when he could not handle them with profit. We undertook to give our public the benefit. An appropriate wedding present for the month of brides.

Welcome reminders:

Three in set—

At 75c, worth \$1.25.

At 95c, worth \$1.50.

At \$1.25, worth \$1.75.

At \$1.75, worth \$2.50.

At \$2.25, worth \$3.50.

Four in set—

At \$2, worth \$3.

At \$3, worth \$5.

At \$3.75, worth \$6.50.

Tenth street, Main floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Bulletin of Today in the Basement Store

2940 Madras Shirts At 75c, worth \$1 and \$1.50

A fine, big collection of smart, new, fresh, finely laundered plain Negligee Shirts, with detached cuffs. All made of excellent woven madras; some in white grounds with colored stripes; others in stylish dark effects—but not an undesirable style, pattern, or coloring in the entire offering.

The size range is complete; the variety is most satisfying. The quantity of \$1.50 shirts is much greater than of those worth a dollar. It is an unusually fine opportunity for men who are ready to lay in a supply of Summer Shirts. 75c each. Basement.

A Thousand White Lawn Waist Patterns At 55c, worth \$1

This means ample plain material for the making of the waist, as well as the trimming to make it neat and effective when finished. This handsome concession on these seasonable goods was secured because the concern was winding up its year's business. There should be lively selling when all the material for a waist, except the thread and buttons, can be secured for 55c. Basement.

3,000 Women's Initial Handkerchiefs

At 10c Each, Worth 12½c to 35c. These Handkerchiefs are absolutely pure linen, and come from one of the best Irish manufacturers. All have hand-embroidered initials; some in block letters, others with wreath surrounding the initial. The dozens are assorted in various patterns; the variety of initials being practically complete; although the handsome concession was secured because the manufacturer was cleaning out his season's odd lots.

12½c to 25c values, at 10c each.

Women's Waists

At \$1 and \$1.50. Two groups of fine, fresh, new White Lawn Waists, prettily trimmed. As follows:

At \$1, worth \$1.50 to \$1.75.—Lawn waists, with front of broad plait, trimmed with band of embroidery; some plaited and trimmed with Valenciennes lace and embroidery; pink, sky blue or lavender of white madras with colored figures, in tailor-made styles.

At \$1.50, worth \$2 to \$2.50.—White Lawn Waists, with front of cluster plait, and trimmed with lace; back cluster-plaited; full sleeves, with either narrow or deep cuffs; open front or back. Basement.

Kimono Dressing Sacques

25c each.—White lawn with pale colored border; or colored with white border. Worth 35c.

50c each.—White lawn with colored dots; plaits or hemstitched white bands. Worth 75c.

75c each.—White lawn with colored figures. Worth \$1.

85c each.—Plaited white lawn, embroidery-trimmed. Worth \$1.25.

Children's White Dresses

At \$1, worth \$1.50. Made of sheer white lawn, in Russian style, trimmed with three rows of insertion of embroidery, and box-plaits down the front. Box-plaited back; collar and cuffs trimmed with embroidery; belts of plain lawn. Sizes for 2 to 5 years. \$1 each. Basement.

PETTICOATS For Service

Solid, properly flaring underskirts, without any timidity of the wash-tub.

A larger assortment of colors than usual. And beautifully trimmed: Mohair, in gray, green, navy blue, red or black, at \$2.75, \$3.75, \$4.50, \$5, up to \$6.

Satens, in red, navy blue, green or black; walking or regular length; also in extra sizes for stout women; at \$2, \$2.25, \$1.50, up to \$2.75.

Washable Petticoats of chambray, gingham or batiste, in solid colors, stripes or checks; walking or regular length; at 50c, 75c, 85c, \$1, to \$2.75. Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Walking Hats Reduced

Ready-to-Wear Hats, smart, trim, stylish—the hats that you like.

Of fine silk braid, straw braid, pyroxylin braid, chiffon and maline. The new turban shapes chiefly, in every becoming variation. All the good colors.

At Half and Less-than-Half Prices 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 each; until this telling they were \$2.50 to \$5.50. Second floor, Tenth street.

Upholstery Department.

Awnings. Our awnings are perfectly finished in every detail and are invariably satisfactory.

Slip-Covers. We are at present showing a most complete assortment of slip-covering materials in Imported Linens, Jacquards, Dimities, Cotton Damask, Cretonnes, &c., &c.

Our workmanship and fit will be found absolutely correct and our prices very reasonable.

Shades. We have always devoted special attention to the better class of shade work and feel very confident in recommending this department.

Estimates and Samples furnished on request.

Lord & Taylor

Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

Furniture Re-upholstered.

We will, on request, submit samples and specially low estimates for all branches of above; at the same time guaranteeing that work shall be attended to in our usual first-class manner.

Storage. Draperies, Portieres, &c., &c., taken down, cared for and insured at reasonable rates.

Lace Curtains Cleaned and stored during the Summer months.

Estimates and Samples furnished on request.

Lord & Taylor

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Lord & Taylor

RACE TO SEIZE ASSETS OF HAIGHT & FREESE CO.

Bankruptcy Suit Said to be Part
of Managers' Plan.

CERTIFIED CHECK STOPPED

Judge Lacombe Refuses to Discharge
Receiver or to Vacate Injunction
Forbidding Any Payments.

The men who are chiefly interested in the Haight & Freese Company, the stock brokerage concern, of 33 Broadway and 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, which was thrown into the hands of receivers on Tuesday, on allegations of insolvency and fraud brought by several creditors, yesterday made great efforts to have the receivership vacated and to secure their position in other ways. Vigilance of attorneys for the complaining customers defeated them. W. H. Lillis, Vice President and manager of the Boston office of the company, arrived in this city early in the morning and went into secret conference with George G. Turner, who had come on from Philadelphia, and Harvey Watson, manager of the New York office.

W. P. Maloney, attorney for Ridgway Bowker, the complaining creditor, expressed the suspicion yesterday that this conference had resulted in the bringing of another suit, ostensibly by a creditor, but really in the interest of the concern, to have the company thrown into bankruptcy, and then to have receivers appointed who would be in sympathy with the managers of the corporation.

The action to have the company thrown into bankruptcy was begun in the United States District Court, where C. H. Dougherty, a broker, filed, through his attorney, James C. Lenney, a petition in involuntary bankruptcy against the firm. To-day Mr. Lenney will ask for the appointment of receivers in bankruptcy in the District Court. The appointment of these receivers would probably raise a question of jurisdiction between the United States District and the United States Circuit Courts, which would complicate matters. Lawyers for other complaining creditors fear that these complications might result to the advantage of the corporation and its backers. In Dougherty's petition appears the assertion that the firm had only twelve creditors.

The backers of the company made strong efforts yesterday to gain possession of some of the cash which was deposited in various banks, either in the name of the company or in their own individual names. They succeeded in having a check certified at the Colonial Bank, where the company had an account. It is understood that the check was for \$3,000. Roger Foster, attorney for the receiver, heard of the certification while he was telephoning to the various banks and trust companies to warn them against paying on any moneys belonging to the company. The Colonial Bank at once had the check stopped, but enough time had elapsed to have enabled the backers of the company to get the check cashed at some other institution, though no record of such a transaction could be found yesterday.

The attorney for the receivers at once had a copy of the injunction against the paying out of moneys served on all the banks in which he had reason to believe the company carried a balance. Among these are the Bankers' Trust Company, the Hanover National Bank, the National Park Bank, the New York State Bank, the Fourth National Bank, the Colonial Bank, the Columbia Bank, the Seaboard National Bank, the Long Island Loan and Trust Company, and several other companies. Copies of the injunction were also served on several Stock Exchange houses with whom the company had dealings.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, heard argument yesterday on a motion to discharge receivers appointed for the Haight & Freese Company. Franklin Brien, as counsel for the Haight & Freese Company, argued that the Federal courts of Massachusetts had not the power of jurisdiction to appoint a receiver for a corporation in New York. Mr. Brien also offered to deposit in cash with the court \$25,000, being the amount of the claim upon which the receiver was appointed. Judge Lacombe, however, refused to discharge the receiver or change the injunction restraining banks and trust companies from paying over assets of the company. Judge Lacombe also stated that, in view of the illness of Walter D. Edmonds, who was appointed receiver of Haight & Freese, he would substitute in his place Henry R. Robinson, a lawyer.

Yesterday morning there was a long line of customers, men and women, at the offices of the Haight & Freese Company. They demanded admittance, but a sign referred them to the receiver's office. The receiver took in charge the company's balance at the Seaboard National Bank, which amounted to \$27,500. It was rumored that \$200,000 in assets had been found on deposit with the Long Island Loan and Trust Company.

RAID ON BROKERS' OFFICES.

Eight Arrested on Customer's Charge
Against Bernstein & Co.

Detectives from the Central Office late yesterday arrested eight men, officers and employees of Bernstein & Co., stock brokers, who have a suite of rooms at 350 Broadway. All the men were charged with violating Section 343 of the Penal Code, which relates to misappropriation of money placed in their possession. Those arrested were Alfred Bernstein, living at the Hotel Balmoral, said to be the President of the firm; Benjamin Beget, living at the same place, said to be the Vice President of the firm; Michael J. Keenan, 187 Amsterdam Avenue; Thomas Mahan, 80 State Street, Brooklyn; John R. Lewin, 401 West Twenty-third Street; Thomas Waters, 736 St. John's Place, Brooklyn; Thomas G. Doyle, 11 St. Paul's Avenue, Jersey City; and Leopold Katz, 2184 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

The firm, according to the police, is incorporated under the laws of this State, with Bernstein and Benedict as President and Vice President, and Eli Haim Secretary and Treasurer. The police say that Bernstein left the firm some time ago. The arrests were made on the complaint of L. O. Anton of 281 West Thirty-fourth Street. He alleged, according to the police, that he started an account with the firm last March, purchasing stock on a two-point margin. He says he invested \$900 with the firm and when on March 15 he asked for an accounting he alleges that he was told that he owed them \$12,000. He alleges, his winnings were \$20, and they should have paid him \$20. Mr. Anton further alleges, the police say, that the firm quoted the price of stocks 3 per cent. lower than they were quoted in the newspapers.

Detective Sergeant McConville, who worked up the case, said that the men arrested that they were connected with the firm in stocks at all, but simply in fluctuations of the market daily.

JAMMED BETWEEN CARS.

Three Men Badly Hurt in Peculiar
Brooklyn Accident.

Several persons were injured, three of them seriously, that they had to be taken to hospitals, in a collision between trolley cars in Brooklyn last night. The accident was caused by the wheels of the rear truck of one of the cars leaving the track at a curve and smashing into the side of the other car.

The collision occurred at about 8:30 o'clock, and both cars were crowded. An open cross-town car was turning from Raymond Street into Park Avenue and a Park Avenue car was on the downtown track alongside, but going in an opposite direction. Several men were standing on the running boards of both cars. Suddenly the rear truck of the cross-town car slipped and skidded across the cobbles, and the two cars came together, broadside, with a crash. Men were hurled in every direction, and there was great excitement. It was found that three men were jammed between the cars, and it was feared that they had been killed.

Ambulances were called from the Brooklyn and Cumberland Street Hospitals, and with them came three surgeons. The men pinned between the cars were Bartley Radigan, forty-five years old, of 143 Berry Street, whose feet were crushed. Thomas Rossine, fifteen years old, of 212 North Second Street, had his left leg crushed and sustained internal injuries. Joseph Russo, sixteen years old, of 541 Driggs Avenue, had his right foot crushed.

Several others sustained slight injuries, but after treatment they were able to go home in carriages. Both cars were much damaged by the accident.

TO TRY HUMMEL JUNE 5.

Date for Fursman and Steinhart
Cases Not Yet Set.

The date for the trial of Lawyer Abraham Hummel, who, with ex-Judge Edgar L. Fursman, Jr., and Lawyer Benjamin Steinhart, is under indictment for conspiracy in connection with the annulment of the divorce decree obtained by Mrs. Dodge-Morse from her first husband, was yesterday set for June 5 by Justice Davy in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. De Lancey Nicoll, who appeared for the defendant, wanted the trial postponed till October, a proposition that was energetically opposed by District Attorney Jerome in person.

Mr. Jerome explained to the court that he was detaining several witnesses of utmost importance to the case at the expense of the county. He also thought that the defendants ought to be anxious to hear themselves.

"They are all attorneys," he said, "and I think that their continued practice of their profession with indictments hanging over their heads is somewhat in the nature of a public scandal."

As to that, Mr. Nicoll retorted, "It was formerly presumed that even a man under indictment was innocent until proved guilty. As far as I am aware the learned District Attorney has not yet changed the law in this respect."

Mr. Jerome said last night that, unless the defense succeeded in holding over the matter until Fall, Hummel would first be tried on the separate indictment charging him with subornation of perjury. The dates for the trials of Fursman and Steinhart will not be set for some time to come. The trials of D. Cady Herrick and John R. Dos Passos are unable to appear at the present time.

PADEREWSKI SAILS.

Going to Take Long Rest—Mrs. Patrick Campbell Also on the Oceanic.

Ignace Paderewski, the pianist, his wife, and her son, W. C. Gerski, sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the White Star Line steamship Oceanic. Paderewski, who broke down during his American tour, appeared to be in good condition as he shook hands with his friends on the Oceanic's deck.

"I am going to London," he said, "and from there I will cross to France, going to Paris. After a short stay there I will go to my home in Switzerland, where I will rest, away from business and from worry."

"I cannot say now just when I will return to America. I have an offer from the Boston Symphony Orchestra to play with them in tour, but of that I cannot speak at this time."

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the actress, was among the passengers on the Oceanic.

A Pennsylvania Character Drills Into
a Gusher at Butler.

Special to The New York Times.
Butler, Penn., May 10.—McBride, known as "Spatty," a street merchant and follower of country fairs, last night drilled in an oil well on the Dr. Waldron farm, three miles from this city, which is to-day pumping 3,000 barrels of oil every twenty-four hours. The town is in a lively state of excitement to-day, and people are flocking to see the well.

The bit was drilled only five feet into the fourth sand and all the tools have been left standing in the hole, but not withdrawing this, the well is flowing 125 barrels of oil. The sand is said to be forty feet thick.

McBride, who took the lease from Waldron, organized the company and drilled the well. He has refused \$250,000 for the well and the leases for 240 acres held by him and his colleagues.

TO EDUCATE A BOY HERO.

Heien Gould Interests Himself in Lad
Who Saved a Train.

Special to The New York Times.
DENVER, May 10.—Heien Gould has succeeded in inducing Leroy I. Dixon, the San Juan ranchman's son who saved a Rio Grande passenger train from wreck last Fall, to accept a reward in the shape of a college education. General Manager Scholacks gave the boy a life pass, and with other officials of the road and trainmen with whom the boy was acquainted urged the boy to accept an education, but he refused until Miss Gould wrote him a letter. He is to have his choice of universities. Dixon was on the way to school five miles from his cabin home when he

saw a huge mass of rock on the track and far down the canon he heard the whistle of the approaching train. The boy scrambled down the mountain side and ran down the track waving his handkerchief. Engineer McCabe saw him in time to stop the train twenty feet from the rockslide.

Miss Boardman's Body Arrives.
The body of Miss Geraldine Boardman, daughter of A. B. Boardman, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Koenig Albert. Miss Boardman died from a fall through a skylight of the Hotel de Neville at Florence, Italy. Her pet dog had strayed upon the roof of the hotel, and Miss Boardman, in trying to recover it, fell. On the same ship came the body of A. C. Collington, an American, who died abroad, and another body sent home by the American Consul at Gibraltar.

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THE New Book Store on the Third Floor holds an informal opening to-day. The new fixtures have arrived and everything is spick and span. To properly celebrate this auspicious event the New Book Store makes one of the most remarkable offerings in the history of the trade in New York. An immense line of popular Novels selling in other stores at \$1.08 and \$1.50 will be on sale to-day and subsequent days of the opening at 54c.—a record-breaking price.

Cutting prices one-half on popular books of the day is without precedent. We have allotted 5,000 copies to this sale. This is a very liberal quantity; yet, in view of the enormous values and the rapid selling that will undoubtedly result, it will be advisable to come early. After the allotted quantity of each title has been sold we will not promise to supply further demand. Positively no mail or telephone orders can be accepted.

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Note This List of Additional Titles:

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Many readers will recall that these are the books that were published to sell at \$1.00 each in conjunction with the Merrill and Baker prediction contest, so largely advertised. They are exceptionally handsome books and were worth the original price of \$1.00 each. To accentuate interest in this great May sale, we offer them at 39c. Twenty titles in all. Among them: Tale of Two Cities. First Violin. Sketch Book. Uncle Tom's Cabin. The Moonstone. The Hunchback of Notre Dame. The Count of Monte Cristo. The Prisoner of Zenda. The Two Vanesels. The Bishop. The Two Vanesels. Love and the Soul Hunters. Incomparable Bellairs. Rise of Rudrick Cloud. The Duke Decides. Hound of the Baskervilles. Think of selling Neat Cloth Editions of the World's favorite Works at 8c.

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HELD UP.

President Roosevelt was never more
thoroughly himself, he never put more
of his heart and soul and thought into
a speech, than when he addressed the
Denver Chamber of Commerce on Mon-
day evening. This passage concerning
the Panama canal, for instance, is
highly typical, characteristic, and en-
lightening:

It was perhaps unnecessary for me to
say that I am perfectly aware that many
most admirable gentlemen disagreed with
me in my action toward the Panama
Canal, but I am in an unrepentant frame
of mind. The ethical conception upon
which I acted was that I did not intend
that Uncle Sam should be held up.

Would it not be better to leave ethics
out of the question? Colombia declined
to ratify the Hay-Herran treaty con-
ferring upon us the right to build and
operate the Panama Canal. It is to this
refusal that the President refers when
he speaks about Uncle Sam being "held
up." The Republic of Colombia is a
free, independent, and sovereign nation,
and in the eye of international law and
usage stands upon a plane of equality
with ourselves. It had the unquestion-
able right to ratify or not to ratify the
treaty. If withholding ratification of a
treaty negotiated and agreed upon by
Ministers of State or diplomats is hold-
ing up, then we "held up" England
when our Senate refused to ratify the
Hay-Pauncefote treaty doing away with
the inconvenient restrictions of the
Clayton-Bulwer treaty. According to
the "ethical" doctrine now laid down
by Mr. Roosevelt, England would then
have been justified in going her own
gait on the Isthmus, regardless of exist-
ing treaty obligations. President
Roosevelt himself has recently "held
up" half a dozen powerful and friendly
nations by refusing to take the neces-
sary steps to procure their assent to
certain amendments made by the Sen-
ate in the arbitral treaties negoti-
ated by Secretary Hay. "Hold-ups"

of this nature are so common that if
they were followed by such reprisals
and acts of war as Mr. Roosevelt
judged to be appropriate penalties for
the misbehavior of Colombia, this usual
peaceful world would be transformed
into a scene of frightful carnage.

On the whole, it is better to leave
ethics out of the question. It would
have been safer for the President to put
it in this way: I wanted this thing done.
I did it, therefore it is right. The state-
ment is enlightening, however. In the
interests of candor it is well that the
President should frankly avow the nature
of his proceedings on the Isthmus.
It was a punitive expedition upon which
he sent our troops and ships. Colombia
had attempted to "hold up" Uncle
Sam, and Uncle Sam, represented by
President Roosevelt, punished her in-
solence by taking away her most inter-
esting and desirable province, by forbid-
ding her troops to come anywhere with-
in fifty miles of the scene of an open
revolt against her authority among her
own citizens, by setting up the revolted
province as an independent State, and
forthwith recognizing it. These pro-
ceedings were quite outside the domain
of law. The President, in effect, admits
it. They were entered upon and ac-
complished because of the President's
displeasure with Colombia for exercis-
ing her sovereign right to refuse ratifi-
cation of a treaty.

Somewhere else is now being "held
up" on the Isthmus. The President
says that when the canal is open for
traffic he thinks "it will have a very
important regulatory effect in connec-
tion with the transcontinental com-
merce of the republic"; the great rail-
roads will then "have to revise their
way of looking at the interests of cer-
tain inland cities." Why does not the
revising begin? The San Francisco
Chamber of Commerce sent to Secre-
tary Tamm the other day for the infor-
mation of the President a report upon
the workings of the contract in re-
straint of trade now existing between
the transcontinental railroads and the
Panama Railroad, which is the property
of the Government. This report de-
clares that the present freight sched-
ule by the way of Panama "is apparently
based on the overland railroad freight
schedule." The differential in favor of
the Panama Railroad is so nicely ad-
justed that, having in view the longer
time of transit and the transshipment
of merchandise at each terminus of the
route, the saving is not de-

competition of the Panama Railroad. It
appears therefore that the transcon-
tinental commerce of the Nation and our
commerce with the West Coast of
South America is "held up" by this
compact, which, being void from the
beginning and therefore unlawful, the
President might have declared inoper-
ative from the day when the control of
the Panama Railroad was purchased
from the Frenchmen. Here is a task of
rate regulation ready for the Presi-
dent's hand. He controls the situation
absolutely. How long will he permit
commerce to be "held up"?

AT SIXES AND SEVENS.

If the President cannot bring about
among his Cabinet advisers a meeting
of minds upon the rate regulation en-
question, he may find it advisable to en-
join silence upon them. At present
there is a grievous diversity in their
public expressions of opinion.

Mr. MORTON, the Secretary of the
Navy, said the other day that if re-
bates and unfair discriminations were
stopped the rates would take care of
themselves; there would be no need of
new legislation. That, of course, is a
complete abandonment of the Presi-
dent's position.

Attorney General MOODY and Secre-
tary of War Tamm appear to have
adopted a concerted line of action and
utterance. Mr. MOODY, in answering
Senator ELKINS's question the other
day, declared that since the States have
the power "to fix the maximum future
charges of carriers by railroads," it
must be that Congress has a like power
with regard to inter-State commerce.
He also said that, "although legislative
power, properly speaking, cannot be
delegated, the lawmaking power, hav-
ing enacted into law the standard of
charges which shall control, may in-
trust to an administrative body not ex-
ercising in the true sense judicial power
the duty to fix rates in conformity with
that standard." The maximum stand-
ard doctrine was preached by Secretary
Tamm at the dinner given by the Ameri-
can Railway Association in Washing-
ton on Tuesday evening. He declared
that he saw no reason "why a tribunal
properly constituted should not be com-
petent in every sense of the word to fix
the maximum rate." At least that is
the way the press dispatches report him.

Now, the fixing and regulation of
railway freight charges by a Federal
commission according to a "maximum
rate" or in "conformity with a stand-
ard" is not at all Mr. Roosevelt's
policy in respect to rate fixing. It is
no more like the Roosevelt policy than
the whimperer is like the Hyrcan
tiger. We select the whimperer for
the purposes of this comparison not
only because the animal is unknown
in this latitude, but because he is
everywhere unknown, and has been, is,
and forevermore will be impossible.
There is no such animal, and there will
be no Federal rate fixing in this coun-
try on the maximum or standard plan.
So the Moody-Tamm theory, like the
Morton theory, is destructive to the
Roosevelt policy.

No living man could draw a bill estab-
lishing a standard of maximum
rates which Congress would enact into
a law. The laws of the State of New
York (Chapter 876 of the Laws of
1892) declare that "no rate of fare for
way passengers greater than 2 cents
per mile" shall be charged by the New
York Central Railroad; and the rate of
fare over that railroad, it is decreed,
"shall continue to be 2 cents per mile
and no more, wherever it is restricted
to that rate." This is a maximum or
standard, but it is applied to one cor-
poration and within the limits of a
single State. It was possible for the
members of the Legislature to be in-
timately familiar with traffic conditions
upon the New York Central. Congress
cannot be in the least degree familiar
with railroad traffic conditions in every
State in the Union. A maximum freight
rate that would be reasonable in the
densely settled States of the East would
be ruinous in many other parts of the
country. A law fixing a standard or
maximum charge would either establish
a rate so low that it would make im-
possible the operation of a large part of
the railroad mileage of the country, or else
so high that the law would be futile.

Mr. MOODY and Mr. Tamm are experi-
enced lawyers. The maximum rate
idea probably represents their sincere
and loyal attempt to bring the Presi-
dent's rate fixing policy into a decent
conformity with the Constitution of the
United States as they understand it.
The compromise they seem to have
adopted certainly does put an end to
the quarrel between the President's
ideas and the organic law of the Re-
public, but it accomplishes that end by
annihilating the idea.

CHURCH CONSERVATISM.

The movement now taking shape to
array the churches, through the power
of organization, in opposition to every-
thing that admits of classification un-
der the name of the "higher criticism,"
would seem to be extremely ill-advised
in the light of modern tendencies and
the increasing insistence of intelligent
and educated persons upon freedom of
thought, even on doctrinal points. In
a recent lecture on the history of Chris-
tianity, an eminent clergyman, who per-
haps would not be gratified to see his
name quoted so prominently in a rela-
tion which might prove an incitement
to some industrious heresy hunter, but
who speaks the words of truth and
sobriety, said:

Investigation, that will know nothing but
the truth; the spirit of democratic revolu-
tion, which will trust no one but the peo-
ple; the spirit of social evolution, which
will call no man common or unclean. If
the Churches wish for influence in the
world that is and is to be, they must
these spirits and make them their
own. The Churches must become so-
cietal, democratic and socialistic. And,
if they do so, then the Churches will merge
into the Church, and then the Church will
no longer be separate from the State nor
the State from the Church, but these two
will be one flesh.

This merits thoughtful consideration.
It is quite possible to carry the spirit
of conservatism so far that it becomes
merely another name for dogged oppo-
sition to progress. If this mistake is
made by the orthodox Churches the
number of those not orthodox will be
likely to increase. Those who find the
conclusions of the higher criticism in-
convenient may well ask themselves if
it be not possible that they are no long-
er fit to be leaders of thought and
teachers of doctrine. It can go far
astray, of course, but none discovers
this sooner than those who are them-
selves advanced thinkers, and such a
tendency corrects itself easily, natural-
ly, and quickly.

IMPROVED COAL MINING.

Coal production in the United States,
according to Mr. WILLIAM R. STEWART
in the current number of The Cosmo-
politan, has increased since 1850 by
4,180 per cent. Great Britain held the
first place in supplying the world with
coal up to 1899. Then America seized
the primacy, and last year the 600,000
employees engaged in the industry mined
370,000,000 tons, a million tons more
than Great Britain, or two-thirds of the
output of the globe. The ultimate value
of this aggregate of combustible car-
bon to the retailer is estimated at over
\$2,000,000,000.

This country is not yet compelled to
resort to the European method of deep
coal mining, the great veins of anthra-
cite and bituminous coal being usually
accessible in the slopes and drifts near
the surface. The mines of Pennsylvania
betray no appreciable signs of ex-
haustion, although the production of
that State in anthracite alone has
amounted approximately to 1,700,-
000,000 tons since the first shipments in
1820.

With this advantage in natural re-
sources is combined the recent general
introduction of thousands of electric
and compressed air coal-cutting and
boring machines, electric and air-driven
motor engines, steel cars, dumping
cages, improved screens and mechanical
pickers, endless troughs and bucket
chains, lighting and power generating
plants, telephone systems, and organ-
ized fire departments. The use of coal-
cutting machines has nearly superseded
cutting by hand, showing an increase
over 600 per cent. within ten years,
and has reduced the cost of mining by
from fifteen to thirty cents a ton. Im-
provements in every department of coal
mining have heightened the efficiency
of laborers, cheapened production, and
established the supremacy of American
methods over European competitors.

Transportation facilities have im-
proved. Six thousand tons of coal re-
cently were loaded upon a coal steamer
at Baltimore in six hours, or at the rate
of 1,000 tons an hour. Bituminous coal
is transported on the Great Lakes at
the low charge of thirty cents a ton a
thousand miles; about 125 coal steam-
ers, each with a capacity of from 5,000
to 8,000 gross tons, are employed on
the lakes in this service. From Pitts-
burg to New Orleans by water the
charge for bituminous coal is fifty cents
a ton. Some interesting figures of the
tonnage of coal arriving at the various
principal cities are given by Mr. STEW-
ART, as indicating the importance of
the transportation side of the coal in-
dustry:

Of the lake ports, Buffalo last year
handled about 8,800,000 tons; Cleveland,
about 5,500,000 tons; Toledo, 6,700,000 tons;
Erie, 1,800,000 tons; Ashland, 1,500,000 tons;
Milwaukee, 1,800,000 tons; Duluth-
Superior, 5,800,000 tons; Chicago, 10,-
000,000 tons. Of the cities on the Missis-
sippi and its tributaries, Pittsburgh han-
dled about 26,000,000 tons; Cincinnati,
about 3,000,000 tons; St. Louis, 4,700,000 tons;
Louisville, 1,600,000 tons; and New
Orleans, 2,300,000 tons. There were load-
ed last year at New Orleans, New York,
Hampton Roads, about 4,900,000 tons; Bal-
timore, about 4,700,000 tons; Philadelphia,
13,000,000 tons; and New York ports, 17,-
000,000 tons. Boston got 4,700,000 tons,
and Providence, 1,900,000 tons.

BRAIN WORK AND LONGEVITY.

It begins to be understood by stu-
dents of vital statistics that mental
activity, instead of being an exhaust-
ing process tending to shorten life, is
in the highest degree conducive to long-
evity if not complicated by excesses
or intensified by the uncompensated
friction of worry. In a case lately on
trial in London involving damages for
softening of the brain attributed to an
accident for which a corporation was
responsible, this subject was very fully
ventilated and some of the most ac-
complished experts in England gave
testimony.

A consensus of opinion seemed to
show that all alienists are agreed that
the best way to keep the brain in good
condition is to use it to the safe limit
of its capacity. One eminent specialist
called attention to the fact that in the
rural districts of England probably a
third of the agricultural laborers who
survive the age of thirty or thirty-five
die of paresis. The utter stagnation
of agricultural communities in Eng-
land, and to some extent in other coun-
tries, may account in some measure
for the development of paresis in those
past middle life and for insanity
among women. The physiological reason
for the statistical longevity of brain
workers is that the brain needs to be
worked in that the brain needs to be

kept in health, and that thinking in-
duces the free circulation of blood
through the brain tissues. Dr. DUXE,
one of the leading British specialists in
diseases of the brain, testified that in
his judgment a normal brain should
never be permitted to rest except dur-
ing sleep, and that the amount of sleep
needed is usually less than is com-
monly supposed. He strongly advised that
every one should have a hobby, and
that to this he should devote what
would otherwise be his leisure—not in a
casual and dilettante way, but serious-
ly, as if it were the chief concern of life.
He favored for professional men the
study of whist or chess problems, or,
if these do not interest them, continued
investigation in some branch of science.
The intellectual man who consumes
surplus tissue in intense mental appli-
cation has none to waste in the grati-
fication of vices or the cultivation of
bad habits of any kind. It may also
be doubted if, as the rule, he has much
to spare for exercise taken simply for
the sake of exercising.

If the members of the Board of Al-
dermen think they can "tie up" for
six years, more or less, the undertaking
of the new subways required by the
people of New York by litigation to
test the constitutionality of the legisla-
tion that deprived them of their control
of local franchises, they have lively
imaginings. The courts would make
short work of any scheme to subordi-
nate the public interest to the ends of
a body which had abused its powers
until the evil of the situation had be-
come intolerable.

Persons interested in founding a new
hospital in the most densely crowded
district of the east side—the district
between Houston and Fourteenth
Streets, the Bowery and the East River
—will have a hearing this afternoon be-
fore Dr. STEPHEN SMITH, Vice Presi-
dent of the State Board of Charities,
sitting as a Commissioner for the Su-
preme Court to determine the legality
and propriety of the application. This
is one of the admirable charities which
has its origin and will find its chief
support among the people intended to
be most immediately benefited. There
is already one hospital under Jewish
management in the district described,
the Beth Israel, on Cherry Street.
It is, however, wholly inadequate to the
demands upon it, having only one hun-
dred beds. Mount Sinai and Lebanon
Hospitals are far up town, and while
in the highest degree useful, they do
not quite meet the emergency require-
ments of the lower east side. The He-
brew hospitals are among the most
ably managed and wisely administered
institutions in New York, and to add
another to the list, for which the name
Beth Jacob Joseph has been chosen,
and to establish it in the crowded dis-
trict to which it will chiefly minister,
will be a public benefit.

GO SOUTH, YOUNG IMMIGRANT.
Georgia's Efforts to Get Settlers the
Text for a Sermon.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
Four timely editorial issues of your
issue, "Pushbacks and Immigration," is
a subject that ought to be followed up
by the people of New York. One of the
solutions of the overcrowding of this city
by increased immigration lies in the
movement about to be put in operation
in the State of Georgia, whereby the
better class of immigrants and settlers
generally will be invited to locate in that
section under advantageous terms.
If the press of the various languages
in New York would take up this matter,
showing the advantages to be derived
thereby, it would result beneficially to the im-
migrant and his family and prevent the
overcrowding of the city. In any of the
Southern States to-day there is wide op-
portunity for the mechanic or agricultur-
ist. I mention Georgia more particu-
larly, as the great resources and advan-
tages offered are known to me minutely,
and I am serving that State in its indus-
trial upbuilding. THE TIMES, with its
popularity, seems one of the channels in
which this vital subject ought to be
prominently discussed.

DAVID ROBINSON,
Industrial Commissioner of Georgia.
New York, May 8, 1905.

Higher Duty on Dead Rabbits.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
The Secretary of the Treasury changed
the rate of duty on "dead rabbits" last
week. Therefore for more than twenty
years "dead rabbits" had been assessed
for duty at the rate of 10 per cent. as
"non-enumerated unmanufactured arti-
cles," and "live rabbits" were assessed
at 20 per cent.

The fact that bunny by getting himself
converted into a "dead rabbit" could
thereby get into this glorious country at
half the price he could if he were alive
has worried the Secretary of the Treasury
a good deal, for he is a great protection-
ist and believes the industry of killing
rabbits should be protected, so last week
he issued instructions to all Collectors
hereafter to assess "dead rabbits" at 2
cents per pound under Paragraph 274 of
the Tariff act, by amendment. Paragraph
274 reads as follows: "From beef, veal,
mutton, and pork 2 cents per pound."
The Secretary's reason for this change
of classification of duty on "dead rab-
bits" is that in material, quality, texture,
or the use to which they may be applied
they are similar to fresh beef, veal, mutton,
and pork. This new rate of duty must
be higher than the rate that has prevailed
for so long, for if it were lower he would
have to get an opinion from the Attorney
General as to whether it was legal.

This does not look as though the Secre-
tary of the Treasury was in sympathy
with the President's prosecution of the
Beef Trust, but the Secretary of the
Treasury is a candidate for the Presi-
dency, and he knows that the "dead
rabbit" ruling will help him with the
Beef Trust and the great army of rab-
bit hunters. It is sincerely to be hoped he
has a rabbit's foot, for no one was ever
elected to the Presidency that did not
carry a rabbit's foot in his pocket.

W. J. G.
Chicago's Excuse.
From The Chicago Tribune.
"Why is it that the alkali has not been
used to the extent that it should be?"

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THE PROPOSED PARK RAID.

Mr. Cutting Argues Against the Plan
for a "Rotten Row."

To the Editor of The New York Times:
Permit me to make a protest against
the proposal to construct a "Rotten
Row" along the east side of Central
Park. It is a most important matter, and
which New Yorkers are anxious to see
the integrity of the great pleasure ground,
and if there is anything in which they
are united it is in opposition to any propo-
sition tending to curtail its spaces or to
devote any part of it to the further use of
a special class. We need only recall the
attempt to establish the Speedway (in-
volving an arrangement on the west side
very similar to that now proposed on the
east side) to realize how a very strong
political backing shrouded by the fierce
flame of public opinion, fanned immedi-
ately into a glow by the suggestion of
encroachment upon, or even a change in,
park spaces. Even the suggestion of a
parade ground—with some meritorious
features, and only an occasional use—
raised an outcry that silenced the project
at once.

It is this intense jealousy and keen sen-
sitivity that have preserved the Park
through this half-century, and kept it the
best of the most beautiful possessions, and one
of the most beautiful public pleasures
grounds in the world, a splendid monu-
ment to its promoter and its creator, Mr.
Green and Mr. Olmsted.

Now, Sir, who, saving, perhaps, the few
who live on Fifth Avenue fronting the
Park, will be benefited by the proposed
scheme? Certainly not the great mass of
the frequenters of the Park, who will be
deprived of just so much of space as is
occupied by the "Row," and who, believe
me, will protest with no uncertain sound
against the change. The mere removal of
the wall is an offense against good taste
which would, I know, have received the
condemnation of the great architect of
the Park, and of which I fancy it would
be hard to find any celebrated landscape
architect to approve.

The sentiment of the inclosing of the
great Park, and of its formal isolation
from the hubbub of the city, alone seem
to some of us of more value than the im-
proved (?) outlook from a few houses, or
any other benefit claimed for the new
plan. The public will want to hear the
opinion of first-rate men as to the wisdom
or beauty of the change—such, for exam-
ple, as Prof. C. S. Sargent of the Arnold
Arboretum or Messrs. Elliot, or Olmsted—
men of mature judgment, long experience,
and high reputation—before they will
be persuaded to approve of a change in
the Park. Why not fortify the position
of the Municipal Commission with Prof.
Sargent's indorsement?

But even if the scheme were defensible
aesthetically, even if it should gain the
approval of landscape architects of the
highest rank, it should be condemned on
the less logical, but more practical, theory
that it is dangerous to permit any such
change because of the introduction of a
new element into the Park, devised by a
man of real genius, and who knows where
land? Once introduced the thin edge of the
wedge and endless will be the blows on
the broad end. Once weaken the public
sentiment for the Park's integrity, and its
great protection is gone.

Of course this is not addressed to such
as consider the Park a "wilderness" and
"no more picturesque than a cabbage
patch." These one might expect to find
favoring the new scheme. It is addressed
to the real owners of the Park, the great
mass of the "common" people, who love
it (wisely) as it is, and who have, and I
believe always will, stand like a bulwark
against encroachment.

It is formally addressed to you, Mr.
Editor, because THE TIMES has ever stood
in the front rank of the Park's protectors,
and we may, therefore, confidently look
to you again to oppose an absurd propo-
sition, and, as on former occasions, score
a success.
W. BAYARD CUTTING.
New York, May 9, 1905.

STATE GOVERNMENT FLAWS.
How the Cabinet System Might Have
Given Us Cheap Gas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:
You present a very dismal picture of the
shortcomings of the Legislature—a picture
which ought not to be illy contemplated.
It ought to impel the voters to seek out
the cause and its remedy. It seems to
me that the failure of our State govern-
ment is the result, largely, of a structural
defect. The Legislature lacks responsibility.
Who shall the citizens hold responsible?
The passage by the Senate of the Niagara
grab? Who shall we blame for the fail-
ure of the 80-cent gas bill? The Republi-
cans are in majority, but the first meas-
ure was passed and the second killed by
the votes of both Republicans and Demo-
crats.

Party government, in this case, is mani-
festly a failure, for its fundamental prin-
ciple, that the elector shall have the
choice of two men divided on important
public measures, is violated. Mr. Higgins
is said to have opposed the Niagara grab
and favored 80-cent gas. Mr. Murphy,
perhaps, thinks the other way. Let us
suppose that Mr. Higgins had a seat in the
Senate and was called Prime Minister
instead of Governor. Let us suppose that
Mr. Murphy was the leader of the opposi-
tion instead of the leader of Tammany
Hall. The gas bills would have been
done with lessor and with less delay.
Introduced by Premier Higgins as gov-
ernment measures, and would have had
a safe voyage through the house. If
he had been defeated he would have dis-
solved the Legislature, appealed to the
country, and undoubtedly would have been
triumphantly returned.

The prospect of such quick and sure
triumph of the popular will would deter
legislators from opposing good measures;
it would prevent the formation of bi-party
combinations to pass bad ones. Under
the cabinet system the Niagara grab
would never have reached its second read-
ing. Under the cabinet system we should
have a responsibility, a sensitiveness to
public opinion, which under the present
system is impossible.
A. J. L.
New York, May 8, 1905.

The Trouble with Some Teachers.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
One answer to "A Parent's" question,
"What is the Matter with Teachers?" in Sat-
urday's TIMES is: Environment out of school
hours. Education does not insure the proper
use of language. People must be born gentle
to use any language correctly. There may be
exceptions.
Bernardsville, N. J., May 7.

Roasted.
From The Kansas City Journal.
A local merchant asked a Salina editor to
assist the city administration for letting an
itinerant peddler come in there and under-
sell him on goods. This is what the editor wrote:
"City dads, you will hereby take notice that
you are roasted for permitting peddlers to sell
goods here. The merchant for whom we do
this favor, has his job printing done in Chicago."

Inference.
From The New York Weekly.
Physician: "Yes, sir, my opinion is that
one-half the disease that afflict humanity
are due to overeating."

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A PATTERSON JUROR'S VIEWS.

Thinks the Case Ought Never to Have
Come to Trial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:
Your editorial of May 5 in reference to
the Patterson case impressed me very
much, and I consider it a timely article
on an important matter, and it is com-
mendable in your paper publishing its
views in so prominent and forcible a
manner. I have had it in my mind to
write my opinion on this case for some
time, but have deferred, thinking that
there might be some important case so
doing, but in the light of subsequent
events a few lines from a juror may not
be out of place, and may perhaps deter the
District Attorney's office from carrying
things too far in its desire to advance
some of its Assistant Attorneys to secure
fame at the expense of that unfortunate
part of our population which is accused
of crime.

I was a juror in the second trial of
Miss Patterson, which unfortunately re-
sulted in a disagreement. I have served
as a juror in this city many times, but
never saw a more flimsy case made up
than this one. Right from the start it
was apparent to me that no conviction
could be had after Mr. Rand had pre-
sented his case, and I will say now that
his long-drawn-out oratorical address
made no impression on me whatever, but
I am satisfied it did impress some of the
jurors after we went into the jury room
for deliberation, and to my mind was
the chief cause of the disagreement. It
created a false impression on their minds
and tended to confuse them, and they for-
got the serious nature of the case before
them and actually believed the impres-
sions and opinions of Mr. Rand as abso-
lute facts. This should not be permitted
by the Judge. He should control the
prosecuting attorney in the same manner
as witnesses and compel him to keep to
facts and also not allow him to abuse an
unfortunate person in such a shameful
manner as was done to Miss Patterson,
for until she was proved guilty she was
to be held as innocent of any crime as the
best citizen who walks the streets of this
city.

Do you think that if she had been
found guilty the court would have allowed
him to abuse her? Then, why allow it
when she was innocent in the eyes of the
law? It made a very bad impression on
me. I want proved facts backed up by
impartial witnesses, and can conscienti-
ously say I have always made this the
first consideration of my mind while ac-
ting as a juror. I would not allow the
previous life of a defendant to affect me.
Mr. Rand's witnesses were interested.
To the expert witnesses I attached little
or no weight. The case should never have
been presented to a trial jury. The Grand
Jury should not have indicted the woman
on the evidence at hand, and the District
Attorney should never have presented the
case with the insufficient evidence in his
possession. Look at the expense to the
county and the hardship to the jury—
sixteen days away from business and a
whole night spent in a cheerless jury
room lying on the floor. It makes me in-
dignant when I think of it, and Mr. Rand
is so tired out he has to take a week
to rest. What about the jurors? Is there
no consideration for them? From my
personal observation these many years
the courts have stood still while every-
thing else has advanced. They are about
three hundred years behind the times.

This case and others remind me of cases
I have read about during the reign of
Queen Anne of England, when all sorts of
things were done to land people in jail.
It is a grand and fortunate thing for the
people that they have the newspapers to
present to them and hold up for their in-
spection all abuses and to get expressions
of public opinion, which is conceded to be
the unwritten law of the land.
GEORGE W. YEANDLE.
New York, May 10, 1905.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET. LOTS \$150.00. Each and upwards ON INSTALLMENTS \$10 down, \$1.50 per week. AT THE SISTER RESORT OF ATLANTIC CITY ON THE SAME ISLAND AND SAME BEACH Ten Minutes' Ride by Trolley BY THE SEA. When one considers that lots there only 1,000 feet from the ocean can be purchased for \$150 per lot, and then compare it with lots on the same beach, not half a mile away, which are worth \$25,000, the tremendous opportunity for profit is most plain. We pay for the lots within a radius of 1,000 miles to all who purchase. Full information, references, testimonials, etc., on application to the WHELOCK COMPANY, 444 Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J.

FOR RENT, 31 & 32 Park Row. Two lots, extending from Park Row to Theatre Alley—about 40 feet wide, 400 feet deep, with live-story and basement building thereon, until February 1st, 1916—seven years. Building lately occupied by The New York Times. Possession immediately. Apply to EDWARD C. COCKEY, Agent, 182 Franklin Street, City. The entire upper part of corner building, with large photographer's skylight, to let; suitable dentist, tailor, doctor, studio, or any business; rent \$75 upward; no showrooms, first floor, suitable milliner; rent reasonable. Apply premises, 106 Madison Ave., corner 6th. Four light lots in new corner building, 40x33, with power, suitable for cigar factory, silk weaving, etc. Inquire at premises, 444 Broadway, 3rd St. and 1st Av. Offices, suites, moderate rents, \$240-\$300-\$450 yearly; fireproof construction; electric light; twelve stories (desk rooms) Bead Building, 120-122 Broadway. 241 Water St., near Beekman. 4-story building, 35 feet wide, \$1,800. ASHPORTH & CO., 51 West 44th St. A—Storefront building, corner, exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folson Brothers, 835 Broadway. 188-190 Second Av., corner 12th St.; single and double stores; 20 upward. John Fetter & Co., 200 East 14th St. 6th St. 27 West—Desirable furnished studio; 10 rooms; bath; to suit for Summer. Hillbrandt. \$25.00—Store good for barber; steam heat; hot water supply. 60 W. 101st St. 291 and 293 West 142d St.—Stores, suitable for any business; fine neighborhood. Bronx. Handsome store for rent opposite Madison Station; excellent location, 162d St. and Park Av. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

OWN YOUR OWN HOME AT SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS, the most attractive and picturesque location in all the Oranges, and has all improvements—Municipal Streets, Gas, Electricity, Water, Sewers, etc. Careful restriction insures first-class development. Within 15 minutes' ride of South Orange station on D. & W. R. R. Way 15 minutes from New York City. Commutation \$5.70 monthly. Lots will be sold on easy monthly or semi-annual payments and we will furnish the money to NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY, as it can safely be said prices will double within three years, as the neighborhood is rapidly building up with a fine class of residents. C. A. BALDWIN, 181 Broadway, New York. This is without exception the best residential property in all the Oranges.

EL MORA THE NEW RESIDENTIAL SUBURB 400 restricted plots, 50x150, on beautiful tract of high land, 31 minutes from New York, on Central R. R. of New Jersey. Station on grounds. Also trolley line through main avenue. NEARER BROOKLYN. Good water supply, sewers, gas, electric light and telephone service. Special discount to first 50 purchasers who will build. El MORA & Company, 220 Broadway, New York. Also office on premises, El MORA, N. J.

ROSELLE PARK AND PLAIN FIELD LOTS \$150 to \$2,500 (Restricted) MODERN HOUSES (All improvements) \$3,000 - \$12,000. TERMS TO SUIT. Call or write. F. M. WELLS, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE IN NEWARK WANTED We want desirable property in Newark, improved or unimproved, for several large investors. If you have a lot to sell, write us about it and let us judge whether it is suitable. Addie & Rezin, 825 Broad St., Newark, N.J.

Somerville, near Duke's Park—Country seat, with 100 acres fertile land, 30 river meadows, 15-room house, modern improvements, shaded, fruited, watered; barns, silos, poultry houses, perfect condition; representation guaranteed. Particulars, photos, Van Doren & Co., 1337 Gates Av., Brooklyn, headquarters Long Island and New Jersey farms and country estates. Send stamp for list. Established 1885. 167 Midland Ave., or 10 Prospect Place, Arlington. ARLINGTON, N. J.—For sale, at exceptional prices, three new modern, single houses, splendid location; 8 rooms and bath; open plumbing; improved streets; prices from \$3,800 to \$4,300. (2.4.17.18) 10 to 12 rooms, single houses, good locations; 6 rooms and bath for each family; all improvements; independent steam heat; priced \$2,800. SALAMON BROS., 167 Midland Ave., or 10 Prospect Place, Arlington. Montreal—in beautiful Marlboro Park, near Park Street (Erie) Station, school, etc., several new or recently built houses; first-class in all respects; 10 to 12 rooms, bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; terms to suit; \$10,000; for sale reasonable. Write to suit; also choice lots. Montreal Realty Company.

CRESSKILL SLOPE. High location; elegant view; first-class houses with all improvements are offered for sale; \$320 up. F. F. REBEL, Owner, Cresskill, N. J. For Sale—Bernardsville, N. J. Ideal spot for Summer home. Fifty acres high, slightly land, excellent location, overlooking the Hudson River in fashionable Summer home section. H. & J. Foley, 800 Broad St., Newark, N.J. Avon by the Sea—Everything in Avon—Large, modern, handsomely furnished cottages, with all improvements, for the season. C. D. Snyder, Avon, N. J. New Jersey's Health Centre—North Bergen County; building sites, high elevation; \$100 to \$200 per acre. Merritt, 250 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

A Great Combination for THIS SUMMER'S VACATION. SEE THE CANADIAN ROCKIES, The Grandest Scenery in the World, and The Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition At Portland, Oregon. THIS WILL BE THE POPULAR TRIP THIS SUMMER. TWO TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAINS DAILY, COMMENCING JUNE 4th. Send for handsome booklet "Challenge of the Mountains."

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. E. V. SKINNER, A. T. M., 455 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

"America's Greatest Railroad." NEW YORK CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. STATIONS FOR WEST-WANANTY-THIRD STREET AND DEARBORN AND CANTON STREETS. The Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition and Portland, Oregon, is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station. FOR THIS WEST. *10:55 A.M. CHICAGO SPECIAL. *11:00 A.M. CHICAGO SPECIAL. *11:05 A.M. CHICAGO SPECIAL. *11:10 A.M. CHICAGO SPECIAL. *11:15 A.M. CHICAGO SPECIAL. *11:20 A.M. CHICAGO SPECIAL. *11:25 A.M. CHICAGO SPECIAL. *11:30 A.M. CHICAGO SPECIAL. *11:35 A.M. CHICAGO SPECIAL. *11:40 A.M. CHICAGO SPECIAL. *11:45 A.M. CHICAGO SPECIAL. *11:50 A.M. CHICAGO SPECIAL. *11:55 A.M. CHICAGO SPECIAL. *12:00 P.M. CHICAGO SPECIAL. *12:05 P.M. CHICAGO SPECIAL. *12:10 P.M. CHICAGO SPECIAL. *12:15 P.M. CHICAGO SPECIAL. *12:20 P.M. CHICAGO SPECIAL. *12:25 P.M. CHICAGO SPECIAL. *12:30 P.M. CHICAGO SPECIAL. *12:35 P.M. CHICAGO SPECIAL. *12:40 P.M. CHICAGO SPECIAL. *12:45 P.M. CHICAGO SPECIAL. *12:50 P.M. 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TORNADO'S DEAD 100; FIRE AFTER STORM

Only a Score of Buildings Left
Standing in Snyder, Okla.

MANY OF 141 HURT WILL DIE

Disaster Came So Suddenly Many
Were Caught in Street—Town
in Dire Distress.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, May 11.—The death list of last night's tornado at Snyder will probably exceed 100 persons. Eighty-five bodies have been recovered, a dozen persons are missing and given up for dead, and of the 41 seriously wounded several are likely to die. More than 100 other persons suffered less severe injuries.

Relief is going forth from neighboring towns. Oklahoma City sent to-day 100 men to dig graves and seek the dead still in the ruins, and a dozen undertakers, with 100 coffins. Offers of financial assistance have come from numerous cities. Gov. Ferguson of Oklahoma has issued a proclamation calling attention to the needs of the stricken town.

It is still difficult to obtain information from Snyder. A single telegraph wire furnishes an outlet, but it is blocked with private messages concerning the dead and the injured.

Fire Adds to the Horror.

To add to the general confusion and distress after the tornado had passed, fire started and burned up all that remained of the buildings in one of the business blocks. So far it has not been possible to find out whether any bodies were burned. The Mayor of Snyder is having much trouble arranging for the burial of the dead. The confusion is great, owing to the fact that there are a number of unidentified bodies at the morgues. There is much suffering owing to lack of provisions and places to stay. What houses remain in the town are in bad condition and are unsafe for habitation. Besides there is not room enough to care for the homeless. Bedding and wearing apparel are both lacking and, despite the effort to secure the necessities, they are still in a pitiable condition.

Many of the wounded did not receive medical aid until nine o'clock this morning, and by that time their wounds were aggravated. Dr. York of Hobart, who was active in relieving the suffering since that twenty per cent. of the wounded will die.

Only a Score of Houses Intact.

The havoc wrought by the tornado is astonishing. Out of a town of 1,000 persons not more than a score of houses are intact, while two-thirds of the buildings are wrecked.

The storm formed south of Okfuskee, near the Texas line, and took a northeasterly course through the Oklahoma Territory. At 8 o'clock it was observed by the people of Snyder, but the usual funnel-shaped formation was lacking, and though the roar was plainly heard for some time before the storm broke, many were of the opinion that it was a hailstorm. Within a few minutes, the sky suddenly became dark and a terrific downpour of rain began, lasting for several minutes. Then the rain stopped almost as suddenly as it had started. For a few moments an ominous calm followed, and then the tornado struck.

Many persons were caught in the streets and between buildings, where some were lifted high in the air and dashed to the ground as though hurled from a catapult. Others were struck by flying debris. Those who remained in their houses fared no better in the path of the tornado, which swept across all excepting a few blocks in the southeastern corner of the town. Frame structures collapsed like eggshells, burying occupants under the debris. Killing, maiming and maiming. Six hotels and boarding houses were torn to pieces, burying many in the wreckage. North of the railroad track, where many cottages stood, nothing is left, and even the wreckage was mostly carried away.

In a few moments the tornado was all over and the air was filled with the shrieks of the injured. Within a short time messengers were dispatched to Mountain Park, three miles away, where the news was sent by telephone to Hobart. Physicians and nurses boarded relief trains made up at Mangum, Hobart, Chickasha, and Lawton and hurried to the scene by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad.

Able-bodied survivors in Snyder worked heroically all through the night amidst the heartrending scenes. A building was utilized for a temporary hospital and another as a morgue. The latter, a dry goods building, presented a gruesome appearance when day broke, with the bodies lying there above tier on the shelves. The search for bodies continued all the day and at dark eighty-five corpses had been recovered.

The most pressing need is money. Organization was perfected among the citizens to-day and appeals were sent out to leading citizens of the territories asking for immediate assistance.

The first intimation the outside world had of the tornado was when the long-distance telephone operator at Hobart heard the operator in the Snyder exchange scream, as the Snyder telephone building, which was a long, narrow, wood building, was split in half by the wind. A heavy piece of wood struck the manager, who was sitting at his desk, in the head. A young man who was in the exchange at the time grabbed the operator

Relief Trains Hurried Out.

The first news of the storm was received here about midnight. Soon thereafter, before any details had been received, telegraph and telephone wires went down.

The first relief train, sent from Hobart, thirty miles north of Snyder, reached the stricken town just before daylight. Every one on board began at once the work of relief. On every hand they found the wreckage and streets almost obliterated by piles of demolished houses. In all directions evidence of the terrible havoc of the storm was apparent. The dead and dying lay about the streets, in yards, and mixed up with the wreckage, while those who had escaped ran hither and thither in excited attempts to bring order out of the terrible chaos, and to render what meagre aid they might.

W. H. Hibbard, Superintendent of Schools, and his wife, together with two children and the parents of Hibbard, were killed, only one member of the family, a boy, escaping.

Killed on Eve of Wedding.

An unidentified woman was picked up dead, having been pinioned to the ground by a large silver which entered her left eye and came out through the back of her head.

Clarence Donovan, a railroad engineer, and Miss Nina Fessenden were to have been married last night, but had just postponed the nuptials until this morning. Both parties were killed by the storm. Fred Crump, a boy, had started to cellar when a flying timber decapitated him.

Three young children in the Crook family were killed. One, a babe, was snatched from its mother's arms and dashed against a brick wall.

One of the saddest cases was that of Col. Williamson. When the storm struck, Williamson grabbed a woman whom he thought was his wife and hurried away to a place of safety. When out of danger he discovered that the woman was not his wife. Later Mrs. Williamson was brought to the temporary morgue with her head completely severed from the body.

Fifty freight cars standing in the yards were reduced to kindling wood and the railroad tracks were torn up for blocks. About seventy-five head of horses and cattle were killed.

Rush Carload of Coffins.

Ten undertakers attending the funeral directors' convention at Oklahoma City left that place this morning with a carload of caskets for Snyder.

Debris was carried northeast as far as the Coopersburg, twelve miles, and it is reported that there are more fragments at that town than in the tornado's path at Snyder.

While the tornado seems to have been widespread, rumors that other towns in Southern Oklahoma had been destroyed were declared by telephone exchanges to be incorrect. However, there is no question that much damage to property and probably loss of life had occurred in the outlying districts.

The same tornado struck Quinlan, in Woodward County, on the Santa Fe Railway, destroying several houses, and at that point at least three persons, Mrs. C. W. Cox and her two sons are known to have been killed.

Snyder is a town of about 1,000 inhabitants, in Nowata County, in the Kiowa and Comanche Indian country. It was opened to white settlement in 1901. The town was laid out largely by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, at the junction of two of its lines, and the company erected industrial buildings there. Snyder is the division point for the Oklahoma Division of the road. The town was named for Bryan Snyder, Passenger Traffic Manager of the system.

Many Houses Wrecked in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 11.—A tornado struck the town of Overbrook, twelve miles southeast of Topeka, to-day, and, passing through a thickly settled farming community, wrecked several houses and barns and destroyed others. So far as known, no one was killed. Only one person is reported injured. The same storm struck Lawrence, causing \$10,000 damage, but no one was hurt.

Lightning Kills Mother and Son.

LANCASTER, Ohio, May 11.—Mrs. Alexander Schafer and her six-year-old son were struck and fatally injured by lightning to-day. Mrs. Elizabeth Schafer, who also in the house, was uninjured. The house was wrecked.

BRAUN FINED IN BUDAPEST.

Special Immigrant Inspector Inquires Authorities' Resentment.

BUDAPEST, May 11.—American Immigrant Inspector Marcus Braun has become involved in serious trouble with the Hungarian authorities. The authorities have tampered with and opened his letters. He was fined \$10 in a Budapest Police Court for threatening a Police Department detective whom, he says, he discovered in the act of tampering with his mail.

To-night the Hungarian State Police Department makes public a communication declaring that Mr. Braun cannot show credentials proving his relations with the American Government, and that the American authorities have not informed the Hungarian Government in any manner of the nature of Mr. Braun's mission here.

The communication concludes by warning the public against Braun. Mr. Braun has letters from the American authorities giving him latitude in investigations in Europe and also a passport from the State Department, which is only issued to American officials. Mr. Braun is a Hungarian by birth and emigrated to the United States about fifteen years ago. It is understood that he has been investigating reports that the Hungarian authorities encouraged undesirable persons to emigrate to the United States.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Mr. Braun is one of three Special Immigrant Inspectors now engaged in Europe on special work for the Immigration Bureau, the exact character of which the officials here declines to state.

PRESIDENT BACK HOME AFTER HIS RECORD TRIP

Had Fine Time, but Glad to Take
Up Work Again.

MESSAGE TO MRS. MCKINLEY

Train Did Not Stop at Canton, but
President's Letter Was Dripped Off
There for Predecessor's Widow.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, May 11.—Precisely at midnight to-night the President's train drew into the Sixth Street Station, on which at 9 o'clock on Monday morning, April 8, it started westward for the most remarkable outing ever enjoyed by a President of the United States. There were at the station to welcome the President, Assistant Secretary Barnes and several of the White House attaches.

Hardly a moment passed after the train came to a standstill before the President appeared at the forward door of the car, trimly attired in silk hat and brown overcoat, and looking as unlike the mighty hunter returning from the chase as could well be imagined. He stopped and shook hands with the three men waiting for him, then he turned and thanked them for their service to him. He then shook hands with the conductor and stepped down to the platform, saying: "Good evening, I am sure glad to be home once more." The President's face bore a more than ordinary glow of contentment.

Dr. Lambert and Mr. Roosevelt entered the President's carriage from one of the side entrances of the station, and went at once to the White House. Mr. Loeb, with Clifford Pinchot, the Government forester, took the second carriage and followed. This was all of the President's party to return, Gen. Young and Lieut. Fortesque, who went out with Mr. Roosevelt, having left the party in the West.

The waiting crowd watched the carriages fade into the darkness, and some thoughtful man remarked: "Well, where are the boys?"

"I suppose," said Mr. Barnes, "they are on ice in the baggage car."

"Oh, no," said John Tyree, the President's bodyguard, who carried the only piece of baggage in evidence in the party, in the shape of a Boston terrier, "the boys are all coming by freight."

The President traveled 6,000 miles and passed through twelve States and three Territories—Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Colorado, Nebraska, and Iowa.

Every State and Territory in the United States, except Florida and Arkansas, has been visited by Mr. Roosevelt since he became President, and it is intended to accept the hospitality of these States before the trip is terminated. It is probable that he will make a tour of the South some time before the convening of Congress in the fall of this year.

The President was particularly pleased with the manner in which he was received in Chicago. Banquets were numerous on the trip, but the President told the crew of his car, Rocket, that he never enjoyed anything more than the dinners they prepared for him.

President Roosevelt was disappointed because arrangements had been made to have his train stop at Canton, Ohio, on the return home. A letter was dropped off at the station, and the President was told that the train was to pass through Canton, Ohio, and that it had started from Chicago, and I found that it was too late to change the schedule. Otherwise I should have stopped to see you in person.

May all blessings attend you."

LABOR MEN LAUD ROOSEVELT.

Praise the Stand He Took Regarding Chicago Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, May 11.—With an exception labor leaders of Pittsburgh express themselves as highly pleased and heartily in accord with the statement made by President Roosevelt to the committee representing the trades unions of Chicago yesterday. Patrick Dolan, President of the United Mine Workers, said:

"The President never uttered truer words than when he said that the laws had to be obeyed by rich and poor alike. I am positive that while the President is in favor of unions, he will not tolerate lawlessness which is perpetrated under the guise of unionism. It is his high time that the union men, at least some of them, realize the fact that strikes and the general disorder that usually follows them must be done away with."

"I regard the move made by Mr. Roosevelt as tantamount to his disapproval of the Chicago strike, and I am sure that he will find other ways to end differences between employer and employee. The President will have to have a long talk with the hearts of American workmen, whose interests, I believe, he is striving hard to advance."

PRAISE FOR ROOSEVELT.

Stock Growers Indorse His Stand on Railroad Rates.

DENVER, May 11.—Resolutions were adopted to-day by the American Stock Growers' Association thanking President Roosevelt for his fight for equal rights for all at the hands of the railroad. The resolutions declare that the present railroad law is inadequate, "and should be strengthened by giving to the Interstate Commerce Commission power to substitute just, fair, and reasonable rates for those which it may find to be unjust or unreasonable," and demands that the Senate of the United States shall cause the bill for the application of that great principle, reciprocity, which has been the basis of our foreign markets for agricultural and stock products."

DEAN OF DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Baron des Planches Now Heads Ambassadors at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The retirement of Ambassador Cassin from Washington places Baron des Planches at the head of the Diplomatic Corps and makes that popular diplomat its Dean.

Baron Rosen, who will succeed Count Cassin, is not a stranger to Washington. He was for a time Chargé d'Affaires here and prior to that was Consul General at Mexico, Greece, Serbia, Roumania, and more recently Japan.

NO AID FOR DROWNING MAN.

Tug Went on After Upsetting Canoe,
One of Pair Says.

The wash of a tug which was going south on the river in a rapid race yesterday afternoon overturned a canoe in which two men were paddling opposite Two Hundred and Eighteenth Street. One of the canoeists was drowned. The other was saved by clinging to the bottom of the canoe until an attendant at one of the many bathhouses which dot the river-side reached him.

The drowned man was Peter Hughes, twenty-two years old, of 5,121 Broadway. His body was recovered. Leo W. Larney, who was Hughes's companion, and who is also twenty-two years old, lives at 5,119 Broadway.

The two men, both of whom were experts with the paddle, started out from King's Bridge about half an hour before the accident. When the canoe was upset both men sank. On coming up Larney seized hold of the boat and clung to it. Hughes also came to the surface near by, but the swift current was more than he could breast, and he sank again with a despairing cry within sight of Larney, who was unable to aid him in the least.

In the meantime Larney was calling lustily for help to the men on the tug, but he declares that they paid no attention to him, and the tug disappeared in a bend in the river. Larney's cries, however, were heard ashore, and several boats started out to help him.

One of them, Howard Grand, who is employed at Allen's bathhouse, at Fordham Heights, at the foot of Two Hundred and Fourteenth Street, saw the upset, rowed out, dived over, got Larney and swam with him to the rowboat. Both got into the boat, and Larney was taken ashore.

KILL SNAKE IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Boys Stone Reptile to Death—Trophy in Police Station.

Gliding up Fifth Avenue last night at 9 o'clock, a ten-foot snake caused a stampede among pedestrians on the west side of the avenue in the neighborhood of Eighteenth Street. All women who saw it ran away. The men to whom it was pointed out answered emphatically: "Go away, you can't fool me." Then they turned pale, and walked hurriedly on.

Little girls who saw it ran away screaming. So it remained for a battalion of youngsters, ranging from eight to fifteen years of age, to slay the dragon. Like African hunters with spears and an elephant, the youngsters followed the poor bod constrictor, for such it was, two blocks, yelling with glee as they stoned the reptile. The snake was at least eight inches in circumference at the largest part of the body; it could find no hole to slip into. It kept on gliding up Fifth Avenue. Now and then it turned on its enemies, but they ran away only to return again. At last they killed it with the stones they had been using.

The boys carried the body to the Tenth Avenue Police Station. Some of them were the same boys who were on an iron pillar in the center of the station, then wound its beautiful spotted body around the pole and tied it at the bottom. More than one prisoner brought in charged with being drunk and disorderly in Chicago, had been on the spot.

Having taken the box constrictor to the station house, and perceiving by the attention paid them that they had done something out of the ordinary, the boys straggled and had a fight about who killed the snake.

Following are the names of some of the boys in the forefront of the battle against Fifth Avenue's box constrictor: Alfred Mander of 160 West Twentieth Street; George O'Neill of 156 West Twentieth Street; Lewis Mulvaney of 167 West Nineteenth Street; Edward Murphy of 155 Seventeenth Avenue; and William Renahan of 103 West Seventeenth Street.

There were several other boys. As Mr. Mulvaney said: "We went up to the garden to try to cop a look at the snake. But I am a Count, born in Austria of Italian parents."

POLICEMAN KILLS SOLDIER.

Tragedy Follows Pay Day at Fort Monroe—A Riot Averted.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, May 11.—Yesterday was pay day at Fort Monroe, and Phoebus, which adjoins the reservation, was filled with soldiers this afternoon.

Three of them who were caught violating a town ordinance were reprimanded by a policeman named Phillips. Artilleryman Dowd of the Eighty-sixth Company, Heavy Coast Artillery, sought a fight with the town officer, who then tried to arrest the artilleryman. Six other soldiers came to Dowd's assistance, and Phillips was roughly handled.

Townpeople came to the officer's assistance and put the soldiers to flight. Phillips then tried to capture his assailant, and with two other officers, out off to the station. According to Phillips, Dowd advanced in a threatening manner and refused to halt when called upon to do so, whereupon Phillips shot him through the right breast. The artilleryman died before reaching the hospital.

Intense excitement followed, and a riot was feared. The commanding officer, Mr. Seymour, however, ordered out a company of soldiers and got all the artillerymen back on the reservation. An investigation has been ordered.

TWO CORNELL MEN DROWNED.

G. M. Seymour of This City and Companion in Canoe Upset by Squall.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, May 11.—Two Cornell students were drowned in Cayuga Lake last night by the overturning of a canoe. They were George M. Seymour, Jr., of New York, and Charles T. Sperry of North Adams, Mass. Both were members of the sophomore class, the former in Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering and the latter in the College of Civil Engineering. Both were members of Theta Xi fraternity.

George M. Seymour, Jr., lived with his father at 246 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. He was the youngest son, the family consisting of two other boys and a sister. He was twenty-two years old, and was a sophomore at Cornell. The young man was last home at Christmas, but in a letter received a few days ago he wrote at length of the joy he anticipated in June when he would come home for the summer vacation.

Mr. Seymour, the father, is with the Edison Company. He said his son was exceptionally promising, having won a prize of \$300 and another of \$400 before he went to college from the De Witt High School of New York. He was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi chapter at Cornell.

Charles T. Sperry was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi chapter at Cornell. He was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi chapter at Cornell. He was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi chapter at Cornell.

PICKPOCKET'S JERSEY FATE.

Pier, Street, Court—Three Months in the Penitentiary.

Just before the Hamburg-American liner Blucher sailed from Hoboken for Hamburg yesterday morning Theodore S. Darling of Dean, N. J., one of the saloon passengers, felt a hand manœuvring in his starboard trousers pocket. The owner of the hand was young and vigorous and who showed signs of being a professional pickpocket.

Mr. Darling, dashed down the gangplank, and started on a run down the pier. He succeeded in reaching River Street, where a number of men were waiting for him. He was captured by Policemen Peters, who was on duty at the time, and taken to court, where he said he was Harry Davis of Sixth Street, Manhattan. Recorder Stanton sentenced him to three months in the penitentiary.

COUNT WITH \$8 TAKES BROOCH WORTH \$1,500

Fled Without Paying Anything—
Police and Clerks Get Him.

BROADWAY SEES THE CHASE

He Wanted It as a Present, He Said—
Lost 39,000 at Monte Carlo
Recently.

Count Raggi Carlo—such he said he was, anyway—thirty-two years old, born in Austria of Italian parents, sauntered leisurely into the jewelry store of Labolt & Co., at 54 West Twenty-third Street, late yesterday afternoon, to get a brooch. His demeanor was so aristocratic and he was so patently a rich man that two clerks leaped to wait on him.

The Count is a young man of dark complexion, well groomed, with his mustaches curled about his nose like the tusks of a wild boar. Yesterday afternoon he whirled a gold-headed cane. Now and then he pulled out a gold cigarette case.

The two Labolt salesmen, who waited on the "Count" with much politeness were Julius M. Strauss and Louis Schneider. The policeman who arrested "Count Raggi" at Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street at the instance of the two salesmen was Daniel O'Connell. And the composite story of what the "Count" did to be arrested, as told by the three, runs as follows:

"Count Raggi went into the store a little before 8 o'clock. He wanted to see some brooches. He looked at one trayful but suggested they were too cheap. Another trayful was shown to him. He then laid aside a brooch with eight diamonds in it, valued at \$1,500, which he said was not so bad. He said he would consider that a possible choice. One of the salesmen stooped down to draw out another trayful of more costly brooches. When he looked up 'Count Raggi' was gone."

"The two salesmen, not desiring to make a scene, and fearing to tackle the 'Count' alone, followed him east to Broadway, and up to Twenty-seventh Street. There Strauss saw O'Connell, and the salesman drew close to 'Count Raggi,' grabbed him by the arms and shouted, 'Police!'

The usual Broadway crowd gathered as the three men struggled. O'Connell forced his way through and arrested 'Count Raggi Carlo.'"

Charged with grand larceny, the "Count" slept in the Tenderloin Station last night. The charge was made by the two salesmen. The brooch was found on the prisoner.

According to O'Connell, the prisoner said he was a guest of the Waldorf-Astoria. He did have some of the hotel's stationery on him. It was denied at the hotel last night that any such man had been stopping there recently.

The prisoner also had on him cards which read thus: "Raggi, Conte, Carlo." Last night Capt. Cottrell secured the services of an interpreter to question "Count Raggi." The prisoner said he knew no English, but spoke French fluently. According to the interpreter, the "Count" said he was a Count, born in Austria of Italian parents.

"I have been living at a boarding house for a long time. I can't remember either her address or her name. I will not tell you any more about myself than that I am a Count, born in Austria of Italian parents."

HORSE PLUNGED INTO AUTO.

Slippery Fifth Avenue Pavement Caused a Tangle.

An automobile, in which were Dr. Henry V. Brooser and his wife of 710 Washington Street, Hoboken, came into collision with a horse driven by Fred A. Clark of 347 West Eighty-ninth Street last night in front of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The automobile was driven by Otto Schaeffer, alias of Hoboken.

In order to avoid running over a horse attached to a hansom cab, which had fallen on the slippery pavement directly in front of him, Schaeffer turned to the left, and met Clark's rig going in the opposite direction.

Schaeffer to avoid Clark drove the automobile into the side of the horse, which became unmanageable and plunged into the automobile. The chauffeur narrowly escaped.

When the tangle was somewhat straightened out, Dr. Brooser and Mr. Clark went to the East Fifty-first Street Station, where each wished to make a complaint. They were unable to settle the affair amicably and after an exchange of calls departed.

CHARGES AGAINST CUTLER.

Humane Society Demands Investigation of Galveston's Commander.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, May 11.—Personal appeal from members of the crew of the cruiser Galveston received here have prompted the Humane Society of this city to charge against the Commander W. G. Cutler with the Navy Department, demanding an investigation.

The statements of the men to be used, it is alleged, show conditions on board the warship to have been even worse than the accounts published. The men for the most part were suffering from lack of food, and the Commander was charged with having served tainted food after complaints had been made to him.

The charges also cite several cases where men fell from exhaustion on duty, having gone hungry rather than eat the food served. For the most trivial offense it is alleged, the commander placed the men in irons, and on bread and water ration.

The men say a petition, filed with the Navy Department asking for an investigation, has been ignored, and that to attempt to file a complaint with the department would mean severe punishment for the complainants.

TEACHER SAVES A CAMP.

Miss Melton's Coolness Prevents Its Destruction by Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., May 11.—Miss Ida Melton, teacher of the district school at the little mining camp of Rimini, near here, to-day saved the camp from destruction by fire through her coolness and nerve.

Fire started while school was in progress, and while all the men of Rimini were engaged in the mines. Miss Melton immediately dismissed the school, and then set to work to meet the danger which threatened the town. The buildings at Rimini are flimsy frame structures, and had the fire in the schoolhouse gained headway, the whole camp would have gone.

Miss Melton organized a children's fire brigade, the little girls responsible for only bringing water in buckets. Before long the fire was extinguished.

NEW SCHEDULE TO ASBURY PARK.

New Schedule to Long Branch, Asbury Park and Point Pleasant will be inaugurated on May 15 by the Pennsylvania Railroad. New fast trains and increased passenger service.

CHANGE OF TIME ON LEHIGH.

Effective May 14th, morning train for Buffalo, Chicago, leaves N. Y. 8:30 A. M. The Black Diamond Express leaves N. Y. at noon. New fast trains and increased passenger service.

BOMBS IN DEPOSIT VAULT.

Discovery in Moscow—Receipt for Box Found on Prisoner.

MOSCOW, May 11.—Half a dozen bombs were discovered yesterday in a box placed in a safety deposit vault.

A man who is said to be a political agitator was arrested on suspicion of being the owner of the box. On his person was found receipt from the safety vault company for the box.

RUSSIAN SHIPS OFF JAPAN?

Two Vessels from Vladivostok Said to Have Been Seen.

TOKIO, May 11.—It is reported that two Russian warships from Vladivostok were off Aomori, in the north of Honshu, the main island of Japan, on Tuesday.

TRUSTEES FOR BRODIE DUKE.

Appointed at Charlotte to Take Charge of His Affairs.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 11.—R. B. Boone and Neal Edwards of this city have been appointed trustees to take charge of the affairs of Brodie L. Duke for twelve months.

This is understood to be the outcome of the settlement of the litigation begun in New York some months ago. The trustees will receive a salary of \$100 a month each.

KILLED BY STRANGE DRUG.

Man Picked Up in Ferryhouse Died in Hospital.

Suffering from some unknown drug, an unidentified man was found last evening in the ferryhouse of the Long Island Railroad at the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died at midnight.

The man is about fifty years old and is 5 feet 8 inches in height. He wore a black suit and had a Masonic button.

When one of the surgeons in the hospital searched the man's clothing he found in the inside pocket of the vest a card bearing the name of "Milton A. Brown, Consolidated Gas Company, 112-114 West Forty-second Street," which had been overlooked by the police. Officials of the gas company will be asked to go to the hospital

and they rendered efficient service. Patrol wagons and fire apparatus were sent at hand and many persons were saved from death because of this promptitude. Blankets, coats, and other materials were used as temporary coats, and as fast as the injured were taken from the burning cars they were carried to this improvised hospital. Several physicians arrived shortly after the collision and rendered prompt service.

After the victims of the wreck were beyond human aid more attention was paid to the injured, who presented a pitiable sight as they lay along the banks of the Susquehanna river. As quickly as the injured could be relieved they were placed on either a special train or on trolley cars and rushed to the hospital.

The residents of this sparsely settled neighborhood did their utmost for the injured and those who escaped in their night clothes. Blankets and bedding and clothes were taken to the scene by the wagon load. Nearly every one was made as comfortable as possible for the trip to the hospital.

For a time the fierce flames kept the firemen back, but gradually they worked up on the burning cars and soon had the blaze under control. They fought heroically while the work of rescue was going on. It was a fireman who, dragging a heavy hose to a point of vantage along the river bank, discovered the mutilated body of H. K. Thomas, the engineer of the express. It is thought that Thomas was blown through his cab and sent hurtling through the air almost to the river's edge.

It was in the Pullman that got the full brunt of the dynamite that the flames were first subdued. Caught like rats in a trap, the sleeping passengers in this car had been stunned by the explosion and escape rendered impossible. Huddled together, as I found them, the bodies were left of ten bodies, most of them unrecognizable. Not one whole body was found in the entire wreck.

At the Harrisburg Hospital every physician and nurse in the city worked incessantly after the first of the injured were taken there at 2:30 this morning. Dr. David C. Funk was in charge of the work. The hospital was crowded to the door, and row after row of cots occupied the wards. Chairs were utilized as beds for the children and the benches in the chapel were used to make comfortable the less seriously injured.

Bright Examples of Self-Sacrifice.

One bright feature of the disaster which stood out sharply on a plane with the more spectacular deeds of daring heroism was the self-sacrifice of many of the passengers. Chivalry and generosity in these trying circumstances were manifested in a manner calculated to shake the theories of the most convinced pessimists who affirm that selfishness is the dominant trait of human nature nowadays.

In the hospitals many persons in great pain who, for some time, had waited their turn for treatment, resigned their places and went out into the corridors where persons in worse plight than themselves were brought in.

A Pittsburgh man named Williams, who had bound up his own injuries, which consisted of burns of both hands and feet, left the hospital to make way for others, and while standing in the hall fainted from exhaustion.

Very few of the passengers who escaped had any clothing to speak of. Most of them had been in their berths at the time of the explosion, and escaped in pajamas or other light apparel, and when dawn lightened Market Street the pedestrians on the Capital City's principal thoroughfare presented a grotesque appearance. In the districts where the hotels are situated, men who had passed through the wreck without injury or with merely slight hurts, and who had declined to avail themselves of accommodation at the hostleries because there were weary women who needed the rooms, walked around with nothing on save raincoats and bedroom slippers, and a few of them had merely bathrobes and overcoats.

It was not long, however, after the roused city began to learn of the catastrophe, before every one was amply provided for. As soon as the disaster became known a large number of Harrisburg's wealthy citizens sent their equipages to the scene to carry the injured and also sent great quantities of cotton and linen bandages. Some who resided near the hospital sent their best table linen. Hundreds of people, less able, rendered just as acceptable service.

The railroad company sent hundreds of men to the wreck, where the work of clearing up the debris was at once undertaken. Soon more than 1,000 men were at work. A huge wrecking crane lifted the shattered locomotive from the track and threw it down the embankment. Trucks after trucks followed, and soon all the twisted iron and steel was off the track. The laborers, with shovel and rake, cleared away the smaller debris, and by noon the track was clear.

It was one of the oddest jobs of its kind on record. Traffic was not delayed to any great extent with the exception of a number of freight trains, which were held up for several hours.

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS WRECK.

Superintendent Shaeffer Says It Could Not Have Been Avoided.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—News of the wreck at Harrisburg was sent to the homes of General Manager Atterbury and C. M. Shaeffer, Superintendent of Passenger Transportation, early this morning. Mr. Atterbury was at his office before 6 o'clock. Mr. Shaeffer appeared a few minutes later. It was their intention to go at once to the scene of the disaster, and a private car was ordered to Broad Street Station. Later both officials decided to remain here.

Orders were issued by the General Manager that the newspapers receive all information obtained, and friends of those on the ill-fated train were advised of the latest news. Long before 9 o'clock, when the offices opened, a crowd of anxious ones had assembled. Mr. Shaeffer issued his first bulletin about this time.

Concerning the cause of the wreck, Mr. Shaeffer said:

"A shifting engine was taking several cars from the east-bound track into the lower Harrisburg freight yards. A flagman was stationed at its rear to warn any approaching east-bound freight train. The flagman rounded a curve and sighted the flagman, and the engineer put on his air brakes with full force. The sudden stop caused the train to buckle.

"The train was made up of sixty-eight cars, and it chanced that cars Nos. 34 and 35 were thrown off the track across the west-bound track. Before the train crew could flag the passenger train it was down upon the freight wreck, and the locomotive struck the two cars. It was then that Engineer Thomas was killed.

"The locomotive of the passenger train was overturned, and the combination coach and the day coach were thrown down the embankment. Among the latter the explosion occurred, and death and destruction were wrought. Before the wrecking crews could get inside the passenger train was burned completely up.

"It was an accident that could not be avoided. Every precaution known to train operation was in effect, and so far as I can see, there was not a single violation."

NEW YORKERS IN PERIL, SOME BADLY INJURED

Samuel S. Shubert Among Those Dangerously Hurt in Wreck.

RESCUED BY THALEHEIMER

Other Survivors Reach Home and Tell of Narrow Escapes and Scenes of Horror.

HARRISBURG, May 11.—Samuel S. Shubert, the New York theatrical manager, who was gravely injured, was on his way to Pittsburgh with William J. Kline, his attorney, and Abe Thaleheimer, manager of the "Follies" Company. They were parties to a lawsuit which came up in that city to-day. Mr. Shubert owes his life to Mr. Thaleheimer who rescued him from the wreck in the latter's pleading. "Let me die. Let me stay here and die."

Mr. Thaleheimer and Mr. Shubert were in the last Pullman car but one, and occupied berths in different parts of the sleeper.

"I was asleep," said Mr. Thaleheimer, "when I was awakened by a terrific explosion, followed by a second one almost as severe. I think I owe my life to the fact that I broke the glass in the window of my berth. I used my hands and got them pretty well cut up."

"I was not scalded or burned, however, and crawled out of the window with nothing on but my pajamas. I made my way down the embankment at the side of the railroad, and then I thought of Sam. By the light of the burning cars I could see him pinned in his berth. Crawling up on a portion of the car which had been blown off I managed to get at Mr. Shubert, and tried to arouse him to a sense of his danger. 'Go away and let me die,' he pleaded, and I simply answered 'Not to-day,' and pulled him back from the car."

"In my bare feet I climbed down over the sharp stones of the embankment, again carrying Sam on my back. I put him down on the river bank and then got a car cushion for him to rest on, and grabbed the carpet from the floor to cover him with."

"We were brought to town in the Pennsylvania's relief train and taken to the hospital and subsequently we were removed here to the Commonwealth Hotel. 'Mr. Shubert is very badly burned on the legs and hips, but we hope he will pull through. In my anxiety for him I forgot that I was almost naked and covered with blood until I was reminded of that fact in the hospital.'

D. Meyer of 21 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, New York, was in a day coach. He said when the explosion occurred the car was lifted and thrown down the embankment, where it lodged. The roof broke like an egg shell, and he was blown through the top. He, too, landed in the Susquehanna, but managed to scramble out alone. His body is a mass of bruises and cuts, but he refused to go to the hospital, preferring to get home.

Treated with Great Kindness.

"The Jews of Harrisburg have been the personification of kindness to Mr. Shubert and myself. We lost all our clothing and money, but they supplied us with more of both than we could use. I called up Samuel F. Nixon of Nixon & Zimmerman on the telephone at 4 o'clock this morning and told him of Mr. Shubert's condition, and he sent a nurse for him on the next train."

Mr. Thaleheimer is badly cut on the face, hands, and feet, but none of his injuries is serious. Mr. Kline was not injured.

Dr. O. M. Leiser of New York arrived this afternoon, and has taken personal charge of Mr. Shubert. He is hopeful for him, but admits that Mr. Shubert is burned very badly. Mr. Shubert's mother and sister arrived from New York to-night.

George Sullivan, New York representative of the Carnegie Steel Company, was cut and bruised about the body, but not seriously hurt. He was with H. P. Bope of Pittsburgh, Vice President of the Carnegie Steel Company, who also was slightly injured. They are being made comfortable at the home of Banker James Bailey.

Lost \$17,000 Worth of Jewelry.

Henry Silverman, a New York jewelry salesman, had a satchel in his berth which contained \$17,000 worth of fine jewelry, samples of goods for the Christmas holidays. Mr. Silverman was compelled to leave everything in the passenger coach to escape being burned to death. He could not find his bag in the darkness, and it was destroyed in the flames.

Miss Hilma Erickson of New York escaped with a few bruises, but almost unscathed. She was asleep in her berth when the explosion occurred, and the second shock threw her to the floor. Struggling to get up, she saw the flames coming down. The heavy smoke which had penetrated the car told of the burning wreck without.

She managed to escape from the car unaided, and ran up and down the river shore, weeping and pleading for help. Here she was found, suffering from cold and shock, and, wrapped in a blanket, was brought to a Harrisburg hotel.

Miss Gardner of New York escaped to a shanty near the scene of the wreck with nothing of her clothing left save a shroud of nightgown. She was dressed by the wife of a workman and sent to Harrisburg.

J. C. Francesconi of 447 Forty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, and a member of the firm of Hanssens & Co., stock brokers of 73 Broad Street, was in the sleeping car Tyrolean on his way to Louisville. He occupied a lower berth. About 11:05 o'clock he was awakened by the sound of a muffled explosion and a heavy rattling of his berth and found that the car was tilting to one side. Clad only in his pajamas, he made his way to the door, and there ascertained that a collision had occurred.

"I did not know how serious the accident had been," said Mr. Francesconi, "so I made my way back to my berth. No explosion did I reach there than one car was almost lifted off its trucks by a powerful explosion. I was hurled back against the opposite berth and suffered a severe gash on the rear of the head. This wound partially stunned me, and I knew nothing else until I opened my eyes and found myself on the river bank. The injury was dressed, and in a short time I was able to take care of myself."

"I walked back to our car, but was unable to get inside. The car was wrecked and all my possessions were lost. I placed my loss at about \$700. For the moment I paid no attention to this, but ran ahead to see how much damage had been done."

"I fled up along the tracks where freight

and passenger cars burning fiercely. The flames leaped high in the air, giving forth a heat so intense as to preclude any possibility of near approach. From the midst of the flames came the cries of the men of the injured. Many of them, pinned down to the ground by their limbs, had their arms extended in a pitiful appeal for aid. There were men and women shrieking and calling upon us to help them, but for a few moments we were helpless. Every man that attempted to reach the wreck again was driven back by the heat.

"Several men, who cast aside all fear of death, rushed into the terrible furnace, only to come back with blistered hands and faces.

"Not until the Fire Department arrived upon the scene was there any organized effort to rescue the injured, and the work of relief was pushed along vigorously."

Survivors Reach New York.

Stray survivors of the Harrisburg wreck, who had been fortunate enough to escape serious injury, returned to their homes in this city on late trains over the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday afternoon and evening. Tenseful scenes were witnessed in the Jersey City terminal as groups of relatives waiting for their return found their dear ones restored to them.

For the most part the survivors were too dazed to give a connected account of the gruesome incidents that attended the catastrophe or of their own miraculous escapes from the burning train, and their stories were elicited only by dint of patient and careful questioning.

Mrs. Frederick Pickler of 121 St. Nicholas Avenue, with her two little sons, Lawrence, five years old, and Jerome, seven, arrived at the Atlantic Express, which returned at Jersey City at 7:55 last evening. Mrs. Pickler was a tremendous drinker of the whisky liquor dealer in Harlem, was on her way to visit a sister at Bellaire, Ohio, when caught in the wreck.

"I was occupying a lower berth in one of the Pullman cars," said Mrs. Pickler, "when I was awakened by a tremendous shock, which hurled me against the bulkhead of the berth. The next moment my little boy, Jerome, caught hold of my arm and cried out: 'Oh, mother, the roof of the car is falling down.'"

"I was too dazed at first to realize what was going on, but the upper berth with its occupant was falling down on me and my little ones and that in another minute we would be pinned fast. I soon understood, however, that something terrible had happened and that there had been a collision."

"While I was trying to free the children and myself there came an awful explosion. It was like a clap of thunder. The ground seemed to rock and the car was lifted clear off the track, and when it came down remained standing slightly askew. The explosion lifted the obstructing upper berth clear from its frame and I felt that we were free. I heard from every part of the car the agonized cries of women and men and then there came darkness and an awful hush."

A Stranger's Timely Aid.

"Out of the silence and the darkness I heard the strong and calm voice of a man. 'Madame,' the voice said, 'our train has been wrecked, and we must hurry if our lives are to be saved. I noticed that you had two children. You cannot manage them both; let me help you with one. I have a little fellow to home myself.'"

"The stranger took Jerome, and I kept Lawrence. Then he helped me and the children out of the window at our berth which had been broken by the force of the explosion. He led the boys out first, and I had scarcely got out when there came another explosion, accompanied by a sheet of flame that set fire to the wrecked cars. A burning piece of timber hit me in the forehead, and I fell to the ground."

"How long I remained unconscious I do not know, but it could not have been very long. When I regained my senses I found myself on the brink of a little stream. Both I and my boys were in our night clothes, and my robe was on fire. I rolled to and fro on the cool sand of the beach to put out the fire and soothe the pain I suffered. My boys were at my side crying from pain and trembling with the chill of the night. The whole landscape was lit up."

"There was a ruddy glow over the river. As I looked up I saw the entire string of cars burning on the track right above my head, while the screams of the wounded and the shouted directions of the rescuers filled the night with horrible sounds."

"Presently a man came down the embankment, accompanied by women bearing blankets. From the voice I recognized him as the stranger who had helped us out of the car window. The little ones and I were wrapped in blankets, after the women had ascertained that we had not suffered any serious injury, and we were taken to a hotel, where we spent the night."

"This morning the stranger came to inquire how I was. This was the first time I could look into his eyes and thank him for what he had done for me and the children. I pleaded with him to tell me who he was. 'I would like to know the name of the man whom I must remember through all the years to come as the one who saved my children's life and my own,' I said. He replied: 'It is nothing. I only did my duty, and less no man should do. Then he shook women behind his back, and he had ascertained that I had the means to return home. I could not learn the man's name, but I know that he was good and noble and risked his own life for ours.'"

Mrs. Pickler has an ugly scar on her forehead, and was burned and bruised about her body. She limped painfully as she left her car, and went up the platform leaning on the arm of her husband, who, with their eldest son, Harold, was on hand to meet them.

Tears and smiles followed close upon each other as Harold put into his mother's arms a bouquet of pansies from himself and a large bunch of roses and carnations from his father.

Escaped Through a Window.

Charles Rosenstock, a traveling salesman of 217 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, came in on the Manhattan Limited at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Two brothers and a sister were at the station to meet him. He had suffered severely from the shock of the collision, his chest and on the left side of his body, and was burned on his feet and legs. He was hurled from his berth, and escaped through a window clad only in his nightgown, which was torn into shreds.

"I ran along the track for some distance," said he, "when a second explosion occurred. It lifted me off my feet and blew me a hundred feet through the air. I went clear over the embankment, and landed on the edge of the river. There were other men and women there before me, and more came sailing through the air after me. The flames of the exploding dynamite were so noxious that I had to throw myself into the river to escape being suffocated."

"When I got out of the water a man came and handed me a night gown, which I put on. He led me to the top of the embankment. There we met a poor Italian woman. She gave me a pair of shoes. My feet were sore and bleeding and full of splinters. I was taken to a near-by fire

station, where I was placed on a cot and was then taken to the Harrisburg Hospital, where my chest was dressed and my other injuries attended to.

"At the hospital I saw sights so gruesome that they beggar description. Men and women bleeding and badly burned were brought in almost every minute and in all sorts of conveyances. I have been in other wrecks, but I have never witnessed anything like this. At the hospital I met a brother Mason, Israel S. Buser of 230 Main Street, Steelton. He took me in a carriage to his home, six miles away."

He gave me a complete new outfit of clothing and money enough to get home. On the train I met a man who advanced \$10 and I got a berth in a sleeper.

Lone Passenger in the Smoker.

"The scenes about the wreck were awful. Everybody on the train lost everything. Only one passenger escaped with his clothing on. He was in the smoker. The smoker was not burned, it was blown over the embankment and rolled down to the river, where the lone passenger crawled out."

"In the other cars men and women could be seen hanging out of the windows, while their night clothes burned from off their backs, and the heat was so intense that no one could get near enough to rescue them or alleviate their pain."

"Too much could not be said regarding the hospitality of the Harrisburg people. Private houses were thrown open everywhere to care for the wounded. Women came out in the depth of the night bearing blankets and bed clothing and sheets and other linen to use for bandages. The rich came out to the scene in their automobiles, and then gave them up for ambulance service. Nothing that human kindness could do to help in such an emergency was left undone."

Mrs. Pickler, who was with Mrs. H. C. Yard, reported as among the injured in the Harrisburg train wreck, and as living in Brooklyn, are mother and daughter. Mrs. Stove is the wife of a retired stock broker, while her daughter's husband, Mr. Yard, is in the dry goods business. The Stoves recently moved to their house at 133 Bay Twenty-fifth Street, Bensonhurst, and Mrs. Stove and her daughter were on their way to Pittsburgh when they were caught in the wreck. A telephone message received from them in Bensonhurst yesterday afternoon stated that they had practically escaped injury."

THE DEAD AND INJURED.

Victims of the Wreck as Far as Can Be Learned.

HARRISBURG, Penn., May 11.—The names of the killed and injured, as far as has been ascertained, are:

The Known Dead.

BRIGHT, Paul, Pittsburgh.
CROSBY, Alfred, Philadelphia; conductor of the express.
CRABER, V. L., Pittsburgh.
DOUGHERTY, Mrs. Robert O., Philadelphia.
KUHLMANN, C., Altoona, Penn.
MARTIN, Norma, seven months old.
PHILLIPS, James R., Pittsburgh.
SEAW, Mr. PHILADELPHIA.
SILVERMAN, J. L., Philadelphia.
THOMAS, H. K., Harrisburg, Penn.; engineer of express train.
ZEIGLER, George, Pittsburgh.
Nine unidentified bodies.

The More Seriously Injured.

The following is a partial list of the more seriously injured:

AILEES, Mrs. Frank, Pittsburgh; abrasions of body, cuts of face and arms.
ALLEN, Rodney D., Philadelphia; right thigh contused, arm, abrasions wound of right thigh.
AMOS, I. H., Columbus, Ohio; right knee contused.
ANDERSON, J. W., Pittsburgh; burns of face, legs, and arms.
ATKESON, F. H., Denver; compound fracture of left cheek bone.
BEASLEY, Henry M., New York; burns of both hands, nose and face cut.
BOPE, H. P., Pittsburgh; body cut, hands and left eye cut.
BOTKOWSKY, Solomon, New York; right hand cut, left hip bruised.
BRODIE, F. W., Memphis, Tenn.; face lacerated.
CARMAN, Joseph, Pittsburgh; forehead cut and seriously burned.
COGGINS, M. O., Pittsburgh; large cut over the arm.
COPE, A. G., Pittsburgh; burns and legs bruised.
DAWES, J. A., Pittsburgh; severe contusions of head and back.
DEVLIN, R. G., Philadelphia; cuts all over body.
DICKER, E. R., Philadelphia; back of head cut, right arm and back contused.
DONNELLY, Charles, Pittsburgh; face and scalp cut, foot and knee injured.
DOERSHEIMER, G. W., Philadelphia; scalp bruised, left hip contused, and right leg broken.
DURKER, Carl, Pittsburgh; left foot and ankle cut and right arm broken.
EBERLY, Joseph, New York; burns of face and arms.
ERICKSON, Hilma, New York; left ear drum ruptured.
FORREST, Charles D., Cleveland; left leg broken, scalp wound.
GRISWOLD, George, New York; cuts of head, face, chest, and legs.
GODFREY, H. D., Cleveland; right arm cut.
HARMON, Edwin L., Pittsburgh; scalp cut, shoulder, neck, and face lacerated.
HUSELTON, John W. R., Pittsburgh; numerous cuts about body.
HAY, John, Vineland, N. J.; both hands cut.
KENTZ, Marion D., New York; burns on hands, cut on face and shoulder.
KATZ, Max, D., New York; burns, and left shoulder seriously contused.
RAWSON, James, Trenton, N. J.; left knee cut.
KLAUBER, Max, New York; punctured wound of left thigh, arms, face, and abdomen wounded.
LOEFFLER, George A., Pittsburgh; burns of both arms and neck.
KLINGMAN, William, New York; burns of face, hands, and legs.
KLINGERMAN, Isadore, Trenton, N. J.; both hands cut.
MOMILLAN, W. E., Wilkesburg, Penn.; left thumb broken, cut on left arm, both legs cut.

GRAPE-NUTS.

DOCTOR'S FOOD
For His Family and Patients.

A surgeon and physician of Reddsville, Pa., has found Grape-Nuts so nourishing and strengthening that he uses it as a supporting medium after operations. He says:

"As a physician I take great pleasure in using Grape-Nuts in my family and also recommend it to my patients who have a good strengthening food is required."

"I find it particularly valuable in convalescence from run down and depressed conditions. It also does well as a supporting medium after surgical operations."

"The fact that it is pre-digested makes it an ideal food for sufferers from indigestion and dyspeptic conditions. With the high quality of the food material it is always been the case, I consider it an ideal food for most all conditions." Name given by Postum Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.
Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs. of Grape-Nuts.

FURNITURE & WORKS OF ART
BOXED, PACKED & SHIPPED
TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
MORGAN & BROTHER
(Established 1851.)
STORAGE WAREHOUSES
232-236 West 47th Street.
SEPARATE ROOMS FOR STORAGE
of furniture, pianos, pictures, etc.
Plans for Removal of Furniture, City or Country.

FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMPANY.

A number of our Policy Holders were passengers on the Pennsylvania train that was wrecked near Harrisburg, yesterday.

They are fortunate in holding the most liberal contracts known to Accident Insurance—in a Company of great financial strength, whose reputation for prompt and liberal payments is well known.

CITY AGENCY, 66 PINE STREET.

broken.	face, hands, feet, and legs.
MASON, John R., Philadelphia; scalp wound and left leg bruised.	SHUMAKER, A. P., Pittsburgh; general contusions and burns of body.
MCCULLOUGH, Dr., Cleveland; left arm cut and left shoulder sprained.	SHUBERT, Samuel, New York; badly burned all over body.
NORTON, Charles, Cleveland; both arms and legs burned.	THALEHEIMER, A., New York; cuts on head and arms.
OTIS, Daniel, Chicago; scalp cut, arms lacerated, and badly cut.	TAYLOR, W. E., Pittsburgh; back and head cut.
POST, Arden, Elizabeth, N. J.; both hands and feet burned, scalp cut.	TAYLOR, John, New York, laborer; both feet cut.
PAULEY, Rose, Philadelphia; face and chest contused.	UDVERACHY, Bella, Newark, N. J.; cut on left hand and left side of face.
PETER, Anna, Cleveland; face and body burned.	VAN TYNE, W. H., Pittsburgh; both arms and legs cut.
PETER, Antonio, Cleveland; both hands badly lacerated.	WARD, R., New York; left arm cut and left shoulder sprained.
ROMAN, Mrs. Rose, Brooklyn; left hand cut, scalp and forehead cut.	WEITER, D. P., baggage-master, Philadelphia; scalp cut slightly, general contusions of body.
SATLERLAND, E. D., Philadelphia; scalp, both arms, and both legs cut.	WOODWORTH, Mrs. A. R., Springborough, Penn.; right hand and arm cut.
STOW, Mrs. Charles H., Bensonhurst, N. Y.; burns, sprained neck, contusions of eye.	YARD, Mrs. Henry C., Bensonhurst, N. Y.; contusion and laceration of foot and elbow.
SULLIVAN, George M., New York; burns of	

Detective Service,
if valuable, must be able and honest. If it is not—you are cheated.
Mr. A. L. Drummond, our General Manager, spent 21 years in the U. S. Secret Service—from subordinate to Chief.
So much for our ability.
Consult our references.
Drummond's Detective Agency,
1 Ann Street,
238 Cortlandt.
We do not handle divorce cases.

DEWAR'S "White Label"
is the "whisky of great age" possessing a delicate flavor and mellowness which many have tried but none have succeeded in equaling.

DEWAR'S "WHITE LABEL"
DEWAR'S SCOTCH WHISKY is bottled in Scotland in bond, under Government supervision from the largest reserve stock of old Scotch in the world.
Imported only in glass.

Killed Volunteer Girl and Himself.
LINCOLN, Neb., May 11.—Peter Katschler, a fullbright, yesterday shot and instantly killed Miss Grace Townsley, a student in the Voluntary of America. He then killed himself. Katschler is said to have been a rejected suitor.

Paderewski

visits Aeolian Hall, New York's New Musical Center, and writes another letter of appreciation of The Pianola

Gentlemen,
I consider the Metrostyle indispensable to the Pianola and I have indicated my interpretation of several compositions with great interest.
Sincerely yours,
J. Paderewski
May 11th 1915 New York

I consider the Metrostyle indispensable to the Pianola, and I have indicated my interpretation of several compositions with great interest.

ALTHOUGH M. Paderewski was too ill to give the concluding Recitals of his Tour, he accepted an invitation to call at Aeolian Hall on the eve of sailing for home and hear some recent compositions played by the Pianola. He spoke enthusiastically of the artistic characteristics of the instrument, and upon his return to his hotel sent the above note to the Aeolian Company, which shows that the great Polish artist has not modified his original attitude in regard to the real merit of the Pianola and its most important feature—the Metrostyle.

It is noteworthy that not only Paderewski, but practically all the other recognized authorities, have gone on record as praising the Metrostyle Pianola. It is still more noteworthy that although there are now upwards of forty different Piano-Players on the market, the Pianola is the only one which these distinguished musicians have chosen to endorse and recommend to the public as worthy of serious consideration.

Anyone who contemplates investing the substantial sum represented by a Piano-Player, surely wishes to acquire the best instrument of its type. The Pianola is the standard of its class, its popularity and sales being greater than all other Piano-Players put together. It has in the Metrostyle a feature which Paderewski describes as "indispensable" and which is not even approximated in any other instrument.

The Metrostyle Pianola, \$250 and \$300; purchasable on moderate monthly payments.
362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th St., New York.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall,

MAIMED FOR LIFE OR DEAD

Such is the appalling record of the railroad wreck at Harrisburg to-day. That fate may overtake you or your loved ones at any moment.

Don't Travel or Stay at Home

Unless you have accident insurance that insures. The best and most liberal policies in the world are written by the

Casualty Company of America

Home Office, 52-54 William Street, New York City

DON'T WAIT
Insure now with us direct or through your own Broker. He knows.

THRILLING INCIDENTS IN NIGHT OF TERROR

**Baby Found by Frantic Mother
Safe Near Burning Train.**

WOMAN HAD DIRE FOREBODING

**Killed by Iron Bolt That Passed
Through Her Body—Passengers
Escape from Blazing Cars.**

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, May 11.—Many thrilling incidents occurred in connection with the train wreck this morning, and some strange and pitiful scenes were witnessed. A tiny baby, only four months old, lying on a seat cushion, fifty feet from the wreck, calmly sucking its thumb, was found by its agonized mother and the man who had rescued her, fully half an hour after the collision. The baby, a girl, had her eyes wide open and was kicking her feet as if the flames and the noise and the excitement had been got up for her special benefit. How she got out of the wreck and on the seat is a mystery. The child went to sleep at her mother's breast shortly after the express left Lancaster. The mother, tired and sleepy, wrapped the little one in a shawl and laid her upon one of the package racks that are fixed at intervals in the side of the day coaches. The baby was sleeping soundly and soon the mother dozed off. Suddenly there was a terrific explosion, a rattle and crash of glass, grinding timbers, and the hissing of escaping steam.

All was dark in this car, and the mother, thrown from the seat, fled wildly down the aisle. She was caught in the rush of other passengers in the day coach, and before she knew what was happening she was hurled from the car, and fell along the rails. Her face was scratched by cinders and stones.

J. M. Bamford of Harrisburg, who lives not far from where the wreck occurred, found the woman rushing about and trying for her baby.

"Oh, find my baby for me, find her. You must find her or I will go crazy," wailed the woman, grasping Mr. Bamford by the sleeve of his coat, and fairly dragging him over the tracks toward the burning wreckage.

Mr. Bamford spoke encouragingly to the woman as he led her around the wreck and down the embankment away from the sparks and the heat of the flames, which lighted the ground for yards around. Men and women, most of them nearly dead, could be seen on all sides, either fleeing from the burning cars or crawling out of windows or from under the wreckage, but to these sights she was blind, nor did she heed the awful shrieks of the victims held fast in the blazing debris.

At the foot of the steep embankment, close to the river's edge, the woman broke from his grasp, ran swiftly toward what looked to be a bundle, and there was her baby. Mr. Bamford led the mother further down the shore and turned her over to a policeman.

Escape of Father and Daughter.

Lloyd E. Burt, yardmaster of the Pennsylvania freight yards at New Brunswick, was in the wreck with his daughter. He said that when the first crash came he braced himself for the worst and when thrown to the floor by an explosion which wrenched the car from end to end, immediately flames burst out everywhere. Before he could recover himself there came another explosion, hurling him to the ceiling. He again fell to the floor while the dynamite demolished the car.

Everything was in wild confusion, for the more the cars bumped along the more dynamite exploded and the more he shouted to those inside to come out, and Mr. Burt rushed to the door near him, only to find it jammed. The outer door had been opened by the porter preparatory to the stop at Harrisburg, which was then about two miles away, and to this fact Mr. Burt attributes his deliverance. Arrived on the platform with his daughter a second explosion threw them off the car. Then they made for the city in their night clothes. Mr. Burt was barefooted and his daughter was without shoes.

When they reached the city they were taken to the hospital and clothes and medical attention were given to them. A heavy Masonic ring Mr. Burt wore bent nearly double and the seal torn out by the explosion. He and his daughter lost everything they possessed.

O. C. Jordan of Lorain, Ohio, got out with his car case, and after dragging a half dozen others from the burning cars, distributed the contents of his satchel among them.

"I owe my life to the fact that I was unable to secure a lower berth at Philadelphia. I decided to sleep in the lower berth, and when the train reached Harrisburg and an immediate explosion awakened me, and I found myself turning over and over as my coach turned a complete somersault."

His Hand in a Trap.

"When we came to a stop I saw above me an open window and made an attempt to gain it. I found my hand caught in a suit case handle, and while trying to extricate it a second terrific explosion occurred, and the door at the end of the car was burst open. Dragging the suit case, from which I was unable to loosen my hold, I crawled over bodies and wreckage through to the open door."

"Then I returned to the work of rescue. Time after time the flames forced me back, but I returned until the heat became so intense that I have ventured near the wreck would have meant suffocation."

Half naked women stood shivering about, and the least wounded of the men had not the wherewithal to clothe themselves. So I distributed all of my clothing, of which I had a full suit case, among them."

"My only injury is a blood blister on the little finger of my right hand. A Paul Atkins of Pittsburgh said he was awaking when the crash came. 'I had just given my sense to the porter for a shakedown,' said he. 'The next instant I was jammed into the forward end of the car. I recollect several seconds ago I was elated between the collision and the heavy explosion. The old car itself did no damage to the sleeping car, and I would have been well had it not been for the explosion.'

"I heard two women scream 'Save me!' and the flash followed. The floor was driven into the car. I was thrown out of the car I was everywhere impeded by the loose curtains of the berth. I don't know how I reached the ground, but I know I didn't get out of the door or a window, but just found myself on the rails."

Newspaper Man's Experience.

"The first intimation I had of the wreck," said John B. Reynolds of Pittsburgh, a newspaper man who was going home from New York, and escaped with slight injuries, "was when I heard an awful crash and was thrown out into the aisle of the car. I was dazed for a time, and only realized my position and what had happened when I felt a woman grabbing me and screaming, 'For God's sake help me.' I pushed her out of the window, and a fellow passenger handed out a child which belonged to her. He then left the train and called to me to jump through the window."

"Just then there was a terrific explosion. As I dropped to the ground a missile struck and knocked me down. I don't know how long I lay there, but when I recovered I found myself lying on the tracks under a freight train and rolled down the embankment on the other side. I was in my night clothes and all my clothing and belongings were lost."

"The mill hands working near the scene of the accident were quick to rescue some of the victims who were lying about."

BROKEN DOWN ARCH

The breaking down of the arch of the foot can be prevented, and where it exists can be cured by wearing the "KAHLER" high arch instep shoes. These contain a *Special Shank* which presses up the bones of the arch that have flattened and restores the foot to its normal shape.

Men's Shoes \$5.00 up. Women's \$4.50 up.

DR. P. KAHLER & SONS,
Surgeon Chiropodists. (Established 1882).
ONLY STORE, 928-930 Broadway.

that locality, and fitted some of them out with shoes and clothing."

Harvey Feldman and wife of Franklin, Penn., were in the drawing room of one of the sleepers on their way home from New York.

"We were sleeping soundly," said Mr. Feldman, "when there was a slight explosion that partly awoke us. This was followed by the most awful roar I ever heard, and in an instant we were dashed against the side of the car. We groped around in the dark and finally got out of the window, losing everything. We made our way to a place of safety, but we had to walk over the sharp cinders, and our bare feet were badly cut. Mrs. Feldman was severely cut back of the head, and suffered much from shock, and I am wounded in the left breast."

Mr. and Mrs. Tindel's Escape.

Senator P. C. Knox's daughter, Mrs. Tindel of Pittsburgh, and her husband were slightly injured by flying glass. They walked from the scene of the wreck to Steelton, where they called up Gov. Pennypacker by telephone and explained their condition. The Governor immediately dispatched his private secretary, Bromley Weir, and started for Steelton. Mr. Wharton was unable to find any conveyance to carry him to Steelton, and procured a horse and started on his way. On his way he met a cabman, who loaned him his cab, and Mr. and Mrs. Tindel went to Steelton. The Executive Mansion, where they were furnished with clothing and medical attention.

Among those who were rescued with slight injuries was Miss Brown, daughter of Congressman Brown of Pittsburgh, and her companion, a Miss Woodworth of Philadelphia. They lost all of their baggage. A good fortune badly succeeded in escaping from the Pullman car window and were wandering around the field when they were met by J. M. Lamberton of Harrisburg, a personal friend, who had been on the same train.

Lamberton was unable to get a berth and was traveling to Harrisburg by a Pullman coach. He was probably the only one to escape from the coach without injury. He took the young women to his home.

Among those who got out without injury were Mrs. Albert J. Barr, wife of the editor of The Pittsburgh Post, and her two daughters, who were on their way to Pittsburgh. They were taken to the hospital, where one of the attending physicians gave them attention and then sent them to his home.

Mrs. M. Hueston and daughter of Pittsburgh escaped without serious injury, although Miss Hueston received a painful wound on the arm. They were dragged from a Pullman window just before the flames reached them.

Fireman Dickey's Luck.

Robert Dickey, of 3,304 Melon Street, Philadelphia, fireman of the wrecked train, thinks he is the luckiest man alive to-night, even if he has a big hole in his back and faces several weeks in the hospital. Dickey is the only man alive who saw all the preliminaries to the catastrophe, and he will be an important witness before the Coroner. Lying on his cot in the hospital, suffering from excruciating pain, but with a smile at the thought that he was counted among the living, he told his story.

"We make our fast time before we strike Harrisburg, you know," he began, "and were traveling along at thirty miles an hour. Just as we rounded the curve above Steelton we saw a light train ahead of us on the eastbound track. Then, as we were almost abreast of it, the locomotive exploded, and there was something wrong with the freight."

"We saw that the freight train had buckled owing to the failure of the air hose to work properly, and some of the cars began to topple over toward our track. The engineer knew that the only chance of safety was to get by before any of the cars struck, and he let the engine out another notch, and she sped by the titling cars. The baggage, the smoker, and the day coach, however, did not clear the cars loaded with dynamite had toppled over far enough to strike the first Pullman."

"That's all I know. When I woke up I was lying on the grass by the river bank with an awful pain in my back."

Iron Bolt Pierced My Body.

One of the saddest incidents in connection with the disaster was the death of Mrs. Robert E. Dougherty of 1,307 South Twenty-eighth Street, Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty and their twelve-year-old son were on their way to Cleveland. They were in the last Pullman car, the one which was struck by the explosion.

Instantly they made their way out of the car and were proceeding toward the Steelton River, along the bank of which the Pennsylvania runs, when there was a second explosion. An iron bolt passed through Mrs. Dougherty's body. Her husband and son were injured by flying debris. Mrs. Dougherty, members of the family say, had started on the trip with reluctance and a foreboding that some ill would befall her or those with her. Her husband is an engineer on the Pennsylvania, her eldest son, Robert F., Jr., is an electrician for the company, and her second son, William, is in the General.

Mrs. Dougherty had not been on a journey of any length since her honeymoon, when she went to New York. She had consented to visit Cleveland after much pleading upon the part of her husband and largely for the sake of her son whose desire to travel overcame her fear of railroads.

Policeman's Work of Rescue.

H. C. Weizich, a policeman, was perhaps the first person to reach the scene of the wreck. He began the work of rescue within five minutes after the explosion occurred and the trains caught fire.

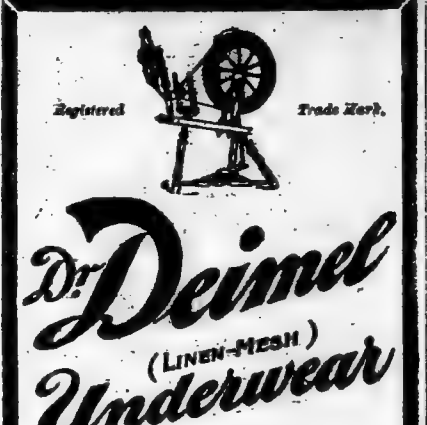
"I was standing near the Paxtang powder house, on Cedar Street, when the first explosion occurred. I saw a flash of light, and an explosion followed instantly. Glass crashed all around me. It was broken by the concussion. As soon as I got a lay of the land I ran down to the tracks and there I saw a great flame."

"I ran along the freight train, which had been split by the explosion, and the moment I fell off I saw a full view of the passenger train. My impression is that all the passenger cars with the exception of one were standing on the track and every one of them was ablaze. Then I heard screams and groans, and saw men being hurled about by the flames. I was crawling out of windows and from under the cars. I ran to them, and the first person I met was a woman. She was screaming and her night clothing was on fire."

"From that time on I was so busy that I do not really know what happened. It seemed that men and women were never stop coming from the wreck. I helped several crawl out of windows, but finally they came down all alive. We had some patrol wagons and some firemen."

"We loaded sixteen injured persons in the first wagon and then got orders to help in the second. We thought that if we could drown out the fire many persons who were caught in the cars could be saved from being burned to death. The flames proved too hot, however, and we were forced to leave them. Then took fire and the wind from the river drove the sparks in the direction of the freight cars which had escaped. Some of them there was another car of dynamite in the train, and everybody scattered."

"We saw to work, and every once in a while we were being burned by the flames. It was awful, especially when you think that there was plenty of men there to take up the work of rescue, but were prevented from getting near the train by the flames. The intense heat was very awful, and there was more dynamite about."



For ten years this Underwear has been bringing health, comfort and satisfaction to more and more people. It gives refreshing comfort where the old style woollens gave irritation. It wards off colds. It keeps the body dry and comfortable. In short, it is the ideal underwear for every one everywhere.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street.

KAISER SENDS GREETING TO RAILWAY CONGRESS

**Declares International Traffic
Aids Cause of Peace.**

STERNBURG PRAISES AMERICA

**Says It Is Doing Much to Draw the
World More Closely Together—
Cortelyou Speaks at Banquet.**

WASHINGTON, May 11.—At the banquet given to-night at the Willard by American railways to the delegates to the International Railway Congress, the following cablegram from Emperor William was read by Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador:

"I send my greetings to the International Railway Congress, in which for the first time German delegates are participating. May the personal exchange of ideas among the most prominent railroad men of the world, assembled in Washington, be of lasting benefit to international traffic, the prosperous development of which is the most effective way of fostering mutual understanding and the peaceful bringing together of nations."

The following cablegram was sent in reply to the Emperor's message:

"The International Railway Congress thanks His Imperial Majesty, the Kaiser, for his courteous message and wishes him long life and happiness."

In the course of a speech at the banquet the German Ambassador said:

"It has been frequently emphasized by the leaders of the nations that the chief thing the world needs is to have its peoples know each other. This year stands out in history because in no previous year has any country accomplished as much as the United States in drawing the world more closely together."

"The railroads and their managers and officials are the real bearers of our civilization. They have united men who represent the highest intellect of their respective countries, and have thus increased international welfare and prosperity, stimulate industry, and spread the gospel of peace."

Postmaster General Cortelyou discussed the relation of the postal service to the problem of transportation. He said the relations between the Government and the railway companies are of the most intimate and dependent. The roads co-operated in providing the quick mail service, which was most important to the people than rapid travel.

Mr. Cortelyou spoke of the benefits to be derived from the Congress both by Americans and the foreign delegates. Of the America of to-day he said:

"You will find it alert and progressive, but you will also find it generous and open-hearted. It desires nothing to which it is not rightfully entitled. In all lines of commercial activity it seeks the best methods and the best appliances, and will freely of its experience in the great problem of transportation."

FIRST SKYSCRAPER SOLD.

\$1,500,000 for Tower Building and Adjoining Two, It Is Said.

The Tower Building, at 50 Broadway, according to a report in real estate circles yesterday, has been sold, together with the two buildings adjoining it on the south, owned by the New York Improved Real Estate Company. The price paid for the combined properties is said to be about \$1,500,000.

The identity of the buyer has not been disclosed, and neither John N. Stearns, the owner of the Tower Building, nor the officers of the New York Improved Real Estate Company would discuss yesterday the reported sale of their holdings.

The Tower Building, which was erected in 1888, was the first structure in which the entire weight of walls and floors was supported by a steel skeleton, and seven or eight years ago a building of this kind was placed on the building just to the left of the Broadway entrance. The architect, Bradford L. Gilbert, was confronted with the problem of planning an eleven-story building on a lot only 21 feet wide, without using most of that space with walls of heavy masonry, and the pioneer skyscraper was the result.

The Tower Building and its two neighbors cover a plot fronting 61½ feet on Broadway and 125 feet on New Street, where the frontage is 68 feet. It is understood that the lot will be improved with a twenty-story building. The properties adjoin on the south the building known as 42 Broadway and on the north Exchange Court, owned by the Astors.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

2-35 A. M.—Fifty-seventh Street and Third Avenue; Manhattan Elevated Company; damage unknown. Men and women were never stop coming from the wreck. I helped several crawl out of windows, but finally they came down all alive. We had some patrol wagons and some firemen."

4-40 A. M.—East Seventy-fifth Street; damage, \$100. 5-10 A. M.—East Seventy-fifth Street; damage, \$100. 6-10 A. M.—East Seventy-fifth Street; damage, \$100. 7-10 A. M.—East Seventy-fifth Street; damage, \$100. 8-10 A. M.—East Seventy-fifth Street; damage, \$100. 9-10 A. M.—East Seventy-fifth Street; damage, \$100. 10-10 A. M.—East Seventy-fifth Street; damage, \$100. 11-10 A. M.—East Seventy-fifth Street; damage, \$100. 12-10 A. M.—East Seventy-fifth Street; damage, \$100. 1-10 P. M.—East Seventy-fifth Street; damage, \$100. 2-10 P. M.—East Seventy-fifth Street; damage, \$100. 3-10 P. M.—East Seventy-fifth Street; damage, \$100. 4-10 P. M.—East Seventy-fifth Street; damage, \$100. 5-10 P. M.—East Seventy-fifth Street; damage, \$100. 6-10 P. M.—East Seventy-fifth Street; damage, \$100. 7-10 P. M.—East Seventy-fifth Street; damage, \$100. 8-10 P. M.—East Seventy-fifth Street; damage, \$100. 9-10 P. M.—East Seventy-fifth Street; damage, \$100. 10-10 P. 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TAMMANY WOULD HEAR FROM MURPHY ON GAS

Leader Due Back To-day—Rank and File Restive.

FOLEY IS IN THE DARK YET

Says So, Too—O'Gorman to be Re-elected Grand Sachem—Citizens' Union and McClellan.

Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, is due to arrive home from Mount Clemens to-day, in order to be present at the meeting of the Tammany Society to-night to choose a Grand Sachem. His return is likely to bring forth some interesting developments with respect to the attitude of the organization on gas. Since the Tammany chieftain departed for Mount Clemens, several days ago, two of the Tammany district organizations have met and discussed the gas question in a way which, to say the least, must have been embarrassing to Mr. Murphy. It is said that the pressure being brought to bear upon other Democratic district leaders is likely to lead them to follow the example of Leaders Harburger and Lantry in calling meetings at which the opinion of the district could be expressed in the form of resolutions.

There are interesting evidences that "the lid is off" among the Tammany district organizations to-day, in regard to gas, and that the Tammany Senators who voted against the cheap gas bill will hear from other constituencies besides those of Harburger and Lantry within the next few days. Even "Tom" Foley of the Second is beginning to feel that his Senator, Riordan, made a serious mistake when he voted with the "wild-cat" Republicans to kill the gas bill. Foley admitted yesterday that there seemed to be considerable feeling among the rank and file on the gas issue. "I certainly heard nothing from Mr. Murphy on the subject before the vote was taken on the bill," said Mr. Foley. "When any of the representatives of my district do anything in opposition to the wishes of the organization I usually hear from the Hall. But I have had no complaint about Senator Riordan's vote on gas as yet. All I know about the way Mr. Murphy is said to feel about it is what I have gathered from the newspapers."

When Leader Murphy started for Mount Clemens, Secretary Smith said he had been authorized by Mr. Murphy to say to the press that Mr. Murphy would attend to the cases of the Tammany Senators who voted against the gas bill. He expected that Mr. Murphy will be more explicit on that subject and with respect to the gas question generally when he reaches the Wigwam to-day. The meeting of the Tammany Society to elect a Grand Sachem promised to produce a lively contest owing to the rivalry which had sprung up between Mayor McClellan and Judge Dowling. Court Justice Victor J. Dowling and Corporation Counsel John J. Delany for the place. But it was announced yesterday that in order to prevent any bad feeling in the organization, both Judge Dowling and Mr. Delany had withdrawn on the promise of Justice James A. O'Gorman to accept a re-election.

There was considerable interest manifested in Tammany circles yesterday in the declaration of John Brooks leaving a member of the City Committee of the Citizens' Union in favor of the Citizens' Union endorsing the candidacy of Mayor McClellan for re-election. It became known that as far back as last January Mr. Leavitt had introduced a resolution at a meeting of the City Committee calling for the substitution of Mayor McClellan yesterday refused to discuss the action which he took at the meeting of the Citizens' Union City Committee, but when asked for his individual views with respect to Mayor McClellan's candidacy for re-election, said:

"I am willing to say that it is my individual opinion that it behooves the citizens of New York, without regard to party, to consider very seriously whether Mayor McClellan ought to be re-elected by acclamation. I fully realize his administration is vulnerable at points, and that the Tammany leader, who has been in charge of his spots, I believe, however, that Mayor McClellan has not always been able to do what he wanted to do, but he has stood for the right in a way that I never expected any Tammany man could or would do."

"If he were re-nominated by acclamation he would have a freer hand in the future, and my faith in him, begotten by his own works, is now strongly encouraged. I make no mistake that he would be equal to such a situation."

In my judgment, the non-partisan principle of the Citizens' Union requires it to recognize every man who is a municipal administration when made by Tammany office holders, as well as by those of any other political faith."

TWO MORE GAS COMPANIES.

Concerns with the Whole State as Their Field Incorporated.

ALBANY, May 11.—Two more large stock companies incorporated to-day for the purpose of manufacturing and furnishing gas and electricity, with the whole State as their field, make a total of four such incorporations since the passage of the bill creating a State Commission to supervise the organization and operation of gas and electric companies.

By incorporating before Gov. Higgins signs this bill such companies escape the provision of the new law requiring the approval of the new commission and the consent of the municipalities in which they intend to operate before they can begin business.

The companies incorporated to-day are the General Public Service Corporation and the Universal Service Company, the former with a capital of \$2,000,000 and the latter with a capital of \$100,000. The directors of both are Frederic H. Cowden, William A. Dwyer, John J. Gainsborough, all of New York City. The articles of incorporation contain the names of every county, city, town and village in the State as a possible field.

CAR HITS FURNITURE VAN.

Three Men on Wagon Hurt in Third Avenue Collision.

Three persons were injured, two of them seriously, in a collision between a south-bound Third Avenue car and a furniture van at Eighty-second Street yesterday afternoon. August Peters, the driver of the van, was hurt about the face and head and suffered a possible fracture of the skull. Charles Modes, a helper on the van, received internal injuries. Both are in a serious condition. Henry Menckel, a helper on the van, was thrown against a pillar of the street and was hurt. All three were taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

The furniture van was on the north-bound track and was turning over to the south-bound track when it was struck by the car. The three men on the van were thrown to the pavement and the van was nearly overturned by the force of the collision. The car contained several passengers, none of whom, however, was hurt.

The motorman, David Hunter, was arrested.

BLAME DEATH ON BLACK HAND

Police Think Interpreter Died from Worry Over Letter.

The death, a few days ago, of Claude De Simone, a young Italian court interpreter, was due, the Queens County police think, to worry over a "Black Hand" letter, sent to him a week ago. An investigation has been begun.

De Simone was the son of Capt. De Simone, the Astoria banker, and although his father is believed to be wealthy, a collection was taken up yesterday in the Long Island City Police Court for the young widow who, with her children, is left penniless.

NOW Is the Time to Cleanse the System

The bowels become sluggish during the Winter months—when poisonous and waste matters accumulate. The first result is

CONSTIPATION then worse ills follow.

Hunyadi Janos is an unequalled remedy for Constipation and resulting ailments. Prompt action, speedy and gentle relief. Take half a glass on arising. Drink warm for best results.

Hunyadi Janos

Natural Laxative Mineral Water, is just as Nature made it—pure, wholesome, odorless, uniform in composition, and unvarying in results. Used all over the world for Constipation and kindred evils.

Say distinctly "Hunyadi Janos."

The ONLY Natural Laxative Mineral Water awarded the Grand Prize at St. Louis Exposition, 1904.

KEEP'S SHIRTS

We have had such an exceptional increase in our Custom business this season that we could not advertise, having reached our capacity. Strenuous efforts, however, have resulted in a material increase of our factory facilities, and we can now make deliveries in a reasonable time.

Made to order White, 6 for \$10—less than six \$2.00 each. Colored, 6 for \$15.

KEEP MFG. CO.

Makers of Keep's Shirts

Broadway, between 11th and 12th Streets

We have no other store in New York

QUESTIONS TO WINTHROP.

Equitable Financial Inquiry Continued

—Several Conferences Held.

Henry Rogers Winthrop, financial manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was before Superintendent Hendricks of the State Insurance Department all day yesterday answering questions about the financial transactions that are included within the scope of the Department's investigation. Mr. Winthrop and Mr. Hendricks began their session early in the morning and it required the services of four books to carry to the board room the notes upon which the questions were based. The examination of Mr. Winthrop will, it is expected, be continued to-day. Then Mr. Hyde or Mr. Alexander may be recalled for questions supplemental to those asked on Wednesday and Tuesday evening. Second Vice President Tarbell and Senator Chauncey M. Depew are expected to be the next witnesses.

There were several conferences of the Hyde advisers yesterday, beginning with the early morning at Mr. Hyde's house, from which C. E. Alexander, one of the participants, went over to the Hotel Astor to consult Mr. Hendricks. Subsequently there were some long sessions in the Equitable Building downtown. While these were going on, former Superintendent of Insurance Fayn was seen wandering about the corridors of the Equitable offices. A report had started that he had been in conference with Mr. Hyde and his counsel. This was not subsequently denied.

HELD FOR LOAN SWINDLE.

Young Equitable Clerk and "Sam" Lobbey's Brother Arrested.

Emile H. Neumar of 637 Eagle Avenue, the Bronx, who has been employed as a clerk in the offices of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and Thomas H. Lobbey, Jr., of 420 East Seventy-eighth Street, were arraigned in the Tombs Court, before Magistrate Finn, yesterday on charges of swindling. They were held in \$10,000 bail each for further examination.

Neumar is the clerk of the Equitable Society, and Lobbey has been made as the employee charged with complicity with "Sam" Lobbey in the \$27,000 loan swindle. Lobbey negotiated through the theft of an Equitable policy deposited with the company as security for a loan of \$27,000 to W. C. Colton of Brooklyn, Mass. It will be charged that Lobbey conspired to defraud the company, which the loan was made from the vaults of the society and did the "inside" work connected with the swindle. Thomas H. Lobbey, Jr., who is "Sam" Lobbey's brother, is held as an accomplice.

Assistant District Attorney Iselin appeared with Allen McCullough of the firm of Alexander & Green, against the prison of Lobbey, who was held in the \$10,000. Mr. Iselin told the court that the formal complaint would set out the theft of the \$27,000 obtained as a loan on the bogus policy. The two young men, neither of whom is over twenty-five, were arrested last Wednesday night by Assistant Superintendent Dougherty of the Pinkerton Detective Agency. Neumar is said to have made a complete confession to Dougherty.

PROBING HAIGHT & FREESE CO.

District Attorney's Office Inquiring with View of Taking Action.

It was learned yesterday that Assistant District Attorney Garvan is investigating certain charges against the Haight & Freese Company. The charges, it was said, involve a question whether members of the company might be indicted as embezzlers. The investigation is being conducted by Mr. Garvan, who refused to speak about the matter yesterday. The investigation is said to have been begun.

BOSTON, May 11.—Eight additional intervening petitions against the Haight & Freese Company, now in the hands of a receiver, were filed in the United States Circuit Court to-day, making eleven in all. Besides these, thirty petitions were filed to-day with counsel for Mrs. Charles Weiss, upon whose petition the receiver was appointed. The company issued a statement to-day promising that matters will be adjusted.

KIDD WILL SUIT GOES ON.

Case Is Completed Despite Rumor of Settlement.

Although it was understood that a settlement had been reached by which Grace Georgette Kidd Dickinson would inherit the bulk of the estate left by her stepfather, George W. Kidd, the trial of Mrs. Dickinson's suit to set aside the Kidd will was on yesterday in the Supreme Court. Mrs. Dickinson lives at 833 Fifth Avenue with her mother, Mrs. Anne E. Kidd. George W. Kidd died in December, 1901, and left a fortune estimated at more than \$1,000,000. By the will Mrs. Kidd was provided for, but most of the estate was bequeathed to Kidd's relatives in France. Mrs. Dickinson then began her action to set aside the will and to gain the entire fortune under a promise said to have been made to her mother by Kidd thirty years ago.

Justice Dugro reserved decision.

NO RIGHT TO ELEVATE ROAD.

Justice Gaynor Says L. I. R. R. Must Pay Property Owners.

Justice William J. Gaynor of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday afternoon in which he awarded \$1,200 damages against the Long Island Railroad Company in favor of a property owner because of the construction of the new elevated structure along Atlantic Avenue. If Justice Gaynor's decision is upheld the railroad company will be compelled to pay large sums. Justice Gaynor holds that the railroad company had a right to only the surface of the street, and that when it built an elevated structure it became liable for damages to adjoining property owners, notwithstanding

MORE CREDIT FOR CITY.

BIRD S. COLER URGES

System of Finance Must Be Changed, He Declares.

100 YEARS BEHIND TIMES

For Municipal Ownership, He Tells

Meeting, but Says New York Is Not Financially Prepared.

Ex-Controller Bird S. Coler last night declared before a large audience at the People's Institute Club, 318 West Fifthteenth Street, that it was absolutely essential that the system of municipal finance be changed before any public improvements on a large scale could be undertaken, and that, until the change came, all talk of municipal ownership was folly. He declared himself unhesitatingly in favor of the municipal ownership of public utilities, and just as unhesitatingly against the policy of confiscation.

Judge Samuel Seabury, who also addressed the meeting, fiercely attacked the Rapid Transit Commission, which, he declared, misrepresented the people of New York and was thoroughly irresponsible. He warned his hearers that all they had left was "underground New York" and that it behooved them to safeguard it.

W. H. Keelan, one of the Directors of the club, presided and introduced Mr. Coler, announcing that the subject for the evening's discussion was, "Municipal Ownership—Are we ready for it?"

"This subject," said the ex-controller, "embodies the burning question of the day. Personally, I believe in municipal ownership and believe that we are ready for it. I realize, though, that to secure the public utilities we must buy them, just as we would a home or a suit of clothes, and to buy either a home or a suit of clothes we must have money. We must not think of confiscating anybody's property."

Few people seem to know how much of municipal ownership we already have. The City of New York owns its water works, and nobody calls it socialism. She owns her docks, and there is no talk of socialism. She owns her rapid transit contract in a degree, and the next contract of this character let will be on terms much more advantageous to her. She has reached her limit now, and until there is some new plan of municipal finance adopted it is waste of time to talk of acquiring public utilities.

Under the law the city can issue bonds for 10 per cent. of her taxable property. In other words, the more property the city owns the less credit she has—the less money she can borrow. In recent years every other system of finance save public finance has been developed. The city of New York has developed the system of Wall Street every ounce of ingenuity on the market has been expended in the representation of values, either real or fictitious. The municipal system of finance is one hundred years old.

New York owns enough property to-day to pay her debts two and a half times over, but her assets, when it comes to borrowing money, are charged against her as liabilities. The city should be separated into two classes—one including those incurred for improvements which pay for themselves and the other those from which no revenue is derived.

When the contract for the building of the subway was entered into the \$3,000,000 to be expended was charged against the borrowing capacity of the city before a penny was spent. That was all wrong. If water, docks, and rapid transit contracts were charged against the city as are now, the city would have to stop all other improvements. The Constitution must be amended. The city must reserve the same rights as are enjoyed by private corporations.

"It is argued by the unfriendly that in the event of municipal ownership the employees would form such a great political power that they could control elections. As a matter of fact, nearly every motorman or conductor gets his job to-day as a result of political pull. I know for I have got some dozens or tens of dozens of men placed on the roads. No better barometer of Government could be had than the street cars. If they were not run in an unsatisfactory manner, the voters would put the party responsible out of office."

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"

The Best Made

SPOONS, FORKS, KNIVES, ETC.,

bear the trade mark

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

Best in design, finish and wear—the best that money can buy.

In buying Candlesticks, Trays, Tumblers, Coffee Sets, Bon Bon Dishes; etc., ask for the goods of

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

CARPET The G.H. BROWN CO., 221-223 E. 35th St.,

CLEANSING TEL: 1841-35th St.

Take Up, Altering, Relining.

1,779 1905 Suits

At Bargain Prices.

A wholesaler who tailors to custom, clothiers sold us his stock of men's 1905 Spring and Summer Suits "at a price."

They're yours "at a price" that saves you a third. And we guarantee (money back) that you'll get satisfaction, not according to what you pay, but according to the figures at which these suits were intended to retail.

Grade I—Suits made to sell at \$15 single and double breasted models. Special.... \$9.50

Grade II—Suits made to retail at \$18. Special..... \$11.50

Grade III—Suits intended to retail at \$20. Imported materials. Special..... \$13.50

Grade IV—Suits intended to sell for \$22.50 or \$25, choice and exclusive garments, at the laughably low price..... \$15.50

Remember, the materials are ALL WOOL. The STYLES strictly in the Fashion. The COLORINGS afford wide choice to varying tastes. The TAILORING in each grade is hand work. The TRIMMINGS high class, e. g., linings are best silk, alpaca or serge. MODELS single and double breasted in each grade. SALE starts this morning.

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

UNION SQUARE

14th Street, near Broadway.

279 Broadway, near Chambers.

47 Cortlandt St., nr. Greenwich.

125th St., Corner Third Ave.

STOP OFF

ANYWHERE ALONG THE LINE GOING OR RETURNING TO THE

Lewis & Clark Exposition

VIA THE

Great Northern Railway

"THE COMFORTABLE WAY."

LOW ROUND TRIP RATES ON SALE EVERY DAY FROM

MAY 31st, TO SEPTEMBER 30th.

For Rates or Detailed Information, Call on or Address W. M. Morris, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 220 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y. S. J. Ellison, General Agent Passenger Department, 415 Broadway, New York City.

SEND THIS COUPON AND 2 CENTS FOR HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET "A CAMERA JOURNEY TO THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION" TO P. I. WHITNEY, Pass. Traffic Mgr., ST. PAUL, MINN.

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Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock The Wanamaker Store Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock

\$1 and \$1.50 Madras Shirts At 75c Each

To say that the selling of these splendid Negligee Shirts was enthusiastic yesterday would be putting it mildly, indeed. There was a lively stir. But, there is just as good picking today.

All are fresh, finely laundered Negligee Shirts of woven madras. Detached cuffs. Some in white grounds with colored stripes, others in stylish dark effects. Every style, pattern, and coloring is desirable. Complete range of sizes.

There are more \$1.50 quality shirts in the collection than \$1 quality. At 75c each. Basement.

Two Thousand SILK WAISTS Radically Under-Price

This offering presents practically every handsome style brought out this season. The original prices of the waists ranged from \$4.50 to \$13.50 each. All the different varieties of silk weaves in the various colorings are included, and there can scarcely be a wish in the matter of style that this enormous collection does not supply.

The Waists are divided into three groups, as follows:

\$4.50 to \$5.50 Silk Waists at \$3.50 Each

Of beau de cygne, taffeta silk and crepe de Chine, in black and a good assortment of colors; some in plain tailor-made styles, others trimmed with lace and insertion.

\$6.50 to \$9 Silk Waists at \$5 Each

Of beau de cygne and taffeta silk, in tailor-made styles with stitched box-plaits, others with embroidered fronts and trimmed with lace.

\$10 to \$13.50 Silk Waists at \$7.50 Each

Of crepe de Chine and messaline, in some of the most beautiful models brought out this Spring. Some with lace yokes, some with beautiful trimmings of medallions, and many other beautiful effects. Some are silk-lined. Second floor, Tenth street.

Warner's Rust-Proof Corsets In Summer Weights

Summer dresses, and shirt-waists especially, are harder to keep trim at the waist-line, shapely all through, than heavier costumes are. Light Summer corsets are less likely to hold their shape than the sturdier Winter models.

But Warner Rust-Proof Corsets in Summer weights, light and cool as they are, keep their beautiful modeling and help the dress or shirt-waist to fit gracefully, securely. Rust-proof—a Summer essential.

Made faultlessly of excellent material; made for comfort. Examples:

Style No. 210, shown in the picture. At \$1—For slight figures, short waist, dip hips and front; made of cool batiste, with supporters at front and sides.

Style No. 221. At \$1.50—For medium and full figures; supporters at front and sides.

Style No. 326. At \$2—Smart model for the average full figure; of fine batiste.

Style No. 330. At \$2.50—Beautiful model for tall figures; trimmed with lace; ribbon supporters at front and sides. Second floor, Tenth st.

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TRAFFIC REGULATION IN TIMES SQUARE NOW

Biggest Scheme to Keep Vehicles
Moving Tried by Police.

DRIVERS EAGER TO HELP

Several Isles of Safety Now Roped Off
In Big Area—Clashes of
Travel Avoided.

The biggest scheme of traffic regulation ever tried in this city was put into operation yesterday morning in Times Square by Commissioner McAdoo and Acting Inspector Stroh. Officers, with Sergeant William McCullagh in actual charge of the working of the plan. Instantly the plan was a complete success, and except for the occasional growl of some truck driver there was nothing but praise for the plan itself and the excellent way in which Sergt. McCullagh carried it out.

Commissioner McAdoo has been working on the plan for some time, and on account of the magnitude of the scheme every detail was thoroughly worked out before it was put into operation. Early yesterday morning fifteen patrolmen, afoot, two mounted patrolmen, Mounted Roundsmen Denin and Polly, Mounted Sergeant John Murphy, in general charge of the traffic regulations, and Acting Inspector O'Brien and Sergeant McCullagh went to Times Square and soon had the triangles from Forty-third Street to the Hotel Astor and from Forty-fifth Street to Forty-seventh Street inclosed in the now well-known roped lines, and the scheme for regulating traffic from Forty-first Street to Forty-eighth Street, and on Broadway and Seventh Avenue, a district in which there have been more collisions and accidents to pedestrians lately than in any other part of the city, was fairly under way.

Considering the comprehensiveness of the plan and the wide area involved, as well as the radical changes, Inspector O'Brien said it was remarkable how quickly the immense amount of traffic affected fell in with the plan without a hitch. It proved, he said, that all classes of persons were beginning to see the value of the traffic plan, and were anxious to co-operate with the department in making them a success.

Unfortunately, Commissioner McAdoo said, the traffic regulations in Times Square would only extend through the day, until 6:30, when the barriers would be taken down and matters be allowed to proceed as heretofore. This was occasioned by the lack of men. As soon as this can be remedied the Commissioner said he would be only too glad to have the plan extended over the night as well as the day, as, on account of the heavy traffic all night in Broadway, the regulations were particularly needed at that time.

The first idea of the regulations was to divert traffic that was continually clogging in Broadway and Seventh Avenue. To meet this the broad plan was adopted by which no vehicular traffic, except mail wagons and those actually engaged in the delivery of goods to the stores in the district, could come north on Seventh Avenue above Forty-first Street or South on Broadway below Forty-eighth Street. In other words, a wagon coming up Seventh Avenue must turn through Forty-first Street when it reaches that street and continue north up Broadway, and a wagon going south on Broadway must turn into Seventh Avenue at Forty-eighth Street.

Considering the usual jam of traffic in and around Times Square, and the utter disregard paid to any rules, especially by some automobilists, it was remarkable to see how by a single wave of the hand from the policemen on duty the usually obstreperous drivers and chauffeurs turned as directed without clash or argument.

Vehicles can move east or west through Forty-first Street, the southernmost point to which the regulations extend. No wagon traffic at all is permissible through Forty-second Street between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, and the space in front of the Times Building, and as no traffic can go south on Broadway or north in Seventh Avenue at Forty-second Street, the space on the east side of the Building in Broadway, and on the west side of the building in Seventh Avenue are turned into isles of safety, making the sidewalk on these sides virtually as wide as possible from the building line to the car-tracks.

Vehicles can go north and west through Forty-third Street, and from this point to the Hotel Astor ropes are stretched in the center of Times Square, making the space of two blocks an isle of safety through which absolutely no vehicles are allowed to pass, and this big stretch is turned into a public sidewalk, assuring the entire safety of pedestrians. In this space also the cabs, which usually stood in front of the various restaurants, are now placed. Another roped-off isle of safety is formed from half way between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets to Forty-seventh Street, where cabs are also allowed to stand.

Sergt. McCullagh, who kept gravitating continually between Forty-first and Forty-eighth Streets, looking for the details of management, said that although the scheme of regulation was the largest yet attempted, it was also the most successful.

"When enough men are provided so that the regulations can be continued day and night," said the Sergeant, "conditions in Times Square will have become ideal."

ARREST FOR BUCHANAN STEAL
Colmei, Said to Have Been Summerfield's Confederate, in Paris.

Charles Colmei, who said he was a lawyer, living in New York, was arrested yesterday in that city and brought to New York by Detective Sergeant McCullagh on a warrant charging him with complicity in the swindling of C. P. Buchanan, a carpet merchant, whose factory is at 35 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, in Paris, France, on Nov. 8, 1903, out of \$40,000.

Colmei, according to the police, has a record, his picture, they say, being in the Rogues' Gallery, where it bears the names of Charles and "Kid" Murray. He was indicted some months ago, say the police, with "Larry" Summerfield, who is serving a term in Sing Sing, and Ewing Clark in connection with the Buchanan swindle, which consisted of the sale of \$40,000 in stock of the "Horse Shoe Copper Mining Company."

WOMAN GAGGED AND ROBBED.
Mrs. Morse Says Former Boarder Attacked Her.

Michael Roach of 128 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street was arrested last night by detectives of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station and locked up on charges of assault and battery.

Until two weeks ago Roach boarded with a Mrs. Morse at 1,833 Madison Avenue. He left, but returned yesterday afternoon and again engaged his room. He handed to Mrs. Morse a \$10 bill. Mrs. Morse gave to him \$5 change out of a roll of bills which she exhibited in his presence.

NEW SEABOARD PLAN.

To Satisfy Baltimore Stockholders—
Holding Company Projected.

The Reorganization Committee of the Seaboard Air Line met here yesterday and decided to modify the reorganization plan in such a manner as to make it acceptable to the Baltimore stockholders' committee, who had objected to it. A statement issued by Samuel Undermyer, counsel for the committee, says that under the plan heretofore proposed 5 per cent of each class of stock had been deposited, but the remaining stockholders refused to assent to this idea, and as it would have been necessary to acquire the stock through lengthy litigation in the Southern States, the Reorganization Committee arranged, at the request of a majority of the stock, that a holding company should be formed on substantially the lines of the original consolidation.

This holding company, it is announced, will have the same amount of capital as was provided for the Consolidated Company, divided into the same classes of securities which will be issued on substantially the same terms. With the money to be realized from the sale of the first preferred stock of the holding company, it will buy 5 per cent mortgage bonds of the railway company, thus supplying the latter with the money it needs.

GOT THE WRONG LAVIN.
Detective Deduction—Police Court Absurdity—Thief Still at Large.

The apartments of John Dorman of 1045 Seventeenth Street, Philadelphia, were broken into recently and \$400 stolen therefrom. The Quaker City police suspected one Patrick Lavin of that town, and learned that he had come to New York. Lavin, it appears, has a sister, Annie Lavin. After some clever sleuthing, local detectives found a Mame Lavin working in a house in West Seventy-second Street. Did she have a brother Patrick? She did. The sleuths exchanged congratulatory winks. Was he ever in Philadelphia? Sure, he had visited relatives there. The sleuths gatted each other on the back.

"Do you know where he is stopping now?" asked one, craftily.
"Yes, at 5,618 Third Avenue, Brooklyn," answered the girl readily.

The Brooklyn Central Office was called up, and two Capt. Harkins's men were sent to the Third Avenue house. They found a man there calmly eating corned beef and cabbage.

"Are you Patrick Lavin?" asked they.
"I am," responded the man. "What of it?"

"You're wanted for that Dorman affair in Philadelphia."
"And what the devil may the Dorman affair be?" the detectives merely laughed.

"You're a smooth one, Patrick," said they, as they were taking him to headquarters.

A telegram was sent to Dorman to come to Brooklyn. Yesterday he took a look at Patrick Lavin in the Adams Street Court.

"That's not the man," said he, quickly. "I know the other fellow. You've pinched the wrong chap."

"I think so myself," said Lavin. "Lavin, who works as a fireman on the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry, was honorably discharged, with apologies."

FOUND DEAD ON GOLF LINKS.
Bullet Wound in Head of Unknown at Glendale, L. I.

GLENDAL, L. I., May 11.—The body of a young man who has not yet been identified was found this morning on the golf links in Forest Park, on the Dry Harbor Road, Glendale. A revolver lay beside the body and an examination showed a bullet wound in the man's head just above the right ear.

The dead man was about twenty-five years old, five feet seven inches in height, and weighed about 135 pounds. He was light complexioned, smooth shaven, and had brown hair and hazel eyes. His clothing was marked "D. X., 43," "L. R.," and "E. X., 414." A laundry ticket in one of the pockets was stamped "C. A. Cammell, 480 Summer Avenue, Brooklyn," and bore the name "Eddy."

The laundry ticket marked "Eddy," which was found on the dead man, was thought at the National Laundry, 480 Summer Avenue, Brooklyn, to be one issued to Charles T. Eddy of 106 Decatur Street, that borough. Mr. Eddy, however, is alive and well. He said last night that he frequently plays on the Glendale links, and recalled that while he was there a few days ago he threw away an old laundry ticket which he found in his pockets.

Aldermen to Protest to Higgins.
Republican members of the Board of Aldermen have chosen a committee to go to Albany to urge Gov. Higgins not to sign the bill designed to take from the Aldermen control over franchises, and to save that power in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The committee consists of Aldermen Sturges, Myers, Davies, Goodman, and Gunther of Manhattan, and Gunther of Brooklyn, and Shea of Richmond.

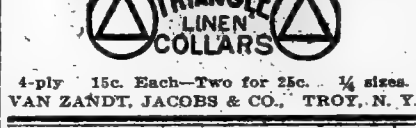
First impressions are lasting.
Therefore disarm criticism and
win favor by wearing a

KNOX HAT

Leads in style and quality.
Agency in all the principal cities in the world.

WE tell the truth and shame the

Cotton collar manufacturers. Our 15c. collars are "LINEN." What's yours? If it's cotton the maker does not stamp it cotton. Why? Because he wants you to think it is LINEN but the law prohibits him from stamping it as such. Triangle LINEN Collars are your protection. Made like the 25c. and sold for half the price.
Demand Triangle LINEN Collars at your haberdasher.
Write for "Information about Collars."



4-ply 15c. Each—Two for 25c. 3/4 sizes.
VAN ZANDT, JACOBS & CO., TROY, N. Y.

POOL TO ASK M'ADOO TO INVESTIGATE COURT

Magistrate Scores Sergt. Martin O'Connell.

TELLS STORY OF HOLD-UP
Prisoner, He Heard, Forced to Give
Up \$400—Says Court Should Be
Thoroughly Cleaned Out.

Magistrate Pool said in the Yorkville Police Commissioner McAdoo in the matter of the conduct of the affairs of the court by Sergt. Martin O'Connell, in charge of the court squad.

"This court house," said the Magistrate, "ought to be cleaned out from top to bottom."

"I heard of a story only recently," he continued, "from Miss Alice Smith, who said that a prisoner was held up in this court room by a policeman and a lawyer and made to give up \$400. Miss Smith told me she had made the lawyer and the policeman return the money to the prisoner."

The Magistrate's announcement grew out of the arraignment by Sergt. O'Connell, on a charge of disorderly conduct, of Joseph Casagiano, a bootblack, who has been about the court house for sixteen years.

Sergt. O'Connell said that he had found the bootblack sitting in the court room in his shirt sleeves, and that when he told him to get out he refused.

James Nugent, a lawyer practicing in the court, said that the bootblack had interfered with his clients, and had tried to "steer" for Isaac Frauenthal, another lawyer in the court. Chief Clerk Kennedy interrupted and said that the bootblack was simply a scapegoat for the Sergeant.

"This bootblack and Frauenthal and the Sergeant understood each other once upon a time," said Clerk Kennedy. "I propose to bring this matter before Commissioner McAdoo at once. I know the bottom of all this, and I intended to call the attention of the Commissioner to it anyway if this affair had not happened."

At this juncture Magistrate Pool made his remarks in regard to the story he said that Miss Smith, the probation officer of the court, had told him. Nevertheless, he accepted the charge preferred by O'Connell and committed the prisoner to the county jail for examination in default of \$1,000 bail, an unusual amount when the complaint is one of disorderly conduct.

Later when he had been told more of the circumstances of the case he reduced the bail to the sum of \$300 and accepted a bond for that amount in which the prisoner was released.

Miss Smith, when questioned about the story Magistrate Pool had repeated, would not discuss it. Chief Clerk Kennedy said that if necessary he would have Miss Smith called as a witness.

BEST & CO LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Shirt Waists & Guimpes

For Girls Of All Ages.

Misses' Fine Shirt Waists, a full assortment in lawns, mulls, poplins, linens, madras and dotted swisses; 12 to 16 yrs., according to material.....

98c., \$1.35, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.95 & up

Guimpes, made of lawn, tucked back and front; sizes 4 to 12 yrs.....

48c

Guimpes, made of good quality lawn, box platted and tucked; sizes, 6 to 8 yrs.....

\$1.00

10 to 14 yrs.....

\$1.15

Guimpes, made of good quality lawn, trimmed with clusters of tucks and embroidery insertion; sizes 4 to 6 yrs.....

\$1.15

8 to 12 yrs.....

\$1.25

Guimpes, made of good quality lawn, tucked front with row of insertion on each side and on shoulders; sizes 6 to 8 yrs.....

\$1.75

10 to 14 yrs.....

\$2.00

Guimpes, made of fine lawn, trimmed with tucks, braid stitching and French knots; sizes, 6 to 8 yrs.....

\$3.25; 10 to 14 yrs.....

\$3.75

60-62 West 23d Street.

Pacific Coast Tours

Tickets on sale this summer for less money than ever. Rates from your starting point will correspond with these:

To PORTLAND via direct lines, \$56.50 from Chicago; \$52.50 from St. Louis.

To PORTLAND via California one way, \$67.50 from Chicago; \$63.50 from St. Louis.

To CALIFORNIA via direct lines, \$62.50 from Chicago; \$57.50 from St. Louis.

It will be a pleasure to give details. Ask me to-day.

W. J. O'MEARA,
Eastern Passenger Agent,
370 Broadway,
New York.

Burlington
Route

1170

Browning, King & Co

CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, AND HATS

A Second Crop.

This is the time as the season advances when most Clothiers are short of Rain Coats and Top Coats.

A condition that never occurs here. We have just received from our own Factory a second crop of Paddocks, Swaggers and Coverts in full assortment.

\$15 to \$35.
Do Negligee Shirts interest you? \$1 to \$3.

Cooper Square and Brooklyn Stores open Saturday evening.

"Be not extravagant in dress," said Beau Brummell, "study rather moderation and you will display good taste."

Broadway at 22d Street

Cooper Square at 5th Street

Fulton Street at Delaith Avenue, Brooklyn

Priestley's "Cravenette" GLORIAS

(Silk and Worsted.) "Rain Will Neither Wet nor Spoil Them."
In Standard and Novel Colors, Stripes, Plaid and Checks.
Sold in all leading stores by the yard as well as in made-up Traveling Coats, Automobile, Rain and Dust-Proof Garments.

LOOK FOR THE "Cravenette" IN FABRIC AND STAMP
For sale by JOHN WANAMAKER, Colored Dress Goods Dept.

SIEGEL COOPER & CO

SIXTH AVE. NEW YORK.

Continuing the Sale of Oil Paintings

At Extraordinary Prices.

In Gallery "A" on the Third Floor we are now conducting a Special Sale of one of the most interesting collections of meritorious Oil Paintings seen in New York in many months.

We have depressed prices to such an extent that they do not in any sense represent the true value of the Paintings. The prices are so low that they are simply astonishing.

To walk about in Gallery "A" and study these pictures as they hang from the walls will give a quick realization of what exceedingly tempting values they are. Each Painting is incased in a handsome gilt frame shadow box with glass protection. The three groups comprise:

Group 1. LANDSCAPES, MARINES, and SHEEP; gilt frames 4 inches wide; handsome gilt and gold burnished; outside size, 14x17; this includes a polished shadow box with glass protection. Price, 4.85

Group 2. LANDSCAPES, MARINES, VENETIAN SCENES AND CATTLE—Size of canvas, 12x18 inches; 4-inch gilt frame; highly polished shadow boxes with glass protection. Outside size, 22x28. Price, 7.50

Group 3. MARINES, LANDSCAPES AND CATTLE; also other subjects of interest. \$25.00 would not be too much to ask for many of the paintings in this group; 4 1/2 inch deep gilt and gold frames, burnished corners; highly polished shadow boxes with glass protection; outside frame 23 1/2x29 1/2. Price, 10.50

SPECIAL COUPON.

"S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS.

THIS SPECIAL COUPON, if presented at the Siegel Cooper Store To-day, will be GOOD FOR 50 "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS ABSOLUTELY FREE if applied to purchases of merchandise amounting to \$1.00 or more.

THESE 50 STAMPS ARE EXTRA and will be given in addition to the "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps which regularly accompany all purchases, viz.: DOUBLE STAMPS MORNINGS UNTIL 12 O'CLOCK; SINGLE STAMPS UNTIL CLOSING HOUR.

This Coupon Will Not Be Good After 6 o'Clock This Evening.

(Times, 5-12-'05.)

B. Altman & Co.

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.

CHOICE ASSORTMENTS OF MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS IN ATTRACTIVE COLOR EFFECTS ARE SHOWN. THE MATERIALS INCLUDE SCOTCH MADRAS, CHEVIOT AND FLANNEL, FRENCH LINEN BATISTE, WASH SILK AND DOMESTIC FABRICS.

SHIRTS ARE ALSO MADE TO ORDER, FOR WHICH SELECTED MATERIALS, IN EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS ARE OFFERED.

(Men's Department, Left of Sixth Avenue Entrance)

B. Altman & Co.

CLOTHING FOR BOYS.

Correct attire for Boys is offered in Spring and Summer varieties, among which are included, Suits of various washable fabrics, White Pique Vest, Waists and Bouses, Washable Hats and Caps, and Imported and Domestic Straw Hats.

This day (Friday) and Saturday, a sale will be held as follows:

Norfolk Suits of blue serge and light mixtures, in yoke and box platted styles, having two pairs of knickerbocker trousers; sizes, 9 to 16 years, \$6.00

Russian Blouse Suit of White Linen, and Plain and Striped Seersucker; sizes, 3 to 6 years, \$1.75

Sailor Suits of Tan Linen, embroidered on shield and collar, and having bloomer trousers; sizes 5 to 10 years, \$2.50

EADE'S GOUT PILLS

Instantly Relieve and rapidly Cure Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Sciatic, Lumbago, and all pains in the head, face and limbs.

THE MANHATTAN STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY

"Indestructible" Fire and Burglar Proof. Warehouses at Lexington Ave., 41st and 42d Sts. and Offices at 705 Ave. C, 52d and 53d Sts. Superior advantages and unexcelled security for storage of Furniture, Merchandise, and Valuable.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES, \$5 PER YEAR. VAULTS FOR SILVER TRUNKS. Furniture, Ornaments, etc., carefully packed. Van service by skilled workmen. Illustrated descriptive pamphlet, sent on application.

Inspection of buildings invited. ADRIAN DELIN, JR., LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, Sec'y and Treas.

E. FOUGERA & CO., Sole Agents, New York. All Druggists.

Quina-Laroche

The QUINA-LAROCHE is very pleasant in taste and contains all the principal ingredients of the three best kinds of Cinchona-bark. It is far superior to all other Quina wines, and is recognized by the most celebrated physicians in the world as the foremost remedy.

FOR Falling Strength, Stomachal Diseases, Convalescence, Fevers, Etc.

USE Quina-Laroche Simple

FOR Anemia, Chlorosis, Consequences of Childbirth

USE Quina-Laroche Ferruginous

The QUINA-LAROCHE has been honored at Paris by a national award of 16,000 Francs, and has also received Seven Gold Medals.

At all druggists.

E. FOUGERA & CO., Agents for the U. S., New York

ASSURANCE OF PURITY

Old Crow and Hermitage

WHISKEY BOTTLED IN BOND

Sealed with GOVERNMENT Green Stamp over cork. This STAMP guarantees origin, age, purity and strength better than any argument.

ALL GOOD DEALERS

W. A. GAINES & CO. Distillers, Frankfort, Ky.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Distributors, New York.

MAY 1930

DUNNE REBUFS UNIONS;
WON'T CALL OFF POLICE
Tells Strikers He Is Personally
Responsible for Action.
WOMEN PUT OUT IN RAIN
Cabmen Won't Drive Up to Stores—
Union Man Refuses to Answer
at Inquiry.

CHICAGO, May 11.—A joint committee representing the unions received a rebuff at the hands of Mayor Dunne this afternoon. The committee waited on him with a request that an order permitting policemen to ride on the wagons of the firms, against which the teamsters are on strike, be countermanded on the ground that the police were being used in a manner to discriminate against the strikers.

The Mayor told the committee that he had issued the order enabling the police to ride on the wagons and that he would be personally responsible for the effect of that order and, in so many words, said that he did not consider the police were exceeding their rights or powers at all. He declared everything in the situation warranted the police riding on the wagons.

Cabmen to-day added a new annoyance to the list of discomforts suffered by women as a result of the strike. While torrents of rain deluged the streets, women passengers, in order to reach the retail stores, were forced to leave hired conveyances in some cases a block away. At Marshall Field's six courtesies and rain proof pickets warned all union drivers not to approach the carriage entrance. The carriages were stopped at the curb before an adjoining building and the women occupants, many without umbrellas, waded ankle deep through pools and under beating rain.

A break in the ranks of the strikers to-day is alleged to have occurred in a refusal of the hay and feed drivers to observe the boycott. Deliveries are being made by union drivers to all the firms against which the strike prevails.

One of the important features of the strike to-day was the examination of witnesses before Master in Chancery Sherman, who is taking testimony relative to the alleged violation of the Federal injunction granted in favor of the Employers' Association and of the seven express companies.

Adolph Pfeil, for eleven years an employee of the United States Express company, but now a striker, refused to answer questions on the ground that he might incriminate himself. The question put to him by the attorney for the Employers' Association concerned the grounds of the cause of the strike, and whether the officers of his union ordered or advised him to strike. To all of these questions Attorney Le Bosky, for the defendants, made strenuous objections, with the result that there occurred between him and Attorney Mayer, acting for the plaintiffs, numerous and bitter questions.

The wrangles were finally terminated by the statement of the Master that the matter would be continued to the Federal Court as to whether the witness had proper grounds on which to base his refusal to answer questions.

Edward Buckley, a striking union driver, told of being ordered by officials of his union to put his wagon in the street. When asked why he did not continue at work he replied:

"Because I did not want to be killed."

Mayor Dunne's commission to investigate the strike issued a statement to-day that the commission had decided to suspend until further notice all sessions because of lack of power to compel the attendance of witnesses.

Edward Jasper, who was struck on the head with a stone during a riot, May 5, died at the County Hospital to-day.

CHURCH CONFERENCE NOV. 15.
Plans for Federation of Protestants
Will Be Discussed.

Members of the Executive Committee and the Committee of Arrangements for the Inter-Church Conference on Federation met last night at the Hotel Savoy, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. They enthusiastically approved plans for a meeting of the representatives of the various Protestant churches of the United States, to be held at Carnegie Hall next November. The conference, looking to a federation, will be held from Nov. 15 to 21 Nov. 24. The conference is to be the largest in the history of the Protestant Church in America. Delegates from the various denominations will represent 17,000,000 people.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts presided at last night's meeting. The Rev. Dr. E. B. Sandford, Secretary of the conference, made a most hopeful address in which he announced that the Episcopal Church would send representatives to the November conference headed by Bishop Green, and that every Protestant denomination would be present.

Addresses were made by ministers representing various denominations, all of them for conciliation in differences of religious beliefs, and every one hopeful that there is about to be a religious revival in the United States that will surpass any other the country has ever experienced. Among those who are acting on the Committee of Arrangements are:

Morris E. James, William James, John S. Hayler, Charles M. Pratt, John E. Parsons, Warner Van Norden, Charles E. Hughes, the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, Ernest M. Cairns, Donald Sage Mackay, J. Ross Stevenson, William E. Richards, Charles B. Goodell, Henry A. Stimson, Charles E. Jefferson, Wallace MacMillan, Harry H. Thompson, Jesse F. Alsop, Frank Mason North, George U. Wenner, and E. S. Tappin.

BIBLE SOCIETY'S BUSY YEAR.
Report Shows Special Activity in Foreign Fields.

The Board of Managers' report, presented at the annual meeting of the Bible Society yesterday, showed that 1,831,068 Bibles or portions of Scripture had been issued the past year, of which 873,075 were printed in Oriental languages and put out from foreign agencies. The American Standard Revised Bible was sent out for the first time.

The list shows 614 auxiliary societies remaining, although 800 were disbanded during the year. This fact is taken to indicate the need of a change in method of distribution in domestic field.

Gains in circulation are reported in Siam, Korea, and the Philippines, while the agency in Japan has brought the Bible to the soldiers in the hospitals in Turkey and Mexico and the work is still difficult because of opposition. Receipts from all sources for the year were \$81,000. The disbursements were \$81,000, of which \$183,552.10 was sent to the foreign agencies.

GUILTY OF POLICY DEALING.
Stephen O'Brien Convicted in Kings County Court.

Stephen O'Brien, who, since Monday, has been on trial in the Kings County Court, charged with dealing in policy, was convicted yesterday afternoon after the jury had considered his case for nearly two hours.

It was charged that O'Brien owned a policy shop in High Street, Brooklyn. The testimony of several witnesses showed that he had maintained the place for nearly fifty years.

After the jury had returned its verdict, District Attorney Clarke informed the court that O'Brien had been convicted on a charge of being a common gambler in the County Court, Dec. 13, 1878, and that Judge Moore had at that time fined him \$100. On April 23, 1880, Mr. Clarke said, O'Brien had been convicted in Special Sessions on a charge of interfering with witnesses in the County Court. For this offense he was fined \$100.

Judge Crane remanded O'Brien until Monday, when he will be sentenced.

ROCKMEN'S STRIKE BEGINS.
As a Start 1,800 Men Are Ordered to Stop Work.

The strike committee appointed by the Rockmen and Excavators' Union two weeks ago to order a strike against the 130 members of the Contractors' Protective Association for a new wage scale and recognition of the union began work yesterday.

Frank De Mott, Secretary of the union, reported last night that strikes involving 1,800 men to start with had been ordered against the following firms, to go into effect to-day:

Canavan Brothers, 513 West Fifty-sixth Street; Patrick Reddy, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street; Joseph Gallick, 402 East Eighty-eighth Street, and F. V. Smith, Tiffany and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Streets. He said that a strike had also been ordered against the firms of D. D. V. West, Twenty-fourth Street, but the strike order in his yard had been rescinded, as he had asked for a conference.

A list of other employers will be prepared to-day, and more men are to be ordered out on Monday. There are 26,000 men in the union.

"The men do not know what they want," said a member of the firm of Canavan Brothers last night. "They are getting more wages than they ask, and the real demand is recognition of the union. This the employers cannot concede. We have men in our employ for ten years who are well paid and satisfied, and if they strike they will be making the mistake of their lives."

TAG ALL THE CHILDREN.
Somebody Writes an Ordinance and Sends it to Alderman Sickles.

Alderman Daniel E. Sickles received by mail yesterday a copy of a proposed ordinance which proposes that all children, male or female, under fifteen years of age shall hereafter be tagged, so that when they are lost they can be identified and returned to their parents or guardians.

Furthermore, the ordinance would make it the duty of the Police Department to make an examination of the clothing of children picked up in the street. If the children have the label required by the proposed ordinance, they will be sent home; if not, the guardians who did not obey the law will be fined \$10—that is, if the police without the label can discover who the guardians are.

No section of the proposed ordinance would impose fine for the use of a false name. Reuben Jones can in an emergency demand all the courtesy due to a Rockybottom or a Sandybuilt by simply turning up his trousers and displaying his label.

Section 3, however, demands that all the inmates of juvenile and orphan asylums shall be labeled, but no provision is made for the compulsory labeling of the Tenderloin infirm of a Saturday night.

The Alderman is not quite sure whether or not it is a good proposal, but he is decided that, in view of the number of children in the city needing labeling, either the tag business would get a boom while the city would reap a harvest in fines.

OLD SINGER A SUICIDE.
Wallace MacCreery Was Formerly
Comic Opera Tenor.

An elderly man, who left a note giving his name as "Wallace MacCreery, opera singer," jumped from the forward deck of the ferryboat Newburg of the West Shore Line, plying between West Forty-second Street and Weehawken, as she was going toward the Jersey shore early yesterday morning. He was not seen again.

When the Newburg was a few hundred yards out the man asked George Friedman of 311 West Twenty-first Street how long it took to get to Weehawken. He was told, and began to write busily in a notebook. He tore out the leaf, put it in his gray soft hat, and handed the hat to another passenger. He walked swiftly to the forward deck and before any one could stop him had plunged overboard. The note read as follows:

My name is Wallace MacCreery, opera singer. I could not stand the battle against life any longer. Mr. Hammerstein of Field's Theatre promised me a position as doorman, but I say, "Let my body go to the bottom."

At Field's Theatre it was learned that MacCreery was fifty-three years old, and at one time sang Ralph Rackstraw in "Pinafore" with the Duff Opera Company. He had also been a member of the Stetson Opera Company and of Maurice Grau's Opera Company.

Mr. Hammerstein said that last winter MacCreery had applied to him for employment, but at that time there was no vacancy.

CAR HITS ACCORDION PLAYER.
Crowley Badly Hurt—Bowery Crowd
Blocks Traffic.

Great excitement was created last night at the corner of Division Street and Chatham Square by a crowd of a thousand persons which gathered there, blocking the street and car tracks, while they waited twenty-five minutes for an ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital, summoned for John Crowley, who lay insensible after having been knocked down by a Third Avenue surface car. Ten policemen had to use their night sticks a dozen times to force back the crowds.

Crowley, who is an accordion player on the lower east and west sides, had just left Chinatown and was crossing the car tracks to the east side of the Bowery when a north-bound car struck him in the left shoulder, knocking him down. Policeman Malcolm ran up and made the motorman stop his car, and placed him under arrest, as it was thought that Crowley was dead.

Surgeon Henderson took the unconscious man to Gouverneur Hospital with him. It is feared the man's skull is fractured.

Crowley lives at 144 Cherry Street with his blind father. His wife picks rags for a living, but the pair live apart.

PUBLIC ROBBERY WORST.
Make it as Loathsome as Plague, Says
Bishop at Congress.

"The Church and Public Brigandage" was the topic of discussion at the session of the Episcopal Church Congress in Association Hall, Brooklyn, last night. The speakers were the Right Rev. Alexander McKay-Smith, Bishop Coadjutor of Pennsylvania; Dr. E. R. L. Gould of New York, the Rev. Flavel S. Luther of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and L. Bradford Prince of Jamaica, L. I.

Speaking of trusts and crime in the centers of population, Dr. McKay-Smith said that in his opinion the trouble lay largely in the fact of universal suffrage in the larger cities. Property and educational qualification, he believed, were necessary for those who vote in those cities.

"We should make robbery of the public," he said, "one of the worst of all crimes, and make it as loathsome as the spreading of a plague."

Speaking of trusts, he said that he believed in a moderate tariff law, but would not defend protection run mad.

"Human greed and human selfishness," he said, "form the greatest examples in the corporation which controls the output of the material of the earth. One thousand millionaires in this land practically control the whole country. The question is a perplexing one to the Church, which should preach the duty of earnestness and widespread honesty."

Dr. Gould, in his address, said he believed partisanship was at fault for existing conditions. He gave it as his opinion that when we had disinterested leaders we would have free politics.

FOUND FIRE CONDITIONS
PERILOUS IN 24 CITIES
Ignorance or Dishonesty Responsible, Says Underwriters' Board.
LOSS IN 1904 BROKE RECORD

Jersey City and Hoboken said to be specially inflammable and Rates Are Raised.

Many attempts at hostile legislation were reported to the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters at the Mutual Life Building yesterday, but it was said that most of the bills had been defeated in the East. Measures to which the underwriters object are still pending in Florida, Illinois, and Michigan. Most of the companies, it was said, have withdrawn from Arkansas rather than incur the heavy penalties threatened by anti-fire laws.

A membership of 115 companies was reported, three having retired during the year. The Palatine Fire Insurance Company was admitted.

The committee of twenty appointed to investigate fire conditions reported on twenty-four cities. Conditions were pronounced generally bad, either through ignorance or dishonesty. They were especially condemned in Jersey City and Hoboken. The committee's ideas were approved except in the case of Paterson, where the board has paid \$7,000,000 in fire losses, and the water supply is in the hands of a private corporation.

The committee's expenses have been about \$10,000 a month, and Mr. Cora of the Home Fire Insurance Company estimated that his concern might withdraw if the inquiry was to be carried on at such a heavy cost. The committee, however, was continued with an appropriation of \$104,000 for the coming year by a vote of 90 to 7.

The high-pressure water supply for fire purposes which is about to be installed in this city, the Chairman said, was worth all the money which the board had spent on the committee of twenty. The Chairman said that safe water was not to be used, as it was believed that the necessity for it would never arise, but that if it ever were required provision had been made for it.

President Washburn in his address said that 1904 had been the year of heaviest losses, not excepting the year of the Chicago and Boston conflagrations, and that up to March 1 there had been five fires with damage of more than \$1,000,000 each. He declared the suggestions of President Roosevelt as to the National supervision of insurance as embodied in two bills before Congress would not be satisfactory to the underwriters without radical amendments. Smaller rewards were offered and smaller rewards paid for the detection of incendiaries than for many years.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—John H. Washburn; Vice President—George W. Burchell; Vice President—Charles W. Burchell; Secretary—Charles A. Shaw; President—Hanover Fire Insurance Company; Treasurer—Marshall S. Driggs, President Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company; Executive Committee—George B. Edmonds, President Germania Fire Insurance Company; P. O. Afool, Manager Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company; and R. M. Bissell, Vice President Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

The meeting ended with a banquet at Delmonico's.

It was announced last night that fire insurance rates in Bayonne had been advanced 50 per cent, and in Jersey City and all other municipalities of Hudson County had been raised 30 per cent.

SHOW PICTURES FOR MIKADO.
Photographs Taken for Him at Novel
Benefit Performance.

For the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Japanese soldiers who have been killed in the war in the Far East a novel tableau performance will be given at the Belasco Theatre this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Never before have Japanese women of high rank appeared on the public stage. The costumes, armor, and other accessories to be used are heirlooms that have been handed down from the thirteenth century.

The Japanese Consul General's wife will take part in the tableaux. Others are Mrs. Imanishi, Mrs. Iwabara, Mrs. Robert MacLay, Mrs. Walter Littlefield, Miss Amy Richardson, Miss Beatrice Elliot, Mrs. Jessie E. Moffat, Mrs. J. A. Garland, Miss Louise Dew, Miss Burton Emmet, Miss Charles Tolson, the Misses Glider, Mrs. McGrath, and Mrs. Partridge. The tableaux to be given are founded on Mrs. Hugh Fraser's story of "The Stolen Emperor." But, as it is contrary to all the Japanese traditions and ideas of right and wrong to have the Emperor and Empress personated on the stage, the story which was the basis of the play will be altered. The dress rehearsal last night went off smoothly. The patronesses exchanged words with the audience and the photographs will be taken.

The Mikado, who has heard about the benefit, is very much interested in the photographs he has taken for him and sent to Tokyo. Flashlight photographs were taken at the rehearsal last night. In the performance there will be seven scenes. From two to six tableaux will make up each scene. The story of the play will be told briefly beforehand, so that the audience may understand what they are looking at. The demand for seats thus far indicates that there will be few empty seats. Mr. Belasco made no charge for the use of the theatre, so all the receipts will be clear profit.

Every programme will contain a résumé of the story. It is made up very elaborately and will sell for 25 cents.

The treasure chests of the richest and most aristocratic of the Japanese were emptied to supply the garments and jewelry worn by the actors and actresses this afternoon. These costumes are old—some of them—that their present owners know not who made them or how many ancestors have worn them before. Queer-looking daggers and swords that were perhaps employed hundreds of years before the first Japanese came to this country will be displayed.

Among the performers are those who will attend the performance are Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. James Spayer, Mrs. Charles E. Alexander, Mrs. Mason C. Davidge, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. Ward Howe, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. E. W. White, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. F. L. V. Hoppin, Mrs. R. F. Dinckel, Mrs. M. Dwight Collier, and Mrs. John E. Cowdin.

The men who will take part in the performance are the Messrs. Furukawa, Aburatani, Takata, Yatsu, Hoshi, Hashiguchi, Yokota, Ichimura, Iwa, Onodera, Asai, V. F. Handy, A. D. Forrest, Master Littlefield, and Ningyo San.

VANDERBILT WILL TEST AUTO.
Dr. Thomas's Gordon Bennett Racer
Arrives Here—Fast Time Assured.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., it was announced yesterday, will test the racing car entered by Dr. Harold E. Thomas for the Gordon Bennett race abroad on Long Island road to-morrow. The car has already shown very fast time in a preliminary run near Bridgeport made early this week by "Joe" Tracy, who has been selected to drive the car in the international race in France early in July.

Tracy brought the car to the city yesterday, running down from Bridgeport by easy stages, and the machine arrived at an automobile garage at Columbus Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street early last evening. A number of automobiles have been lined up at the garage on hand, and from their superficial examination they made the unanimous statement that the car was present, and he was naturally pleased with the showing made in its run near Bridgeport, and that it was the official mile road record made in New York last February by Fischer, who drove a French car.

It was noted, from which great things are expected in the Gordon Bennett race, is rated at 100 horse power, but Mr. Vanderbilt said it would show 150 horse power, and he predicted that it would do 90 seconds on a mile straight-way at Ormond.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.
Dried Mushrooms Are Dutiable at 25
Per Cent.—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Waite, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained claims filed by a number of Chinese importers under the Dingley tariff law to dried mushrooms. The importers in the case, Tsung Lung, Washington, D. C.; Hui Lung & Co., and others in Chicago; Tsun Wo and others in Portland, Oregon; Kwong Sing Wo & Co. and others in Honolulu maintained that dried mushrooms are properly dutiable under the provision in the law for "vegetables in their natural state, not specially provided for," with duty at 25 per cent, ad valorem.

The Collectors of Customs, however, took the view that the merchandise was dutiable at 40 per cent, under the provision for vegetables prepared, or preserved. Judge Waite sustains the claims and holds that the goods are dutiable at the lower rate. The decisions of the Collectors of Customs are reversed with instructions to refund the duties in accordance with the finding of the General Board.

Other importers' claims sustained were by Brown & Eadie, C. B. Richard & Co., the Kny-Scheerer Company, New York. The board partially sustained protests by Zimmerman & Meyer, Max Meyer & Co., P. Haubman, and others, New York; H. B. Balaban, Philadelphia; Rosenthal & Grotto, New York.

Importers' contentions deemed without merit were by Voss & Stern, Oliver & Co., Velt. Bon & Co., New York; Marshall Field & Co., Chicago.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. FISCHER.
Upsets Decree Obtained by Husband
Against Her.

Justice Marean of the Supreme Court has signed a decree of divorce in favor of Bertha Fischer against William Fischer of Brooklyn. This is the final chapter in a range of matrimonial troubles that began almost a year ago, when William Fischer sued, or said that he sued, his wife. The wife was greatly surprised when she read that he had obtained a judgment of divorce from her and attacked the decree.

Upon her application the decree was set aside and she was allowed to come into court and put in a defense. This she did, denying the charges against her and making counter charges. Through her attorney, Henry A. Doellinger, the issues were argued before Justice Marean without a jury, and the husband did not appear. Justice Marean gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff.

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GAS RANGES
REPAIRED.

We can clean and repair the GAS RANGE you have, supply any needed part, and make it practically as good as new at a trifling cost.

If you will send a man to estimate the cost of putting your range in first-class condition; no charge for making the estimate.

Our phone is 1653 Madison St.

WE SELL OR RENT RANGES.

W. M. CRANE CO.
1131-1133 Broadway, Cor. 26 St.

GOV. CUMMINS ARGUES
FOR FIXING OF RATES
Is Opposed to Government Own-
ership of Railroads.
NO SPECIAL COMMERCE COURT
Tells Senators That the Law, as Far
as Rebates Is Concerned,
Is Effective.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Gov. A. B. Cummins of Iowa testified to-day before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, which is considering railroad legislation.

He criticised the statement by railway men that rates were low enough now and the impression, he said, they endeavored to convey that the object sought was to give power to the commission to fix all rates.

He argued that there was nothing unjust in giving the commission the power which the proposed legislation would confer upon it to correct an unreasonable and discriminatory rate between kinds of

traffic and localities. He advocated the establishment by Congress of a tribunal to give business competitors a "square deal" in securing transportation to market.

He said that badly adjusted railway rates had removed Iowa's chances of becoming a manufacturing State and affirmed that the railroads were opposed to the present interstate commerce law and to the safety appliance laws.

Chairman Elkins declared at this point that before the committee got through with the interstate Commerce law it would be amended. "We think it needs amending," he said, "and we will amend it in some particulars that will suit you," he added, addressing Gov. Cummins.

The Japanese Consul General's wife will take part in the tableaux. Others are Mrs. Imanishi, Mrs. Iwabara, Mrs. Robert MacLay, Mrs. Walter Littlefield, Miss Amy Richardson, Miss Beatrice Elliot, Mrs. Jessie E. Moffat, Mrs. J. A. Garland, Miss Louise Dew, Miss Burton Emmet, Miss Charles Tolson, the Misses Glider, Mrs. McGrath, and Mrs. Partridge. The tableaux to be given are founded on Mrs. Hugh Fraser's story of "The Stolen Emperor." But, as it is contrary to all the Japanese traditions and ideas of right and wrong to have the Emperor and Empress personated on the stage, the story which was the basis of the play will be altered. The dress rehearsal last night went off smoothly. The patronesses exchanged words with the audience and the photographs will be taken.

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He said that badly adjusted railway rates had removed Iowa's chances of becoming a manufacturing State and affirmed that the railroads were opposed to the present interstate commerce law and to the safety appliance laws.

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The Mikado, who has heard about the benefit, is very much interested in the photographs he has taken for him and sent to Tokyo. Flashlight photographs were taken at the rehearsal last night. In the performance there will be seven scenes. From two to six tableaux will make up each scene. The story of the play will be told briefly beforehand, so that the audience may understand what they are looking at. The demand for seats thus far indicates that there will be few empty seats. Mr. Belasco made no charge for the use of the theatre, so all the receipts will be clear profit.

Every programme will contain a résumé of the story. It is made up very elaborately and will sell for 25 cents.

The treasure chests of the richest and most aristocratic of the Japanese were emptied to supply the garments and jewelry worn by the actors and actresses this afternoon. These costumes are old—some of them—that their present owners know not who made them or how many ancestors have worn them before. Queer-looking daggers and swords that were perhaps employed hundreds of years before the first Japanese came to this country will be displayed.

Among the performers are those who will attend the performance are Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. James Spayer, Mrs. Charles E. Alexander, Mrs. Mason C. Davidge, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. Ward Howe, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. E. W. White, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. F. L. V. Hoppin, Mrs. R. F. Dinckel, Mrs. M. Dwight Collier, and Mrs. John E. Cowdin.

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RESPECT FOR LAW.

The reply of President Roosevelt to the representatives of the striking teamsters of Chicago was dignified, intelligent, and to the point. What is especially to be commended in it was his avoidance of any generalizations which could be construed into an expression of sympathy with the attitude of men who, to accomplish a purpose, are maintaining the conditions of anarchy in a great city. It would have been very easy for the President to say something intended to be eloquent which would have admitted of distortion into an expression of sympathy with their aims and means. That he safely avoided this warrants the belief that the lesson of the anthracite strike, in which his official fingers were badly scorched, was not lost upon him.

By the delegation to which he had granted audience a memorial was handed to the President in the form of a protest which was an insult to his intelligence and an effort to intimidate him in what may become before long an act of Executive duty. He was properly displeased by it and made no concealment of his displeasure. His reply was calm, judicial, and conclusive. He said in part:

I regret that you should in the letter have spoken at all of the use of the Federal Army as you have there spoken. No request has been made to me for action by the Federal Government, but at the same time, Mr. SHEA, as you have in this communication to me brought up that fact, I want to say one thing with all the emphasis in my power. * * * In every effort of Mayor Dunne to prevent violence by mob or individuals to see that the laws are obeyed, and that order is preserved, he has the hearty support of the President of the United States, and, in my judgment, he should have that of every good citizen of the United States.

This is sound doctrine. It cannot be preached too often or with too much emphasis. Respect for the law is the lesson which organized labor most needs to learn. It has assumed that it was superior to law, or, more properly, a law unto itself. It has held every form of crime excusable by which the ends of organized labor were sought. President Roosevelt is to be complimented upon his courage in telling the committee appointed by the Chicago Federation of Labor just what it most needed to know on the highest authority.

THE MAXIMUM OR STANDARD RATE.

President Roosevelt accepts Secretary TAFT's definition of a proper and desirable rate-making law. In his speech at the Iroquois Club on Wednesday evening the President said:

My views on that subject could not have been better expressed than they were expressed yesterday. I think, by Secretary TAFT, in Washington, and as they were expressed by the Attorney General in his communication to the Senate Committee a couple of weeks ago.

It becomes therefore of the highest consequence that we should know exactly what Secretary TAFT said. We quote from The Washington Times's verbatim report of the speech of the Secretary of War at the railroad men's banquet on Tuesday evening:

As I understand it, what is proposed only is that in litigated cases a Commission shall be constituted that shall fix a maximum rate. In other words, the Commission shall go through the same process that it goes through to fix what is unreasonable and simply say that for a certain time that shall be the maximum rate. It seems to me that the step there, from one to the other, actually and practically, is comparatively slight. What I am strongly in favor of, though, is that we shall have a body that shall decide things and that these things shall be decided within a reasonable time, finally by the courts.

Mr. TAFT had previously explained that "in the mental process of determining whether a rate is reasonable or unreasonable you have got to fix in your mind what is a maximum rate." As the Commission is now empowered to determine when a rate is unreasonable, and to order a reasonable and therefore a lower rate to be fixed, he holds that it would be a simple matter to declare in figures, specifically, the maximum which this lower and reasonable rate should not exceed. We quote from this verbatim report of the Secretary's words that this maximum or standard rate is not to be declared in a general way, but only "in litigated cases" and "for a certain time." That is, whenever an appeal was made to the Commission or whenever it of its own motion ordered an unreasonable rate corrected, it would in that particular case fix a maximum rate which the railroad would not be permitted to exceed, and this maximum

rate so fixed would hold good "for a certain time."

This is the plan that the President has in view. It is acceptable to him. He says so. How would it work?

In the first place, it would overwhelm the Railroad Commission with an impossible burden of labor. It must be understood that the fixing of a railroad freight rate, whether it is the actual charge to be imposed or only the maximum rate not to be exceeded, involves labors quite different in their nature and extent than those performed by the Commission in declaring a certain rate to be unreasonable. The inquiry made by the Commission in determining the unreasonableness of a rate is frequently protracted and laborious. But when it has been performed and the order to correct the rate has been issued, the Commission drops the matter, its work is done.

To take the next step, and after determining that a rate is unreasonable to attempt, conscientiously and in good faith intending to do full justice both to the carrier and to the shipper, the determination and fixing of a maximum which the reasonable charge should not exceed, would be a very different matter and by no means so simple and easy as Secretary TAFT supposes. Upon the one hand the Commission would be expected to employ due diligence to fix the standard so low that no wrong should be done to the shipper and to the business community; upon the other it would have to be extraordinarily careful not to establish a standard that would involve loss to the railroad. The Supreme Court has decided that a rate involving a carrier in loss is unlawful. The laws of this State provide that railroad freight charges shall not without the consent of the corporation be so reduced as to produce less than ten per centum on the capital actually employed. Shylock's knife was poised when he was told that he might take his pound of flesh. But he was afterwards baffled when admonished that it in the carving he spilled one drop of Christian blood the consequences would be most unpleasant for him. In that delicate and difficult situation the Commissioners would find themselves at every stage of the attempted performance of their duty.

That is not the whole story. Mr. WALTER D. HINES, counsel of the Atlantic Coast Line, in his testimony before the Senate Committee the other day, declared that the railroad systems in the territory south of the Ohio and the Potomac and east of the Mississippi, comprising 17 per cent. of the total mileage of the country and 12 per cent. of gross earnings and traffic volume, employed 100 responsible traffic officers whose principal business it was to study commercial and other conditions and determine freight charges and classifications. In addition to these freight systems employed four hundred to five hundred traveling freight agents, soliciting agents, and commercial agents who were largely occupied with the question of rates. Mr. HINES's testimony gives us some idea of the vast labor which would devolve upon the Commission were it authorized and required to determine for the whole territory of the United States, in each case as it arose, what is a reasonable maximum charge for carrying freight on railroads. It would be beyond the powers of any Commission to do the work faithfully and well. The consequences would be so disastrous that, as was declared by a railroad man of the highest standing and long experience in our columns yesterday morning, "if such legislation should be enacted the business communities which now advocate it would be the first to denounce the rate-making Commission, as well as the law."

THE MAYOR AND PENSIONS.

The Mayor has with reasonable promptness disapproved the Yale bill for pensioning city employees. He has done so for the very simple pair of reasons that the employees of the city are amply paid for their services, and that killing this bill will help to save his "successor" from the pressure that will undoubtedly be brought to bear upon him. The bill was opposed by the City Club and the Civil Service Reform Association.

The same organizations opposed the bill that has been represented as intended to cover the case only of the venerable JAMES BRICE, who has become blind after thirty-eight years of faithful service in the Chamberlain's office. But had the bill applied only to that case the opposition would hardly have been made, and the Secretary of the Reform Association has written to the Mayor that their opposition will be withdrawn if the Mayor thinks that the bill applies to Mr. BRICE's claim only and would not be a precedent for pension bills for single persons and single departments. The language of the bill shows that it does apply to the Controller's and Chamberlain's offices, and the fact is that there is in these two offices only one man who would benefit by it. We do not see how he could be enabled to benefit by it without others with like claims, should they exist, also benefiting. To that extent the bill must make a precedent, and of course precedents of this sort are always stretched. Nevertheless, we think it is a perfectly justifiable thing to pension any city servant who has done faithful work for thirty-five years and "has become physically or mentally incapacitated for the further performance of the duties of his position." Fifteen hundred dollars a year to all the men in such case is not going to ruin the Treasury, and if the Legislature stretch the precedent it will

to that extent really violate the precedent.

THE RUSSIAN CRUISERS.

The sortie from Vladivostok of the three remaining Russian cruisers there is precisely what one would expect "about this time." A main object of this sortie must be the diversion of the Japanese attention and some part of the Japanese strength from the combined squadrons of ROJESTVENSKY and NEBOGATOFF, just as the like sorties of SKRYDLOFF from Vladivostok a year ago were meant primarily to withdraw ships from the blockade of Port Arthur. The damage that may be done to Japanese commerce, or even to Japanese communication with the mainland of Asia, is in either case secondary and incidental.

Considering the necessity the Japanese are under of husbanding their ships of the line, it is unlikely that any such ships will be diverted by this device from the main objective. It is possible that they may find themselves able to afford a diversion of ships of the class of the Vladivostok cruisers to meet and fight them. But it is not probable, considering the conduct of the Japanese Admiralty last year, when they permitted the ships of SKRYDLOFF to have things all their own way for a season rather than to allow themselves to be diverted from the more important object of the destruction of the Russian ships at Port Arthur.

The raid of the Vladivostok ships nevertheless seems to shed some light upon the whereabouts, and also upon the "whenabouts," of the coming and decisive sea fight. It will be noted that the Vladivostok ships are reported as operating off the Western and not off the Eastern mouth of the Tsuraru Strait. Assuming the squadron to be intended as a possible reinforcement to the combined squadrons, this fact is significant as tending to negative the notion that ROJESTVENSKY means to avoid a conflict in the Strait of Korea by putting out into the open sea to the eastward of the Japanese islands, with the intention of coming in again north of Nippon. The Tsuraru Strait has already been notified to be within the Japanese "zone of defense," meaning that it is mined and neutral commerce warned off from it, and doubtless like preparations have been made with reference to La Perouse Strait, further to the north.

During his stay at Kamranh Bay it appears that ROJESTVENSKY was in telegraphic communication with St. Petersburg, which in turn could communicate freely with Vladivostok. The Vladivostok squadron has accordingly been sent where it could do the combined squadrons most good. That is to say, between the Japanese islands and the mainland of Asia. And this in turn should mean that the combined squadrons are to take the same course, and that the decisive conflict, upon which Russia has prepared to concentrate all her naval strength, will take place in the Strait of Korea, where Japan can also concentrate hers. And the alarm sounded by the operations of the Vladivostok ships in the Tsuraru Strait would appear to mean that those ships have been so sent out that their arrival at the scene of action was expected to synchronize with the arrival of the two Baltic squadrons. In other words, conclusion seems warranted that the final fight is expected to take place in the Strait of Korea, and within a few days.

THE WHEAT OUTLOOK.

The May wheat report of the Department of Agriculture confirms as far as possible the flattering prospect of April and makes the surprising showing that since the April figures were gathered the condition of the crop has further improved to an extent warranting some addition to the estimate. The May report shows that the area under cultivation in Winter wheat is about 29,723,000 acres. This is 1,432,000, or 4.6 per cent., less than the area sown last Fall, but it is 10.6 per cent. greater than the area of Winter wheat harvested last year. For the 29,723,000 acres remaining under cultivation the average condition on May 1 was 93.5 against 91.6 April 1. The mean of the May averages for the last ten years is 83.7.

Of course the chief interest for the reader who is not a grain expert, and scarcely less so for one who thinks he is, is to find out what these percentages foreshadow in bushels. Theoretically they appear to warrant an estimate of 460,000,000 bushels. Making all due and reasonable allowances for shrinkage between now and harvest, a conservative estimate would be about 415,000,000 to 420,000,000 bushels. Last year's wheat harvest yielded 332,935,346 bushels. This looks very satisfactory, but of course there are pessimistic persons who are sure that something will yet occur to disappoint the Nation in the tally of the harvest. There will be no more authoritative reports until the harvest is in. Cutting begins in June and will be finished with July.

DYNAMITE AS FREIGHT.

A railroad corporation of the character and organization of the Pennsylvania Railroad should not have needed the dreadful reminder of the calamity at South Harrisburg to make it aware that dynamite as freight needs very different handling from pig iron or cotton cloth. This fact would at no time probably have been disputed in the office of the general freight agent; but it does not seem to have been realized fully and clearly enough to prevent a large quantity of dynamite from being shipped in two cars made up in a general freight train. This train seems to

have buckled in the process of shunting, the dynamite cars were struck by a fast express filled with passengers, and the result was one of the most appalling accidents recorded in the history of American railroading.

If it is the habit of the railroads to receive explosive freight and handle it in this way, it is time this habit was changed. Dynamite should not be permitted to be shipped by rail under conditions in which, even with the happening of the unexpected, it can be exploded by concussion. There are explosives which may be shipped with perfect safety, since they are not energized until two ingredients, non-explosive when separate, are brought together at the moment of use. No doubt dynamite is cheaper, and perhaps more convenient, but neither cheapness nor convenience justifies the existence of conditions making possible such a sickening slaughter of passengers.

PROGRESS OF THE MERIT SYSTEM.

A very striking statement of the progress of the merit system was made at the dinner of the New York Civil Service Reform Association by Mr. HENRY F. GREENE of the Federal Commission, and this was fully confirmed by the report of the Executive Committee of the association.

It may be said that the merit system attains its majority this year in the Federal service. The law has been on the statute books for twenty-one years. It is with no disrespect to his predecessors that we note that for the first time in that period we have a President who thoroughly understands the nature and objects of the system, and is determined to apply it as thoroughly and extend it as rapidly as he can in the actual condition of Congressional and public sentiment. We have had Presidents like Mr. CLEVELAND, whose sympathy with the purposes of the law was as strong, but who did not so clearly grasp their bearing on the business of the Government and who did not comprehend the means by which the law could practically be made to do its work. We have had Mr. McKINLEY, who in a degree was actually educated in the law by his experience of the consequences of his own laxity in enforcing it, and who would have advanced greatly during a second term. But Mr. ROOSEVELT had the initial tendency toward the right conception of public service, had the training of the Assembly and the Governor's office in this State and that of the Civil Service Commission in Washington and who unites to a determination to do as well as the politicians will let him an extraordinary shrewdness in inducing or compelling the politicians to do the right thing. The result is that within the wide range opened up by the elastic terms of the law Mr. ROOSEVELT has expanded and reinforced and established the merit system as has never before been done in its history.

Broadly speaking, there is a very significant number of offices in the Federal service, outside of the Fourth-class Postmasterhips, to which the merit system can be applied that have not been brought within it. During the year that has just closed, the law has been made to embrace, by executive action, 538 places in the Forest Reserve Corps, 360 finance clerks in the Post Offices, the Inspectors and agents in the Interior Department, who have to do with protecting the Government, and the public against land frauds, and the body of the Isthmian Canal employees, including a considerable number of skilled mechanics. It is especially to be noted that these extensions have in numerous instances been directed to precisely those classes requiring probity on the one hand or skill on the other, which it has been urged that competition could not satisfactorily test. It has been found that with good-will and good judgment, and with a firm use of the probationary period, competition can bring out these classes at least far better than the exercise of such discretion as is ordinarily used in the distribution of "patronage."

There has been also a great change for the better in the temper of Congress, and this, too, is in large measure due to the influence of the President, who has taught the Congressmen by precept and example that respect for the merit system is not incompatible with much partisan efficiency. For the first time in twenty years Congress has made no attempt openly to hamper the Commission, whose office is now better manned and organized than at any previous time. Turning from the Federal field to our own State and city, it is not too much to say that with the Republican administration of the one and the Democratic administration of the other the authority of the civil service law is recognized and respected steadily more and more. There is much to be done, but the reformers are now fighting for extension and for improvement of the system: they are no longer forced to fight, as they were for so many years, for its mere existence.

There is soon to be erected in Memphis, a bronze equestrian statue of Gen. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST. Both the idea and the statue seem to be entirely satisfactory to the people of the city, but there has been developed among them a curious and passionate antagonism to the way in which the statue is to be placed. Owing to the nature of the site and its surroundings, that happens to be with its face toward the south, and this, according to some of the dastardly cavaliers, is to "turn his back to the enemy," something which, they say, he never did in life. Instead, he looked the other way, sought his antagonists on their own ground, and in his meteoric career operated there with brilliancy and success. Answering these criticisms, CHARLES NEUBAU, the sculptor, reminds the sensitive veterans that it is the almost invariable custom to set the statues of warriors, as of others, with their faces toward the south, simply to get the best light upon them, and that if this statue were turned in the other direction it would be in the shade most of the day and present its back to Union Avenue—a queer name in the circumstances—the handsome driveway from which it will be most often seen. "Back to the enemy," people received a respectful hearing, but their arguments did not prove persuasive, and on the 18th inst., when the statue is unveiled, sound sense will be found to have overcome decidedly unbound sentiment. President ROOSEVELT and the Cabinet have been invited to the ceremonies, as well as many Governors and other public men, and it will be a proud day for the women of Memphis, who collected most of the money that bought the tribute to the gallant soldier—whose abilities, by the way, were quite as much appreciated in the North as in the South, though in the former, of course, the appreciation was a little slow in finding expression.

Credit for Memorial Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times: In your report this day of the "Unveiling of the Statue to Jewish Soldiers" that took place yesterday, I notice that you omitted mention of the acceptance of the same by the distinguished Isaac Edelman, to whom, with the strenuous efforts of our Adjutant, Isidor Isaac, we are indebted for the ultimate success of the erection of the statue, they having in the demise of our greatly lamented Colonel, Joseph Singer, called upon us to complete the work for which he paved the way.

New York, May 9, 1906. VETERAN.

Identifying the Speakers.

From The Pittsburgh Post. "The lady in the purple waist is out of order," announced the smiling officer at a recent woman's convention. "The lady in the gray foulard has the floor."

have quietly decided the admission as evincing editorial ignorance of the habits of the present generation, and young men and maidens at a safer distance have doubtless spoken of it much more harshly as new proof that "the newspapers never get anything right." For 'tis to be declared on what seems to be good, and certainly is fair, authority that the one domain wherein we supposed the typewriter—we're still discussing the machine, remember—still to be excluded rigorously was long since invaded by it, and that now love letters more than a few, and even more than a good many, are daily rattled off with its aid, to the complete satisfaction, apparently, of both composers and recipients. If such things are it may be much worse than useless to ask if they can be. The proper question is, Why not? To it, fortunately, we have no answer. Presumably elderly admirers of the steel pen were once shocked when there came to them the belated news that those prosaic substitutes for the accustomed quill were by some considered good enough for the expression of the sacred passion. We are unreasonably glad, however, to learn from the high authorities already referred to that even now not all love letters are machine-made, and that the great preventer of a love letter has been captured, its citadel is still defended by a heroic garrison of Amazons. And we refuse any credence at all to a hideous rumor that nowadays some love letters are not only typewritten, but are also dictated to a secretary, and by him or her prepared for the mail. It may be true, but to admit it would be unendurably painful.

Why is it that Dr. "Working" Cronin, as head of the school inspection division of the Health Board, after calling deserved attention to the very important fact that something like a third of the children in the New York public schools are suffering from defective vision to a degree that seriously handicaps them in the competition with their fellows, should see in the need of glasses and medical care thus revealed an opportunity for some philanthropic millionaire to put his wealth, "tainted" or other, to a "good" use? "If," he says, "some of the unhalloved money which is now causing so much useless talk with reference to its acceptance for the purpose of civilizing savages were directed toward the poor people from whom it came, that money would be sufficiently purified to satisfy all consciences. The poor children of the tenements should be able to have glasses when they need them." Only as that the city should use some of its own money for this work, so far as it is a public work, and it apparently does not occur to him that a vast majority of the parents of the children in the public schools are able, and, if they appreciated the need, would be willing, to incur the small expense involved in an examination of their offspring's eyes and the subsequent purchase of suitable glasses. We are far from attempting to minimize the gravity of the situation. "Eye strain" has disastrous effects on both body and mind—yes, and on soul, too, sometimes—and probably it accounts for no small part of the backward pupils who recently received so much discussion from the school authorities, but it may be with the individual beneficiaries of this new largesse, the thing is having a most demoralizing effect upon communities, which are fast coming to have the true beggar's callousness about accepting from others the things they are perfectly well able to provide for themselves, and the true beggar's eagerness to pay with whining gratitude instead of his hoarded money for both luxuries and necessities. Few American towns lack adequate resources for buying at market rates whatever they feel they ought to have, and their self-respect should suffer much oftener than it does when somebody comes along and gives them something—a library, say, or a hospital—when they should long have given themselves. Far, far, be it from us to reproach or discourage the millionaire who has generosity and public spirit, but the municipality that keeps taxes down by giving him a cheap halo causes intense weariness to some, as an afterthought. Others it vastly refreshes.

There is soon to be erected in Memphis, a bronze equestrian statue of Gen. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST. Both the idea and the statue seem to be entirely satisfactory to the people of the city, but there has been developed among them a curious and passionate antagonism to the way in which the statue is to be placed. Owing to the nature of the site and its surroundings, that happens to be with its face toward the south, and this, according to some of the dastardly cavaliers, is to "turn his back to the enemy," something which, they say, he never did in life. Instead, he looked the other way, sought his antagonists on their own ground, and in his meteoric career operated there with brilliancy and success. Answering these criticisms, CHARLES NEUBAU, the sculptor, reminds the sensitive veterans that it is the almost invariable custom to set the statues of warriors, as of others, with their faces toward the south, simply to get the best light upon them, and that if this statue were turned in the other direction it would be in the shade most of the day and present its back to Union Avenue—a queer name in the circumstances—the handsome driveway from which it will be most often seen. "Back to the enemy," people received a respectful hearing, but their arguments did not prove persuasive, and on the 18th inst., when the statue is unveiled, sound sense will be found to have overcome decidedly unbound sentiment. President ROOSEVELT and the Cabinet have been invited to the ceremonies, as well as many Governors and other public men, and it will be a proud day for the women of Memphis, who collected most of the money that bought the tribute to the gallant soldier—whose abilities, by the way, were quite as much appreciated in the North as in the South, though in the former, of course, the appreciation was a little slow in finding expression.

Does John Bull Show More of It Than Uncle Sam?

To the Editor of The New York Times: Walking down Longview Avenue yesterday morning the writer, whose grandfather was wounded and all but killed by a British bullet at Bunker Hill, was genuinely delighted to observe a handsome British flag floating jauntily from a hotel window in a breeze of breeze. From a corresponding window on the other side of the hotel entrance a beautiful new American flag of similar size snapped and rippled in the brisk wind as though fully imbued with the importance of demonstrating an exuberant welcome.

It was learned that the ensigns were displayed in honor of Lord Brassey, the eminent English publicist and gallant yachtman, who at the age of seventy-four has brought the Sunbeam over to try conclusions in the transatlantic yacht race to start from Sandy Hook on Tuesday next. And the writer's soul was thrilled at the spectacle of these two noble banners, which mean so much for the welfare and progress of the human race, flaunting their proud folds in friendly union in the dancing sunshine of New York.

For the flag of Britain is indeed a rare avist in this town. Not so our own starry emblem in the British metropolises. From any cogn of vantage in London it is easy at any and all times, day or night, and fog permitting, to pick out a dozen or more American flags flying from hotels, clubs, business houses, &c. Next to the Cross of St. George, Johnnie Bull makes no secret of his preference for the Stars and Stripes. He fakes outdoes ourselves in matters pertaining to international courtesy and hospitality.

Why this is so is past finding out. The collisions we have had with our British cogns have accrued much more to the advantage of Uncle Sam than to theirs. Why, then, do we persistently allow England to outshine us in generosity?

RECIPROCITY.

New York, May 10, 1906.

Mr. Foley's Schoolboy Lyrics.

To the Editor of The New York Times: Mr. Foley's lyrics seem to have a reason for their fantastic spelling. This catches the eye, draws attention to the heavily labored mind of the schoolboy, and makes his quietest poem a poem. It appears that the erratic absence of punctuation and the vagaries of capital letters aid in the good work. Correct these oddities and one's laugh dies to a smile, the forced lyric becomes rather a commonplace (though often pretty) lyric. I admit the real humor displayed in the mixture of high-flown words and very domesticated dialect. There is a distinct reminiscence of "Princess and the Pea" or the Interludes of "Love's Labour's Lost." But on the whole I am in doubt whether it is all mere fooling. At any rate it is most enjoyable, especially when read aloud.

IDA M. CARPENTER.

New York, May 8, 1906.

Dividing the Responsibility.

From The Pittsburgh Post. The Deacon.—This trust magnate writes that he is very anxious to give the church \$100,000. What shall we say? The Parson.—Write him that if he can find another congregation willing to take half of it, we'll accept the other half. The Deacon.—Any time limit? The Parson.—We won't be too hard on him. Give him sixty days.

SALARIES AND PENSIONS, TOO.

A Side Light on the Wholesale Retirement of Police Officers.

To the Editor of The New York Times: The retirement of so many Police Sergeants and Captains at one time, as has just been done by Commissioner McGoode, may be a good move to get rid of "dead wood" that clogs the movements of the force, but the people and taxpayers should consider the awful burden it puts upon them.

I do not mean the burden of pensions that falls upon the public alone, but the further burden of having all these retired men competing with the public in the field of labor.

In many of the downtown offices of banks and insurance companies, brokers, &c., will be found men pacing outside the railings and in the corridors of the large buildings. Nearly all of them are ex-police men who have secured these very desirable positions by means of "pull" or in the foolish idea held by some people that an ex-police man does better in a place than any other man. It appears to me wrong to permit a man receiving a pension of \$700 or more a year to hold such a place, and thus prevent a needy applicant from securing employment.

It would be only fair to make the holder of such a place renounce his pension while so employed and recover it again when his place is vacant. Several hundred dollars a year is a good deal more than the average income of the heads of families in this State, as proved by statistics, and it is against public policy to compel the public to pay a pension to an able-bodied man whose earning power is in some cases a great deal more than he receives as a member of the force while doing full duty.

I know of one particular case of a policeman who has been receiving a pension of \$600 a year for twenty-three years, and is now in receipt of \$3,000 a year salary in a certain company on Broadway.

R. J. FORBES.

New York, May 9, 1906.

ART IN ADVERTISING.

Let Academy of Design Regulate Subway Signs, One Plan.

To the Editor of The New York Times: Your articles from Brooklyn which like the Subway signs and asks for more, offers a most interesting psychological problem. We grow from within and feed on. Our streets are ugly in a word of spasmodic fits of a studied architecture. The passer to and fro in those streets to grow ugly likewise? We have lived in these stony, treeless stretches for years, but now we are going to turn salaman-ders and say we like to broil.

And our glaring signboards—have they so vitiated and paralyzed our sense of color that all delicate gradations, as of the sunrise I saw this morning, delicate pinks and lavenders and nameless tints leading up to blazing crimson and orange, but never a primary color among them—lost to us? And because we have seen them so often, shall we be condemned only to see staring shapes that assault the eye and never be allowed any respite from their vigorous onslaughts?

If anything is meant by the existence of our art museums and art instruction for the public, whose only reason for being is that the State does take some responsibility and authority in matters of education, then the State also should protect in some measure the citizens from demoralizing influences.

An attempt has been made in the way of rationalizing advertisements in the painting of the wooden fence around the Academy of Design's art school at One Hundred and Ninth Street. While it is not as successful as the newsdealers' kiosks in Paris, perhaps it is more American. Let us give the art gallery of the Subway in charge of the Academy, with power either to exterminate or modify.

FEATHERBRAIN.

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INTERNATIONAL COURTESY.

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DAUGHTER UNVEILS

STATUE OF HEWITT

Ceremony Takes Place in Chamber of Commerce.

EULOGY BY CHARLES S. SMITH

Alexander E. Orr and Morris K. Jesup Make Addresses—Statue at Head of Grand Stairway.

In the presence of many well-known men, the statue of the late Abram S. Hewitt was unveiled yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce and placed at the head of the grand stairway. Alexander E. Orr, Morris K. Jesup, and Charles Stewart Smith were the speakers, the eulogy of Mr. Hewitt being delivered by Mr. Smith. Mr. Hewitt's daughter Eleanor unveiled the statue.

Lord Brassey, who has been President of the London Chamber of Commerce, and who is now in this country, about to engage in the international yacht race, attended with Lady Brassey. Bishop Potter closed the ceremony with a benediction.

Alexander E. Orr, who was one of the committee appointed two years ago to get the Hewitt statue, presented it to President Jesup.

"The services of the eminent sculptor, William Couper," said Mr. Orr, "were secured, and aided by many valuable suggestions from Mr. Hewitt's family, this admirable representation of Abram S. Hewitt has been chiseled out of pure Carrara marble, to be placed at the head of our grand stairway, there to remain, as time passes, a lasting monument to that truly good and great and patriotic man."

In his reply to Mr. Orr, President Jesup said:

"As we receive this gift of love and esteem, we shall place it on the pedestal prepared for its reception. It will be forever kept as our choicest possession; we shall guard it from all accident and desecration. It will last as long as this building of marble and steel exists, and when we are gone and new faces and forms come here to consult as to commerce, trade, and finance, the form of Mr. Hewitt will be close by, to remind us and those who come after us that, after all, the only greatness in man that lives for all time is in imitating the life of him who draws his inspiration from the good Master Himself, who said: 'I came not into the world to be ministered unto, but to minister.'"

JAPANESE NOT AFRAID OF THE RUSSIAN FLEET

Papers Confident Togo Can Defeat Rojostvensky.

FRENCH ATTITUDE DEPLORED

It is Said If More Aid Is Given to the Russians Japan Will Have to Appeal to Great Britain.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

TOKIO, May 11.—The Japanese press disclaims all unfriendliness to France, which country it has hitherto regarded with good-will and admiration, and is now unwilling to count as an enemy.

Further, it is declared, Japan does not fear the Russian Baltic Fleet, but contemplates its approach with calm confidence and desires a naval engagement as soon as possible so that the war may be advanced another stage.

But, it is added, whatever allowance is made for France's delicate position, Japan is compelled by the dictates of self-defense to consider also her own position. She cannot ignore the fact that the most crippling factor in Admiral Rojostvensky's situation, the want of a naval base in Eastern waters, has been effectively removed by France's extraordinary conception of neutral obligations, as a result of which Japan saw a Russian naval base established at her very ports and the enemy's arena of belligerent operations rendered practically coterminous with her own maritime frontiers.

Thus, it is said, an enormous advantage has been conferred upon Russia and irreparable injury inflicted upon Japan. Should this continue Japan, however reluctant to extend the area of the war or to impair the Anglo-French entente, which she heartily approves, must necessarily appeal to her ally to assist her against a combination which changes the whole complexion of the conflict.

The latest intelligence shows that Rojostvensky was still at Hon-Koh Bay on May 6.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, May 11.—The following announcement was made by the Japanese Foreign Office today:

"Since the Kamranh Bay Incident the French Government has instructed both the civil and military officials in Indo-China to maintain a close watch on the coast of French territory and to warn belligerent ships not to enter French waters."

"When it was reported that the Third Russian Squadron (Nebozoff's) was approaching French waters the French Government again instructed the naval authorities to maintain a close watch and take effective measures with all their power to prevent a violation of neutrality, and it simultaneously notified the Russian Government."

PARIS, May 11.—A semi-official statement from high sources published this afternoon giving France's position in reply to Japan's charges of breaches of neutrality. One of the arguments is:

"Japan has done in the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies the same as she accuses France of doing in Indo-China."

The conclusions are set forth as being:

"First—The French neutrality regulations were not established for the present war, but existed previously, without protest from Japan."

"Second—France has not only exercised her sovereignty to fulfill the regulations to the full letter, but has also adopted special measures to maintain absolute impartiality."

"Third—The only direct purchases of coal by the Russians were at Algiers, where the quantity was insignificant. The main stock of coal was purchased in Germany and England without protest."

"Fourth—Any advantages which the Russian Second Pacific Squadron obtained by anchoring off the French coast were equally open to the Japanese if they had taken the offensive instead of awaiting the Russians."

ROJOSTVENSKY DELAYED PEACE.

His Appearance in China Sea Said to Have Stopped Negotiations.

LONDON, Friday, May 12.—The Daily Telegraph's Tokyo correspondent says he knows for a fact from official sources that peace between Japan and Russia was nearly concluded when the unexpected appearance of the Russian Second Pacific Squadron in the China Sea revived Russia's hopes.

"Even now," the correspondent says, "nobody here doubts that peace is coming through President Roosevelt's offices, he having learned that Russia desires to end the war and having ascertained the terms which would be agreeable to neutral powers."

"Recent councils of Japanese statesmen settled in principle the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which will involve a new and definite policy with regard to the future of Manchuria and Korea."

ACCUSED OF TREASON TO JAPAN.

Ex-Officer Arrested in Connection with Charges Against Foreigners.

TOKIO, May 11.—Lieut. Iwasaki, formerly an officer of the Engineer Department of the Japanese Navy, has been arrested in connection with the charges which resulted in the arrest of A. I. Bouquain and his stepson, F. Strange, charged with being spies of the Russian Government.

Iwasaki was dismissed from the navy and deprived of his rank in 1904 for alleged misconduct, and he has since been under police espionage.

The preliminary hearing of the charges against Bouquain and Strange is now proceeding, but the dates for their arraignment and trial have not yet been decided.

Bouquain has for a long time been held in high esteem by the Japanese, and he has been decorated by the Emperor.

OYAMA'S TROOPS ACTIVE.

Various Attacks on Russian Positions—Two of Them Repulsed.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 11.—The Japanese have initiated a series of minor operations, alternately on the right and left of the Russian position.

Gen. Linovitch's latest dispatch records several such attacks northeast of T. Pass, which are regarded as the prelude to an advance.

By The Associated Press.

GUNBUSH PASS, May 11.—The Japanese

advance now appears to have been a feint to ascertain the strength of the Russian outposts. The latter have again been pushed forward on the left at Langol, Erdshol, and Tougol, and along the center line from Fodyousche to Shihoua, where the Japanese attacked the Russians May 7 and May 8 and were repulsed.

The next day, in order to oust the Japanese from the Shabetsky mines, from which their attack was organized, a column of cavalry, supported by artillery, moved forward under cover of the Russian guns, and the mines were turned, the Japanese retiring first to Sinlanzou and later to Madiopa, three miles south of Chantafu.

Prisoners say the new troops from Japan are old men and youths. They give the Japanese losses at Mukden as 12,335 killed, and about 70,000 wounded.

Marshal Yamato was at the front during the recent activity, making his headquarters at Chantafu.

SALE OF PRINZ PAINTINGS.

Seventy Modern Canvases Bring \$19,210—Low Prices.

The sale of a notable collection of modern paintings made by Prinz Brothers was begun by James P. Silo at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries last night. As a whole the pictures were cheaply priced, particularly the best examples. In all the seventy canvases sold last night brought \$19,210.

A fine example of De Haas was knocked down for \$250 to a buyer who withheld his name. There was considerable interest in a typical Verestchagin, "On the Banks of the Sanjiao During Action," which was sold for \$270, a landscape by Moran brought \$220, and one of Henner's nympha, a diminutive bit, went for \$100.

The highest price of the sale was brought by a George Inness—"Late October Woods," a sombre bit of coloring, and which was bid in by R. H. MacMahon for \$1,400. A landscape by J. Francis Murphy, said to be the finest example offered this year, went for \$1,010 to E. Carpenter, and Jules Leleuvre's "La Jeunesse" was sold to G. A. Ross for \$1,250. The principal other canvases and the prices and buyers follow:

Sunrise, Landscape, and Cattle—Leon	300
Barbier, G. B. Andrieux	200
Report of the Standard Bearer—H. F. L.	200
The Favorable Smile—F. G. A.	200
Ross	525
At the Dining Room—G. A.	450
Girard	450
Art Amateurs—A. C. E. Stuhli; G. A.	400
Cheng's Picture—E. B. Bernes	400
Tolson	410
Calvalier—E. B. Bernes	425
St. Sanderson	410
Portrait of a Lady—Laisant	410
Touff and Son	400
The Scene—Charles G. De Penier	400
Peitman	300
At Point on the Seine—D. Ridgway	700
And Holland—G. A.	700
Springtime and Love—P. F. Michetti; G.	725
Nympha des Bois—Charles Lenoir; C. E.	875
Sacking the Sack—J. La Jeunesse	800
Preparing the Sack—J. La Jeunesse	800
S. Sanderson	350

The sale goes on to-morrow night.

CZAR'S ARMY DRUNK—KAISER.

Emperor Is Also Said to Have Called Russian Troops Immoral.

BERLIN, May 11.—Emperor William, addressing the higher officers after a review of troops at Strassburg to-day, said, according to the Strassburg Bürger Zeitung, whose statements may be taken with some reserve:

"The Russian Army which fought at Mukden had become enervated by immorality from high sources. Only in this way can its defeat at Mukden be explained."

"As Russia has shown weakness in the presence of the yellow danger, circumstances might arise which would place upon Germany the task of opposing this weakness."

"Officers and men must spend their time well, so that they shall not fall into immorality and intemperance."

CARNEGIE'S PARTING GIFT.

Donation of \$25,000 to British Iron and Steel Institute.

LONDON, May 11.—The annual meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute opened here this morning. Andrew Carnegie presiding for the last time. The United States was represented by C. T. Purdy and Dr. Revay of New York, J. B. Miles and H. J. White of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Carnegie, in his farewell speech, said he appreciated the honor of being the first American President of the Institute, and introduced his successor, R. A. Hays, the inventor of the Bessemer steel.

Mr. Carnegie announced a subscription of \$25,000 to the research fund as his parting gift to the institute.

Mr. Carnegie, of Cambridge, Mass., is the recipient of the Carnegie Scholarship of \$300.

The meeting will be continued to-morrow. Among the more important papers to be read is one by James Gayley of New York on "The Application of Steel to the Manufacture of Iron."

PARIS STREET BLOWN UP.

Gas Explosions Open Enormous Hole, Into Which Pedestrians Fall.

PARIS, May 11.—Two subterranean gas explosions opened at noon beneath the Boulevard Sebastopol, facing the Place des Arts et Metiers. An enormous hole was opened, into which twenty passers-by were injured.

Nobody was killed, but a number of persons were injured.

WARSHIPS AT SANTO DOMINGO.

The Brooklyn and Olympia Arrive There—Country Quiet.

SANTO DOMINGO, May 11.—The American cruisers Brooklyn, flagship of Rear Admiral Sigsbee, and Olympia, flagship of Rear Admiral Bradford, arrived here this morning. Admiral Sigsbee and his staff were presented to President Morales this afternoon.

The country continues quiet.

German Torpedo Craft in Collision.

BERLIN, May 11.—In a night maneuver off the Island of Rugen, torpedo boat S. 87, of the 1st torpedo division, ran into the best 8.75 amidships. Both vessels were badly damaged, and the 8.81 had to be towed to Kiel for repairs.

A Della Robbia Statue Stolen.

FLORENCE, May 11.—A highly prized statue of the Madonna, attributed to one of the Della Robbias, has been stolen from a private chapel at Ponte Storti, a suburb of this city. The statue was valued at \$17,000, and weighs 500 pounds.

Ravages of Meningitis in Silesia.

BERLIN, May 11.—The Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift states that the number cerebro-spinal meningitis cases in Upper Silesia in April was about 1,200. The deaths are roughly given as half that number.

Lady Durand at Lenox.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES. PITTSBURGH, Mass., May 11.—Lady Durand, wife of the British Ambassador, and Miss Josephine Durand have arrived in Lenox from Washington. They are to spend the summer at Dr. F. P. Kinnicutt's cottage. The ambassador and the members of the embassy will arrive the first week in June. Mrs. Mortimer Durand will bring several hounds with her stable, and will ride in the Berkshire Hills.

By The Associated Press.

GUNBUSH PASS, May 11.—The Japanese

SAYS CZAR WILL LIFT RESTRICTIONS ON JEWS

London Paper Hears Unhoped-For Relief Is to be Accorded.

EIGHTEEN DEAD IN ZHITOMIR

City Now Quiet—Russian Socialists Tell the Workmen to Arm on May Day.

LONDON, May 11.—The Jewish Chronicle says:

"We are informed on high authority that important developments may be anticipated in the situation of Jews in Russia. We are informed that a measure is more than under consideration which will give unhoped-for relief to Jews."

"Absolute freedom of movement and residence will be granted in all cities and towns, but not in villages, as the authorities are not willing to run the risk of a repetition of the Kishineff affair."

"We understand that the murder of Jews causes the Government more anxiety than of persons of other nationalities because of the reprobation it arouses in Europe."

ST. PETERSBURG, May 11.—The Novosti (the Jewish organ) says it has information showing that the massacre of Jews at Zhitomir was regularly organized. The Syn Odetcheska says Jews were assaulted in the attacks upon the Jews at Gostynin, (Government of Warsaw).

The Government will not permit to print details of the attacks on Jews.

Violent proclamations signed by the Central Committee of the Social Democrats were scattered broadcast among the workmen to-day.

After denouncing "the Emperor and his creatures" in unmeasured terms and demanding the abolition of the army as the first step toward the attainment of Socialism, the proclamation called upon the workmen to make a demonstration on the Russian May Day (May 14) and conclude:

"Remember, brothers, we must not allow the Bash-Bazouks of the Emperor to prevent our holiday, for we must let each man take such weapons as he can."

"Long live the May Day festival of the workmen!"

"Long live Socialism!"

Four armed men attempted to-day to break into the magazine of the Fourth Don Cossack Regiment at Schuchin, Poland, and in order to blow up the stores of ammunition, but they were driven off by the guard after a revolver fusillade. They escaped.

ZHITOMIR, May 11.—Order has been restored in Zhitomir. There were no troubles yesterday or to-day, and The Associated Press correspondent, who arrived here last night, finds indications of the return of order.

Converted Zhitomir on Sunday night into a battleground of warring faiths only in heavy patrols of soldiers in the streets, many wounded in hospitals, broken windows, and roughly patched doors of many shops, and a excited state of feeling among the population.

Though the situation during the riots was serious enough, the reports of the massacre were exaggerated. In all there have been eighteen deaths, and sixty-five wounded, and been cared for in hospitals, while twelve others received attention at their homes.

The greater number of the victims were Jews. Only three Christians were killed. One of them was Police Lieutenant Burzorf, who was shot twice in the back on Sunday afternoon when he emerged from a restaurant. The murderer, a Christian, was arrested.

21 NEW DOCTORS.

New York Homeopathic Medical College Commencement.

The forty-first annual commencement exercises of the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital were held yesterday in Mendham Hall. Twenty-one students were graduated and received hospital appointments. The vicar of Trinity Church, the Rev. J. N. Steele, delivered the graduating address.

The prizes for general excellence in studies were won by Harry Clinton Sack, of Warwick, and by David Clark Strachan of East Orange, N. J., while the Fliske Prize for the highest standing in the studies of all classes was won by Ralston R. Reed of the Junior class.

Addresses on subjects of interest and instruction to the graduates were delivered at the Flower Hospital earlier in the day by Dr. Charles Francis Adams and Dr. St. Clair Smith. A demonstration in the use of the microscope was given by Dr. R. H. Robinson, class of '83.

In the evening a business meeting of the Alumni Association was held at the Waldorf-Astoria. This was followed by a banquet, at which 400 doctors and students were present.

A BLUE AND GRAY SOCIETY.

Veterans of Both Sides Organize for Grand Reunion in 1906.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Veterans of the Union and Confederate forces gathered here to-day for a two days' social and non-political rally.

The meeting is intended to be preliminary to a permanent fraternal organization, National in character, of the Blue and the Gray, and with the idea of holding in Washington in 1906 a grand reunion and the first anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg, to organize to interfere in any way with any associations of veterans.

Katherine Grey to Join Proctor's.

Katherine Grey, who has recently been playing in "The Firm of Cunningham" at the Madison Square Theatre, was engaged yesterday to appear at Mr. Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre. Miss Grey will open her engagement on May 22, when she will be seen as the heroine in a revival of Franklyn Fyles's play, "The Governor of Kentucky." This play, by the way, was originally produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre some years ago by William H. Crane.

The play was rewritten by Mr. Henry Woodruff. The role of the heroine, Mrs. Fyles, will be assumed by Miss Grey.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Daniel Frohman, accompanied by Mrs. Frohman, will sail for London to-morrow, returning Aug. 1. The Lyceum will open on Sept. 1 with the production of "The Haymarket Success." "The Beauty and the Beast" and "The Girl of the Year" will open on the same time.

Daily will reopen at the Lyceum in 22, the present English comedy success, "The Catch of the Century."

The company of principals for the Odeon burlesque which opens the Wistaria Grove on May 12, will include Harry Bulger, Emma Carr, Blanche, Nellie Daly, Nella Webb, Johnny McVea, Charles F. Chandler, and Miss Claire, Nora Cecil, and Gertrude Hoffman.

The Madison Square Theatre this afternoon a benefit performance of Henrik Ibsen's "The Master Builder" will be given. The proceeds are to be devoted to the Mrs. Gilbert memorial fund. The cast includes Amy Ricard, William Haseltine, Ida Jeffers, and Mortimer Durand.

Bringing several hounds with her stable, and will ride in the Berkshire Hills.

By The Associated Press.

GUNBUSH PASS, May 11.—The Japanese

FREDERIC DE PEYSTER DEAD.

Member of Old New York Family Suddenly Stricken.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES. LAKEWOOD, N. J., May 11.—Frederic de Peyster of New York died here last night of angina pectoris, aged sixty-six. Mr. de Peyster had been in poor health for about six years, but when he arrived in Lakewood seemed no worse than usual. At 10 o'clock last night he was taken suddenly ill, and he died within an hour. A telegram was sent to the de Peyster home, in New York, and, with her son and three daughters, Mrs. de Peyster was hurried here in a special car.

Mr. de Peyster was a member of the address at the banquet of the New Jersey Society of Colonial Wars to-night. He will be buried from Trinity Church on Saturday.

Frederic James de Peyster was born in this city on Feb. 5, 1839. He was a descendant of one of the oldest Dutch families in the country. The first member of the family to settle in this country was John de Peyster, a Dutchman, Holland. He was the leading man of the province, and since then the family has given this country many soldiers, financiers, and statesmen. James de Peyster, father of Frederic James de Peyster, was a Trustee of the public schools in this city for forty years, and at the time of his death Chairman of the Executive Committee of the College of the City of New York.

Mr. de Peyster was graduated from the City College in 1860 with the degree of A. B., and was subsequently awarded the degree of A. M. He studied law at the Columbia Law School, from which he was graduated as LL. B. in 1862, and in 1864 took the degree of LL. D.

Mr. de Peyster practiced law in this city for many years. Having inherited an ample fortune, he was not tied down to his professional duties, and much of his time has been spent in the interests of charity.

He was at one time President of the St. Nicholas and Orpheus Societies and of the New York Dispensary. He was Chairman of the Society Library and a Trustee of the Home for Incurables, the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, and the American Museum of Natural History.

He was also a member of the Historical, Archaeological, and Philological Societies, and of the National Academy of Design and the American Society of Naturalists. He was also a member of the City Club, the New York Yacht Club, and the Downtown Association.

He died in 1871 Miss Augusta Morris, a daughter of William H. Morris. Five children survive him. They are: Frederick, George, Augustus, Morris, and Ella Morris.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer will close their town house, in Madison Avenue, to-morrow and go to Lakewood, where their beautiful villa at Scarborough-on-Hudson.

Mrs. George L. Ronalds will give a tea to-morrow afternoon at her Tuxedo home, Turtle Point, in honor of Miss Helen, whose engagement to Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson has been announced.

Col. Edward Morrell of Philadelphia will entertain about thirty guests at luncheon to-morrow at the Four-in-Hand Club. The coaching parade of the Philadelphia Coaching Club will leave for Lakewood to-morrow.

Mr. McKean, Edward B. Smith's, Judge Willis Martin's, Col. Morrell's, coach and that of Mr. McKean, will leave for Lakewood to-morrow.

Mr. Smith toiled their coaches in the parade of the New York Coaching Club in 1904.

To-day the members of the New York Coaching Club will go to Tuxedo, where Mr. Sufferer Teller and James Henry Smith will entertain them over night, and to-morrow they will go to C. Leydard Blair's place, Blalredon, at Peekapack. They will return some time Sunday. Col. William Morris will be the guest of Mr. H. Talmage, G. W. Haven, Jr., James Henry Smith, R. W. Rives, Seymour R. Grand, Cromwell, L. G. Jennings, T. Sufferer Teller, and Dr. J. H. Smith.

Mr. Victor Lowry, Jr., and Alfred Vanderbilt will leave for Lakewood to-morrow on the coach DeFance at 6:15, and expect to reach Tuxedo at 6:30.

Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman gave a luncheon on Monday at her home, in East Seventy-ninth Street, for Mrs. John W. Mackay. Her guests included the Princess of Wales, John W. Mackay, and Mrs. E. L. Ludlow, Mrs. E. L. Baylies, and others.

On Monday evening Col. Robert M. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson gave a dinner in the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club in honor of Lord Charles Beresford. Admiral and Mrs. Coghlan were among the twenty-four guests.

The wedding of Miss Georgiana L. Wilmerding and Ansel Phelps, as mentioned on April 15, will take place on June 1. The hour is 3 o'clock. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. J. H. Smith, at the residence of Mrs. John Magee Ellsworth, a cousin of Mrs. Wilmerding. The bride will be in mourning, only a few invitations have been issued.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Showers and thunderstorms are indicated for Friday in the upper part of the country, and for Saturday in the lower part. A cold wave is moving across the Atlantic States, and showers are probable Saturday in New England and along the Atlantic Coast. The temperature will rise in the Mississippi Valley, the Rocky Mountains, and plateau regions.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be from the north on the South Atlantic and East Gulf Coasts fresh to strong, and from the south on the West Gulf Coast with thunder squalls; on the upper lakes mostly brisk east to south, with thunder squalls.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have fresh winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, fair to clear, with light winds, and a few showers Saturday. Saturday fair, fresh to strong winds, and a few showers Saturday. Saturday fair, fresh to strong winds, and a few showers Saturday.

Western New York, showers Friday; Saturday fair, fresh to strong winds, and a few showers Saturday. Saturday fair, fresh to strong winds, and a few showers Saturday.

St. Louis, fair, fresh to strong winds, and a few showers Saturday. Saturday fair, fresh to strong winds, and a few showers Saturday.

Chicago, fair, fresh to strong winds, and a few showers Saturday. Saturday fair, fresh to strong winds, and a few showers Saturday.

St. Paul, fair, fresh to strong winds, and a few showers Saturday. Saturday fair, fresh to strong winds, and a few showers Saturday.

Minneapolis, fair, fresh to strong winds, and a few showers Saturday. Saturday fair, fresh to strong winds, and a few showers Saturday.

Portland, fair, fresh to strong winds, and a few showers Saturday. Saturday fair, fresh to strong winds, and a few showers Saturday.

San Francisco, fair, fresh to strong winds, and a few showers Saturday. Saturday fair, fresh to strong winds, and a few showers Saturday.

Los Angeles, fair, fresh to strong winds, and a few showers Saturday. Saturday fair, fresh to strong winds, and a few showers Saturday.

San Diego, fair, fresh to strong winds, and a few showers Saturday. Saturday fair, fresh to strong winds, and a few showers Saturday.

Albany, fair, fresh to strong winds, and a few showers Saturday. Saturday fair, fresh to strong winds, and a few showers Saturday.

Syracuse, fair, fresh to strong winds, and a few showers Saturday. Saturday fair, fresh to strong winds, and a few showers Saturday.

Buffalo, fair, fresh to strong winds, and a few showers Saturday. Saturday fair, fresh to strong winds, and a few showers Saturday.

Rochester, fair, fresh to strong winds, and a few showers Saturday. Saturday fair, fresh to strong winds, and a few showers Saturday.

COUNCIL FOR PEOPLE IN RUSSIA, BARON SAYS

Self-Rule for Provinces Promised by Czar, Korff Declares.

REFORM ON ENGLISH PLAN

Professor at Helmsingford University, About to Wed Miss Van Reypen, Talks of Situation.

Baron Serge Korff of Russia, Professor of Russian Law at Helmsingford University, Finland, after a journey across from the Pacific Coast has arrived in this city en route to Washington, where on June 5 he will wed Miss Alletta Van Reypen, daughter of Admiral Van Reypen, retired Surgeon General of the United States Navy.

He said yesterday that the internal situation in Russia was full of hope and promise. Reforms were in progress, he declared, and when they were put in operation the people would find that they had got more than they had asked for.

Baron Korff said that the Emperor had expressed his readiness and desire to grant self-rule to the various Governments or Provinces of Russia, and that plans to this end are under way.

"But," he said, "one does not need a broad view of the situation to realize that the present is not the time to inaugurate these reforms. Russia's situation, just now is a hard one. The war in the East is requiring the thought and the attention of the entire Government. Questions of importance are arising daily which must be settled at once."

The country's honor and prestige are at stake, its resources must be conserved, and the foreign affairs are such as to command constant and undivided attention.

"In such a situation as this it is not to be readily seen that the questions of reforms at home must give way, temporarily at least, in the face of the greater problems which must be solved."

"As to the recent rioting in Russia it has been but sporadic. There has been no unity of action, and to talk of revolution in Russia is simply ridiculous. The country is too big for revolution. The people of the South are not in touch with those of the North. Their interests and their traditions are different. They have no more in common with the people of the North than the people of South America have with your New England States. The discontent which resulted in the rioting was purely economical. The war has depressed trade."

"The people want certain reforms, and they are to be given to them

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy,
2 1/4 @ 2 1/2 Per Cent.Illogical but Encouraging Movement
of the Market Under the Stimulus
of the Crop and Other News.

If Wall Street were more logical it would be less interesting. If it always moved according to apparent influences everybody would be rich and there would be nothing left to conjecture. The response of the stock market to the crop news was the main point of interest yesterday, and prices did advance. Yet such is the difficulty of pleasing all, that the day's rise was not satisfactory universally. The point of dissatisfaction is that the advance did not come spontaneously and responsively to the intelligence regarding the harvest prospect, in the earlier portion of the day, but tardily, as though in response to encouragement, and was accompanied by strong produce markets. If the produce markets knew their business there was little in the crop news to buy stocks upon, and the early hesitation was correct. Hence, when prices started up later, there was a suggestion that other influences than so legitimate a supporting factor as prospective abundance of breadstuffs were at work. Of course it was not a demonstration. That is the defect of crop markets—they never can be demonstrated until the bushels are in the barns—and then it is too late to buy stocks to advantage.

What chiefly took prices up was aggressive strength in influential groups of stocks. If the Harriman Pacific alone had been strong, or if the Northwestern group alone had been strong, the effect would have been much less than the fact that they were strong together. At once there was talk of dividend increases individually, and something good concerning the relations of roads and managers whose harmony has been just cause for anxiety. The day's chief deterrent influence was apprehension regarding the pending franchise tax decision. Consolidated Gas was the weakest under this influence. Otherwise the day's significant declines were few and fractional, while the advances were larger and more numerous. But the increase in volume was so slight that no general buying movement can be discovered in the day's improvement. It was a room traders' rally, and if a corresponding decline follows in a day or two it will signify as little.

If railway traffic had just influenced it might be said that the day's news was good, for there were excellent weekly and quarterly reports. But growth of business is so monotonous that it falls to attract attention. The war news passed into the background, and exchange at Paris and Berlin advanced without notice. London informed us that the assets of its embarrassed trader are "almost nil," giving us opportunity to say that speculation is not so very different upon the English and American plans as the remarks of our foreign friends upon our misadventures might lead us to imagine. The Banks of England and France report improving conditions, and the largest single export of gold ever made was started from South Africa for London.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.
Adams Express Co.
Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway common stock.
Pittsburgh Brewing Co. common and preferred stocks.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.
BOSTON, May 11.—If any change has taken place in the local money market is toward greater ease. The usual table of rates, &c., follows:

Call loans, 2 3/4 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 3 1/2 per cent.; clearing house loans, 2 1/2 per cent.; New York funds at par. Clearings, \$2,322,737; balances, \$1,304,427; Sur-Treasury debit, \$2,222,222.

There was almost stagnation in the Boston market in the early part of the day. Commission house brokers were busy with orders. Traders gave their attention to the New York stocks that are traded in on our local exchange, but even this trading was limited. The strength in the New York list in the afternoon brought a few buying orders in our local shares, and the tone improved, but trading was very light. The close was quiet and without feature. A complete list of transactions follows:

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000. Am. Bell Tel. 4s.	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4
2,000. Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s.	99 1/2	99 1/4	99 1/4
1,000. Atchafalaya 100s.	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4
1,000. Atchafalaya 100s.	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4
1,000. Atchafalaya 100s.	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4
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1,000. Atchafalaya 100s.	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4

Bulls' Hopes Renewed—Conservatism
Still Strong, However.

When the stock market closed strong and active yesterday, after a period of extreme dullness earlier in the day, a shout went up on the floor of the Stock Exchange, which gave voice to the hope that the indications were that the visions of a bull market in the near future would not prove false. Emphasis was placed on the buying of yesterday and the day before, which was said to have been of the very "best" character. It is a fact, however, that those through whom this "best" buying would originate continue to express themselves with extreme conservatism, and although they do not countenance the efforts of the bears to force another bear, yet they do not seem willing to encourage any speculation on the bull side at this time. They seem to think that a market with no pronounced tendency either way would be the most desirable.

For Conservative Purchases.

Commission houses have changed the tone of their advice, and instead of suggesting selling on the bulges, they are advising conservative purchases on the recessions. Their advice is based on the assertions coming from general sources to the effect that the raids of the last few days have failed to dislodge any long stock. Their counsel is, however, seasoned with the suggestion that it would be well to take profits quickly rather than hold stocks for a long pull. Brokers whose office is in the city are probably well founded. The stubs did not share at all the advance, and the market was offered in large amounts at 400, and at one time sold down to 362 1/2.

Conflicting Opinions.

Even though bearish sentiment is diminishing, opinion on yesterday's market was by no means unanimous. There were a good many who thought the advance merely a rally due to covering by shorts, to be in turn followed by another recession. One broker pointed out that Union Pacific sold at the same price last week which it touched yesterday, namely 122 1/2. Since then it has sold as low as 117. The moral sought to be deduced is that there is nothing to prevent its selling there again. It touched yesterday, namely 122 1/2. Since then it has sold as low as 117. The moral sought to be deduced is that there is nothing to prevent its selling there again.

All Eyes on Togo.

The event which caused the market the most concern just now is the probable outcome of the expected battle between Togo and the Russians. This is a matter which is being discussed everywhere in the Street. A prominent banker who met the Japanese Consul General, Uchida, at a dinner the other night, said that the meeting of the two fleets was considered of sufficient importance for him and some of the other big men present to ask Mr. Uchida whether he thought Togo was "The Japanese Consul General would be glad to tell them if he only knew, but that Togo had apparently been swallowed up by the sea, so no one seemed to know anything about his whereabouts." But, he added, in eight or ten days you will hear a big naval battle.

Demand for Bonds Slack.

The bond market is being very closely watched just now. By common consent it has not been good for several months, and any change to the better would be considered as indicating a revival of investment demand, which would ultimately benefit the stock market. If, so the bond houses say, money should come to the aid of the stock market, it is at present for some time, the owners of this money would be forced to buy again in order to get a better return than the loaning rates. So far there has been little indication of any improvement, and the demand for bonds is still slack, although business on the exchange yesterday was somewhat better than in the last few days. It was still way below the dealings recorded at the turn of the year.

John W. Gates's Views.

John W. Gates sent a wire to a Boston firm yesterday in which he said that he came back from the West two weeks ago inclined to pessimism on the situation. This statement will be interesting news to those who read Mr. Gates's published statement given out at that time in which he declared himself a bull. Mr. Gates now says that he has in the last two weeks gone very carefully over the situation, has "checked up" the commission houses, and believes that good stocks are going higher. He says that securities are again in the hands of the wealthier men and of the financial institutions and that therefore the outlook for stocks is going higher. The Gates firm was yesterday reported to have been a big buyer of some of the stocks mentioned. A trader who read Gates's latest exclamation: "What I want to know is, does the market know that he did two weeks ago?"

Bootblack Made Money.

"If there be any who doubt that market can be made in Wall Street," said a broker yesterday, "let him take an example of my bootblack. He is a big, curly-headed Italian, and he has shined my boots for years. When the market is active he makes good money—hence he wears a top hat. He has shined my boots, he was taken ill and had to quit the advice of his physician. I had not seen him since yesterday after the market closed, when he turned up in a brand new suit of clothes looking very happy. He has been to Italy with his family for two months and had come back with a pocket full of money. He had made his living by blacking boots, but he had pulled enough out of a good shoe to go to pay for a vacation trip home in the steamer."

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—There was a little more activity in this market, but the trading was largely in Reading and the Steels. The home stocks did not show much animation, but were generally firm to strong. United Gas Improvement wavered, and a number of points and stocks at the top. Philadelphia Electric held at yesterday's level, while Westmoreland Coal warrants advanced from 37 1/2 to 38. Lehigh Valley advanced 1/2, but was not active, and Philadelphia Rapid Transit rose 1/2. A general dearth of news, operators apparently having a mild attack of hay fever. Bonds were quiet and firm. Total sales, 37,168 shares; \$78,200 bonds. The list follows:

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000. Am. Bell Tel. 4s.	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4
2,000. Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s.	99 1/2	99 1/4	99 1/4
1,000. Atchafalaya 100s.	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4
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1,000. Atchafalaya 100s.	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4
1,000. Atchafalaya 100s.	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4
1,000. Atchafalaya 100s.	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4
1,000. Atchafalaya 100s.	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4
1,000. Atchafalaya 100s.	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4

Market Broader, Showing Generally Firm Tone.

Transactions in the outside market yesterday included a larger number of issues than had contributed to the previous day's business, and a majority showed strength. The seven-point jump in Northern Securities was the most interesting feature of the market, but it caused no surprise because it has for some time been recognized that the technical position of the stock made an advance altogether likely. The stock sold from 103 1/2 up to 110, and closed at the very highest.

The bull tips on the stock that were so widely spread before the collapse of the market have been largely forgotten. There were again in evidence yesterday. Every one appeared to have heard from some one that the stock was to go to 200, and a majority of the traders appeared willing to accept it. The market was probably well founded. The stubs did not share at all the advance, and the market was offered in large amounts at 400, and at one time sold down to 362 1/2.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—The modification

of the plan for the readjustment of the finances of the Seaboard Air Line, which has already been assented to by a substantial majority of both classes of the company's stock, raises the question whether the new plan will be a success. The plan has been assented to by a substantial majority of both classes of the company's stock, raises the question whether the new plan will be a success. The plan has been assented to by a substantial majority of both classes of the company's stock, raises the question whether the new plan will be a success.

STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000. Am. Bell Tel. 4s.	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4
2,000. Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s.	99 1/2	99 1/4	99 1/4
1,000. Atchafalaya 100s.	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4
1,000. Atchafalaya 100s.	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4
1,000. Atchafalaya 100s.	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4
1,000. Atchafalaya 100s.	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4
1,000. Atchafalaya 100s.	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4
1,000. Atchafalaya 100s.	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4
1,000. Atchafalaya 100s.	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4
1,000. Atchafalaya 100s.	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

1905.	1904.	1903.
2,000. Am. Bell Tel. 4s.	100 1/2	100 1/4
2,000. Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s.	99 1/2	99 1/4
1,000. Atchafalaya 100s.	102 1/2	102 1/4
1,000. Atchafalaya 100s.	102 1/2	102 1/4
1,000. Atchafalaya 100s.	102 1/2	102 1/4
1,000. Atchafalaya 100s.	102 1/2	102 1/4
1,000. Atchafalaya 100s.	102 1/2	102 1/4
1,000. Atchafalaya 100s.	102 1/2	102 1/4
1,000. Atchafalaya 100s.	102 1/2	102 1/4
1,000. Atchafalaya 100s.	102 1/2	102 1/4

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

1905.	1904.	1903.
2,000. Am. Bell Tel. 4s.	100 1/2	100 1/4
2,000. Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s.	99 1/2	99 1/4
1,000. Atchafalaya 100s.	102 1/2	102 1/4
1,000. Atchafalaya 100s.	102 1/2	102 1/4
1,000. Atchafalaya 100s.	102 1/2	102 1/4
1,000. Atchafalaya 100s.	102 1/2	102 1/4
1,000. Atchafalaya 100s.	102 1/2	102 1/4
1,000. Atchafalaya 100s.	102 1/2	102 1/4
1,000. Atchafalaya 100s.	102 1/2	102 1/4
1,000. Atchafalaya 100s.	102 1/2	102 1/4

TEXAS PACIFIC.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

Harvard Apartments
469 West 163d St.,
N. E. Cor. Amsterdam Av.,
2,085 and 2,091 Amsterdam Av.
Close to Rapid Transit Station.
The apartments are all light,
unusually spacious and embodying
the latest up-to-date improvements.
A Few Choice Suites Left.
5 AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH.
RENTALS \$28 TO \$42.
Apply to owners in No. 2,085.

THE OSCAWANA
303 West End Av.,
southwest corner 79th St.
Large, light, roomy apartment, modern in
every respect.

Henry D. Cochrane, Agt.,
2 West 126th St.

EARLSWOOD COURT

COR. 128th Street & St. Nicholas Ave.
New elevator apartments, modern; all improvements; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; \$36 to \$55; convenient to "L" and Subway stations. Agents on premises.

IOWA, 135 W. 104th St.
Six and seven-room apartment;
ELEVATOR; EVERY IMPROVEMENT.
SPLENDID LOCATION.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK WEST
New, high-class apartments, just finished,
4 TO 18 WEST 101ST ST.
3-5-6-7 rooms, steam heat, all improve-

153D ST. & BRADHURST AV.
One block west of 6th Av.; elegant ne-
apartments, all improvements; 4, 5, and 6
rooms, fully completed; two blocks from Li-
\$35; 6 rooms, \$22 to \$24; 5 rooms, \$23 to
\$35; 6 rooms, \$35 to \$38.

ATTENTION!! 1 MONTH FREE.
286-288 West 147th St.
New apartments, 4 and 5 rooms; electric
lights; all improvements; rent \$20 to \$31
Agent on premises, two blocks from "L" and
Subway stations.

THE GERARD,
123-129 West 44th; furnished and unfurnished
apartments to rent; reasonable. Restaurant,
American and European; under original man-
agement. C. B. GERARD, Proprietor.

135th St. 35 West.—New buildings; extra large
and light apartments of 4 and 5 rooms.

way; rents from \$20 to \$27. Janitor on premises.

90TH ST., 80 WEST.

Six rooms and tiled bath; first floor; open plumbing; steam heat; all improvements; \$35.

MOVE STAGE your furniture \$3.00; moving

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.
604-505 W. 48th St. Telephone 4122-38th.
Choice decorated flats of 6 rooms and bath,
steam heat, &c. The Netherwood, 417 West
150th St.; rents \$28 to \$32. Jos. E. Steckler,
714 7th St.

68 WEST 9TH ST. APARTMENT
2-3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; elevator;
steam; moderate rent. W. H. Folsom, 24 E. 23d.

Quincy Apartment, 476 West 141st St.—5 and
6 light rooms; fine air; all improvements;
elevator, hall boys; inspection invited.
Apartment, 14 5th Av.—10 rooms, bath; but-

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. & 128th St.
Just finished. Elegant elevator apart-

"Everts and Senate" 231-237 2d Av. near
Stuyvesant Park—Six rooms; bath; steam-
heat; hall service; telephone; \$48 upward.
John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

THE LEXINGTON, 144-8 East 22d
Five rooms, bath; elevator; improvements;
rent, \$50. William Henry Polson, 24 East 23d St.

THE WYOMING

The Peterfield, 183 2d Ave., Corner 12th St.
Five, six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water
hall service; telephone: \$35 upward. John Pe-
ters & Co., 200 E. 14th Street.

CARPETS CLEANED Se. YARD.
Send Postal
CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO.
604-606 W. 45th St. Phone 4122-35th.

Carpet cleaning for 3 cents per yard; renovat-
ing and dyeing. Morris Carpet Cleaning Com-
pany, 338 West 59th St. Telephone 4139 J Col

Bronx.

138th St. and Southern Boulevard.
New apartments, just completed; 4 and 5 rooms, steam heat, all improvements; beautiful location; rents \$18 to \$26; Inspection invited. KIRKPATRICK & URQUHART, Agents, on premises. Open Sundays.

Attention. Rent free. Tinton Ave., 160th St., near Prospect Ave. elevated station; 5, 6, 1, 2 rooms and bath, \$24 to \$33; all light rooms; every modern improvement; children taken.
Handsome apartment of six rooms and bath.

5th Av.
Best part of Mt. Hope: 6 rooms, bath; steam
heat, hot water; private house; \$28, 1,020
1,852; Anthony Av., Bronx.
Five and six rooms, bath, steam heat. 1,020
East 165th St., near Prospect Av.

Brooklyn.

SELECT APARTMENTS.
Thoroughly up to date. 8 large, light rooms
and bath, maid, butler, butler's pan-
try, electric lights; telephone; handsome de-

minutes to New River via Kings Ca. to
Bridgeton, N. J. Exchange, Park Place Station,
Park Place and Nostrand av.
"OTTO SINGER, BUILDER."

CITY HOUSES TO LET - UNFURNISHED.

Dwelling above 118th St. near Morningside
Park for sale cheap; opportunity to acquire
fine home at bargain. Sohm, 321-West 116th.
House, unfurnished and furnished, desirable lo-
cation; rents \$1,200 to \$12,000. Folsom Broth-
ers, 833 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET-FURNISHED.
LONG BEACH, L. I.
 Completely furnished cottage to rent, \$300.00 water, gas; modern improvements; right on the surf. Phone 4-L-1 Beach Address Long Beach BEACH ASSOCIATION, Long Beach, L. I.
 Mt. Pocono, Pa.—To let, furnished, fourteen-roomed house, with improvements. D Merwin, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR
the Southern District of New York—Northern District of New York
7,976.—In the matter of MORRIS JOSEPH
bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Joseph
debts, has filed his petition, dated May
24, 1936, praying for a discharge from all his
debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors
and other persons are ordered to attend all
the hearing upon said petition before the Honorable
George C. Holt, United States District Judge
in the Southern District of New York, at
the Building in the City and County of

A. M. and then she there saw called, and they have used the phrase of said petition should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 11th, 1906.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR
the Southern District of New York.—No.
7,684.—In the matter of **HARRISON B.**
MOORE, Jr. bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harrison B. Moore, Jr. bankrupt, has filed his petition dated April 21st, 1906, praying for a discharge.

tend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 28, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and then attend the examination of the bankrupt respondent.

NATHANIEL E. SMITH,
Attorney for Respondent.

Given Under My Hand and Seal of the Court, this 25th day of May, 1905.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

LOST AND FOUND.

LIBERAL reward offered for return of ring with two diamonds and sapphires; lost at Liederkreis Hall, Sunday, May 7; return same to 68 West 94th St.

LOST—Between race track and Long Island City, a gold watch, with three diamonds on one side and initials W. A. S. on other side. Please return to 250 West 70th St., New York; no questions asked and \$50 reward will be paid.

LOST—Gun metal watch, May 8, Broadway car, 16th, 17th or 18th between corners Broadway and Fifth Av. Reward, 22 East 11th St.

LOST—From carriage, on Sunday, May 7, in Central Park or on 7th Av., a gold handbag. Liberal reward if returned to 26 West 53d St.

\$25.00 REWARD for return of white bull terrier, one brindle spot, lost Thursday, from 308 West 15th St.

LOST—Bank Book No. 3, 105 of the Yorkville Bank, issued to Nora Mulcair. Payment stopped. Return to bank.

LOST—Thursday forenoon, a long-haired gray cat. Reward if returned to 445 Lenox Av.

LOST—Tuesday evening, a young male cocker spaniel, from 1,891 Madison Av.; reward.

LOST—Open-face gold watch; liberal reward. C. C. Gould, room 1,410, 11 Broadway.

LOST—Package of six gold chains; liberal reward. Kerr & Thier, 860 Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c a line; 3c, 24c; 7c, 42c; 7 words to line.

1—45TH ST., 15 EAST—Handsome large room, second floor, with board; table; telephone; references.

14TH, 32 WEST—The "Craven."—Elegant room; all conveniences; table; board; references.

18TH ST., 116 EAST—Large and small rooms; hot and cold water; Southern cooking; 21st St. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

45TH ST., 214 WEST, Near Hotel Astor—Square, sunny room; running water; meals optional; references.

46TH ST., 216 WEST—Exceptionally clean rooms with first-class French cuisine; Summer garden.

61ST ST., 227 WEST—Large and single rooms; good table; off Broadway; close subway; reasonable.

66TH ST., 232 WEST—Elegant large and small rooms, connected with private baths; Summer rates; excellent table; board.

67TH ST., 234 WEST—Elegant large and small rooms; attractive, homelike house; superior table.

68TH ST., 236 WEST—Newly furnished; all conveniences; double, single rooms; excellent table; telephone.

69TH ST., 238 WEST—Desirable rooms for couples; excellent table; references; superior family.

70TH ST., 240 WEST—Beautiful rooms; superior table; references given and required.

72D ST., 127 EAST—Comfortable single room for gentleman; homelike surroundings; excellent table; references; telephone; table board.

73D ST., 129 EAST—Desirable rooms; excellent board; small table; telephone; table board.

74TH ST., 131 EAST—Clean, comfortable room; gentleman, business women; telephone; Subway; 7th; moderate. Lodging.

75TH ST., 133 EAST—Delicious rooms, dining room on parlor floor; excellent table and service; house open all Summer; references.

76TH ST., 135 EAST—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or suite, in refined private boarding house.

81D ST., 143 WEST—Couple just left; large double room; family cooking; table; references.

18TH ST., 200 WEST—Café room, with superior board and service; couple or gentleman; reasonable.

14TH ST., 450 WEST—Private house; large rooms; furnished, unfurnished; choice location; convenient elevated; Subway.

14TH ST., 408 WEST—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; near "L"; Subway; private family.

16TH ST., 400 WEST—Large rooms, suitable for two or three persons; good board; old-fashioned house, with grounds; this city and country combined. Willson.

EXCEPTIONALLY attractive, large, smaller front rooms; generous table; private American family. 9 West 96th St.

LEXON AV., 277 (12th St.)—Large and small desirable rooms; table guests; references.

MADISON AV., 187, 24th St.—Location ideally central; perfect cooking; dainty service; nice rooms.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (dist.)—Choice vacancies; high-class board; Summer prices; telephone.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 481—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate. Available from May 1st.

Refined Jewish gentleman can have board; private house; no other boarders; elegant kitchen; telephone; near 110 weekly. P. B. Box 136 Times Downtown.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 394, (Near 180th)—Large front room, suitable for home cooking.

Brooklyn.
AMITY ST., 128—Attractive, sunny rooms; excellent board; newly decorated house; telephone; convenient bridge; ferry; references.

DE KALB AV., 291—Nicely furnished large and small rooms, with or without board; references.

GRAND AV., 235—Large, furnished rooms; first-class board; new management; near car line.

HENRY ST., 280, Brooklyn—Large and small rooms; pleasant location; good table; clean house.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5—Elegant rooms; overlooking Wall St.; high class neighborhood; house and bath; reasonable.

SOUTH ELLIOTT PLACE, 60—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; private; moderate; 15 minutes Manhattan.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c a line; 3c, 24c; 7c, 42c; 7 words to line.

6TH ST., 25 WEST—Front rooms, suitable two, 3; front parlor, 5; single, 10; 10th St. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 8

HYDE SUES TO DEPOSE ALEXANDER AS TRUSTEE

Story of Indecent Dance at Hyde Ball Attributed to Alexander.

EQUITABLE CONTROVERSY, TO
 Due to His Perfidy and Desire for
 Control, It Is Alleged — Tarbell
 Called Co-conspirator

The expected suit to oust James W. Alexander from his trusteeship of the Equitable stock left by Henry B. Hyde was begun yesterday by the service of complaint charging him with having provoked the entire controversy in the

strip the stock of its voting power, destroy its value, and seize the control of the organization, for selfish purposes through the enfranchisement of the poll holders.

Hyde. Upon information and belief, the plaintiffs declared that the defendants "inaugurated said conspiracy by jointing with himself one Gage E. Tarbell, the Second Vice President of said society, and that "all the overt acts in said con-

by the stock interest; but it was subsequently changed to the twenty-eight and twenty-four division of the board, finally adopted by the Directors. Because of this and of the other acts finally adopted by the Directors. Because of this and of the other acts charged, the complainants declare that they do not believe Mr. Alexander

are enumerated as follows:

"That the said James Hazen Hyde has given a masked or fancy dress ball, all or part of the expenses of which had been charged against and paid by the Equitable Society, and that at such ball there were improper and scandalous occurrences

underwriting, flotation, or subscription of properties or securities of the United States Shipbuilding Company, or that the Equitable Society or one of its subsidiary companies had become involved in such transactions by reason of the connection of the said James Hazen Hyde therewith.

CHARGES DENIED IN TOTO.

"All of said charges are, to the knowledge of said James Hazen Hyde, and the other plaintiffs are informed and believe, false, and untrue in each and every particular, the fact, with respect to said charges being as follows:

thereof was directly or indirectly charged to or paid by the Equitable Society, or otherwise than out of his private and personal means. Nor were there any improper or scandalous occurrences at said ball, nor any can-can danced. Said ball was in all respects a dignified and artistic entertainment as defendant well knew.

said ban occurred on the first day of January, 1906, long after the preparation and circulation of said memorials, and three days before the aforesaid conference of Feb. 3, 1905, between defendant and plaintiff Hyde, to which the latter has been summoned, and said false and defamatory statements were so published immediately before said conference.

presented to the Board of Directors of the Equitable Society at their said meeting on Feb. 8, 1906, for the purpose of thereby influencing the action of said board.

ALEXANDER IN SYNDICATES.

"Said James Hazen Hyde has never been improperly concerned in any financial transaction with any of the above named persons."

operation to the injury or disadvantage of the Equitable Society or at its expense. He has never been concerned in any financial transaction whatever in underwriting securities, part of an issue of which the Equitable Society has afterward purchased, except in cases in which the defendant has invariably been equally interested with him and has shared

equally with him in the gains and losses of such transactions. In fact, as plaintiffs are informed and believe, when the syndicate transactions of James H. Hyde and associates occurred in which Japanese 6 per cent. bonds, first series, were underwritten, plaintiff James H. Hyde, was in Europe. Participation in this syndi-

and he accepted it on behalf of James H.

NAN PATTERSON FREE; JEROME BLAMES PRESS

Says Trial by Newspapers Is Taking Place of Jury Trial.

STREET MOB CHEERS WOMAN

An Hour After Getting Her Freedom She Goes Shopping in an Automobile and Poses for Photographers.

Nan Patterson was set free yesterday after having spent several months and eight days in prison since that June day last year when "Caesar" Young, the bookmaker, was killed by her side in the hands of a mob that was carrying both along West Broadway toward the steamship pier where Mrs. Young was vainly waiting for her husband. On motion of District Attorney Jerome she was discharged by Recorder Goff on her own recognizance.

Three times made to face a jury and twice actually tried, both times with the result that the jury declared itself unable to agree on a verdict, she is still technically under the charge of murder, but there is no likelihood that she will be subjected to another trial. Mr. Jerome yesterday prefaced his motion for dismissal by saying:

"There was unanimity in the jury room on three points: that J. Morgan Smith bought the pistol from Pawnbroker Stern; that Nan Patterson took the pistol into the cab with her; that Caesar Young did not commit suicide. In the face of these facts, newspapers reading jury reached the conclusion it did. I ask that she be discharged on her own recognizance, because in this county and at this time, in my opinion, any trial with the evidence now available, would result in another disagreement."

A few minutes after the woman left the Criminal Courts Building surrounded by a squad of policemen. In the street a great crowd stood waiting, and the mob cheered her and yelled at her as she entered her carriage and was driven to the office of her lawyer, Abraham Levy, in the World Building. They pursued her again when she departed for an uptown hotel, and dropped behind only as the increased speed of the vehicle made it impossible for them to follow.

A few minutes after the woman's liberation her sister, Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, was brought before Judge Foster to hear that the indictment charging her and her husband with conspiracy to extort money from the dead bookmaker had been dismissed, and that she, too, was free. Her husband was detained to answer the charge of contempt of court, but later he was brought before Judge Cowing and fined \$250. This was paid during the afternoon.

Within a short time after she had been freed Nan Patterson and her sister went on a shopping tour in an automobile along Sixth Avenue. Then she posed for a score of photographers, and told reporters how happy she was to be free, as well as how eager she was to please them because the papers had been "so awfully nice" to her. After dinner with the members of her family now in the city and her junior counsel, Daniel O'Reilly, she and her father and sister and brother-in-law left on the midnight train for Washington.

Mr. Jerome in court yesterday designated the outcome of the trial as a miscarriage of justice of the most serious kind, and he attributed it to the attitude of the press of this city toward the accused woman.

"I feel sure," he said, addressing Recorder Goff, "that a serious result has come from this trial in so far as one more step has been made in this city to substitute trial by newspapers for trial by jury. There has been a continual misrepresentation in the press of the facts and circumstances connected with this case—not on the part of those who had occasion to report the facts, but those sapient wiseacres who, in the solitude of the editorial sanctum, assume, for the benefit of the counting room end of the establishment, to conduct public affairs, have dealt with this case in a way that has aroused a feeling in this community that, in my opinion, has resulted in a miscarriage of justice."

"An illustration of the cruel and continual mistreatment of this case is a remarkable statement to the matter of expense. Whatever money it might have cost the county could never have been called mispent if spent in an attempt to bring to justice a person thought by the present investigating officer to be guilty. But the misrepresentations have been gross as to be ludicrous. The case, involving practically three trials, has cost the county not to exceed \$8,000."

"Gross and brutal attacks made upon my chief of staff (Mr. Rand) would have been passed over in silence had they affected me. Everything he has done and said has my entire and cordial approval. Such alleged circumstances have been paraded in the public press as that a second autopsy had been held and that the autopsy pressed by Mr. Rand—a brutal charge, a mendacious charge, not made, I think, with a view to harming, but caused by a growing disinclination in this community to deal with the courts of justice in the simple and decent way that happens in other jurisdictions."

"Personally, I care not for these circumstances. I think the people of this community, or those whose opinion I care for, have enough confidence in me to know that whatever has been done would not have been done but for honest belief that it was right. At the hands of the court, at the hands of his professional brethren, and at the hands of that part of the community which still believes in trial by jury and not by newspapers, my assistant needs no defense. Everything he did I would have done myself."

To these matters Recorder Goff did not refer in his reply, nor in his remarks to the woman when she was brought before him.

"Do not accept your discharge as a discharge from the indictment," he said. "This indictment, charging you with murder in the first degree, still stands against you. On each of your two trials the juries have failed to agree either upon your guilt or upon your innocence. I have no expression to make on either. But I will say that these trials must have been terrible ordeals for you to pass through, and I hope that in your future life the memory of them will tend to chasten you, and to remind you of the terrible experience you have undergone."

The Recorder then complimented Sergt. Walsh of the police squad assigned to the building on the way he handled the crowds that daily were attracted by the trial.

STOCK DEALING NOT WRONG.

Ex-President Patton Does Not Object to Trading in Futures.

Ex-President Francis L. Patton of Princeton University addressed the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance of New York University on "Obligatory Morality" last night in the assembly room of the University Building. Dr. Patton declared that a knowledge of business was a necessity in a liberal education, and then said in part:

"Many successful business men are satisfied to say that they have done nothing the law did not allow. Plenty of men are benevolent when they get their fortunes, but I would have benevolence begin during the getting. Dr. Patton continued:

"There is the forced morality of the man in a bank who is paid only \$1,000 a year, and is watched to see if he is not spending more."

In answer to questions put by the students as to the morality of dealing in stocks, particularly futures, Dr. Patton said he could not see the evil of a

LITTELL DIVORCE INVALID.

Decision for Marguerite Lemon—Judge for Federal Divorce Law.

In deciding in favor of Marguerite Lemon, an opera singer, who sued to have annulled her marriage to J. Reed Littell, Justice Dugro in the Supreme Court yesterday said that in his opinion a uniform divorce law should be passed by Congress and that the United States Court should have jurisdiction in all divorce matters.

J. Reed Littell is a patent lawyer. He married Mabel Raum, daughter of Gen. Green B. Raum, formerly United States Pension Commissioner. They separated and Mrs. Littell obtained a divorce in Illinois on the ground of abandonment. A year later Littell married Miss Lemon. The United States Supreme Court recently decided that the courts of one State could not acquire jurisdiction over the person of a defendant in a matrimonial action except by personal service on the defendant within the State where the suit was begun. Littell was served with the summons and complaint in this city.

TO PAY BIGELOW'S DEBT.

Milwaukee Stockholders Assessed to Make Up Bank Shortage.

MILWAUKEE, May 12.—The Controller of the Currency has levied an assessment of 66 2-3 per cent. on the stockholders of the First National Bank of Milwaukee to make good the capital stock which was impaired by the defalcation of Frank G. Bigelow.

HEADS STAMP TAX BUREAU.

Charles M. Watkins of Pen Yan Named by Controller Kelsey.

ALBANY, May 12.—Controller Kelsey today appointed Charles M. Watkins of Pen Yan head of the new bureau necessitated by the stamp tax on stock transfers. The Controller said that several weeks' work must be crowded into a fortnight to have the new stamps ready by June 1. No increase in the departmental force is expected, and he expects that additional employees will be in service of the contractor furnishing the stamps or the designated agency for their disposal. The Controller General has consented to take charge of all legal proceedings and prosecutions for evasion or violation of the law.

C. U. AND McCLELLAN.

Cutting's Move for Overture to Tammany Defeated Temporarily.

It became known yesterday that R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Citizens' Union, had submitted to the Executive Committee a proposal to have the Union communicate with the General Committee of Tammany Hall, with a view to ascertaining to what extent the independent action of non-partisan groups, provided the Tammany would be willing to make in the direction of non-partisan principles, the Citizens' Union were to entertain a proposal to induce Mr. McClellan's candidacy for re-election.

It was said that Mr. Cutting's letter created such a storm in the meeting that it was withdrawn, and the incident was regarded as closed. It was said yesterday by members of the Citizens' Union, however, that the matter might be reopened at the meeting of the City Committee Monday night. Mr. Cutting yesterday talked guardedly about the probable policy of the Citizens' Union.

ABSENTEE SACHEMS ELECTED.

Charles F. Murphy Among Them—Justice Gorman Re-elected.

Charles F. Murphy was to have been installed last night as a sacheem of the Society of Tammany, but he failed to put in an appearance at the meeting of the society, held in the Fourteenth Street Wigwag. Mr. Murphy had telephoned to Secretary Smith earlier in the day that he would not return from Mount Clemens before Monday.

Mr. Murphy was not the only elected sacheem who failed to attend the meeting. Other absentees were John F. Ahearn, Thomas J. Dunn, Victor J. Dowling, Asa Bird Gardiner, Patrick Keenan, and Timothy D. Sullivan. The sacheems who were installed were John F. Ahearn, Daniel F. McMahon, George W. Plunkitt, and John J. Scannell. Other officers installed were Thomas F. Smith, Secretary; Peter F. Meyer, Treasurer; Bryan J. Henry, Sergeant-at-Arms; and John A. Boyce, Wisconsin. Justice James A. O'Gorman had no opposition for re-election as Grand Sachem.

"Big Tim" Tired of Congress.

Friends of "Big Tim" Sullivan yesterday spread the news along the Bowery that the leader of the Sullivan clan was tired of Washington life and had concluded to resign his place in Congress at an early date. It was also said that Senator Fitzgerald, who succeeded Sullivan in the State Senate, would resign in order to permit Sullivan to stand for re-election to his old place.

Marked reductions have been made on goods in this department. Among the dressy hats are included some of the handsomest models in straw, chiffon, lace, &c.

Very much below usual prices.

A large variety of hats suitable for traveling and general wear.

Reduced to \$6.75

Outing Hats of straw, linen, duck, &c., many of them one-half price.

75c. & up

Children's Straw Sailors, wide brims, trimmed with bands and ends.

\$1.00 & \$1.35

60-62 West 23d Street.

The VERY BEST WHISKEY is

OLD CROW RYE

PURE—OLD—MELLOW

SOLD EVERYWHERE

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers,

Distillery,

OLD CROW RYE

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It's a strange fact that a man who would throw your gold brick at your head if you tried to sell him one will walk into a clothing store and calmly pay the price of all-wool-and-silk and accept the "mercerized cotton" cheat.

The clothier may plainly tell him it contains "mercerized cotton"; "a few threads; they look just like silk"; actually makes him think it's all right; and pockets the added profit cheerfully.

Or the buyer may take the "mercerized cotton" adulteration ignorantly; there are some dealers who will let him do so.

In either case the result is the same: the wearer gets left. But he doesn't deserve any sympathy; he can have all-wool if he wants it; nobody feels sorry for a man who gets "flimflammed."

Our label means all-wool; it's a small thing to look for, a big thing to find.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

GREEK'S CAP HIS PASSPORT.

American Flag on It Got Him Past "Mr. Ellis" Palapoulis Says.

Xerxes Palapoulis, a Greek, who is the proud possessor of about the funniest looking thing in the shape of headgear ever brought to the Port of New York, got here yesterday on the new French liner America from Marseilles. He brought along a lot of caps woven together of straw in many colors. One had a blue visor with hundreds of little red, green, and yellow spots stitched here and there, while another had a rough imitation of the American flag on the crown. The flag consisted of about eighteen red and white bars, while on the field of blue were three little stars, which Xerxes said represented New Haven, New London, and Hartford, Conn.

"We got the caps at Marseilles," said Xerxes, "from the smartest little chip of a man you ever saw. He said he came from England, the new, not the old England, and declared that if we were one of the caps with the flag of the great country on it, Mr. Ellis would let us in as soon as we landed in New York. We paid him 40 cents apiece for them, and sure enough, Mr. Ellis let us in very quick."

SHORT \$100,000; SUICIDE.

Wisconsin Business Man's Accounts Tangled, He Ends His Life.

Special to The New York Times. OCONTO, Wis., May 12.—Louis J. Rens, one of the best known business men of Oconto, short in his account for a sum that may reach \$100,000, left the city Wednesday on his bicycle, went to an abandoned barn three miles south of the city, and shot himself, dying instantly. The body was found to-day, and his accounts are being investigated.

Rens was the local agent of the McCracken Company, grain and farm product buyers. How he spent the money is not known. Rens bought about 10,000 tons of hay from farmers on the credit of the company and sold the hay, much of the profit going to his private account.

Children's & Misses' Millinery.

Marked reductions have been made on goods in this department. Among the dressy hats are included some of the handsomest models in straw, chiffon, lace, &c.

Very much below usual prices.

A large variety of hats suitable for traveling and general wear.

Reduced to \$6.75

Outing Hats of straw, linen, duck, &c., many of them one-half price.

75c. & up

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\$1.00 & \$1.35

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OLD CROW RYE

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20th STREETS.

Select a supply of Summer Waists at \$1

TWO DOLLAR Summer waists at \$1 are decidedly extraordinary bargains—the demand is unprecedented—hundreds are selecting a Summer supply because they are sheer, dainty waists they'd have to buy otherwise at \$2. Everybody's finding out there's no other value in New York so good, and that's why the crowds keep coming. At first we offered the samples, but they all sold in a day, and now the manufacturer's making them up to our special order at half price.

They're fine \$2 Persian lawn waists with tucked backs and elaborate front—made of lace insertion—deep tucked cuffs and trimmed collar.

\$2.95 for several excellent styles in India lawn shirt waists—pointed designed yoke front and back—also trimmed with fine tucking—inserted collar and cuffs.

\$5.00 for batiste waists—square yoke front and back made of Val. insertions below which is shirring, and designed with lace-trimmed collar and cuffs.

Solid gold scarf pins, \$1.

COME and see the largest sample collection of solid gold scarf-pins in America and pick out a regular \$2, \$3 or \$4 pin, or as many as you want to serve as gifts or personal adornment, at \$1. The greatest manufacturer in America sold them to us at one-third the regular price.

\$1.00 He's the greatest manufacturer because his designs are varied and original and the pins are finished better than any others.

Some are set with real opals, pearls, amethysts and amethysts—floral designs, butterfly, Cleopatra head, crescent, star, crown, acorn, lion, dog, bird, owl, &c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sale of men's Summer shirts, underwear and hosiery.

We judge values by the prices exclusive stores ask and mark ours a third lower.

IF BONA FIDE \$1.50 negligee shirts at \$1—\$2 underwear at \$1.25—50c. half hose at 35c. (3 pairs for \$1), or washable neckwear at 25c are of interest to the men in your family or business circles now when they are getting ready for Summer, they'll be here to-day and save a lot of money if you'll tell them about this sale.

Conveniently located. Main Floor, 19th St. side.

for men's \$1.50 shirts—Made

\$1.00 of very fine, firm quality madras, fine cords and neat printed figures on white and light grounds; also the popular blue, gray and tan effects—also white shirts—beautiful quality woven madras—plain fronts or with wide and narrow plaited fronts—cuffs attached or detached—some in coat style—all hand-laundered.

for imported union suits—400

\$1.25 men's fine quality imported fashioned Swiss ribbed jersey-fitting Union suits—made of the best real mao yarn, unbleached or white—long or short sleeves—value \$2.00.

50c for balbriggans—long or short sleeves.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

To-day the price of men's suits is lowest of the season \$11.25

BUSINESS men, professional men—doctors, lawyers, brokers, tradesmen—all in fact who wear good clothes—have learned through their fellow workers that Simpson Crawford Co. are selling bona fide \$18 and \$20 suits, like most well-dressed men wear, at fully one-third less than regular prices. They are \$20 suits, not because we say so, but \$20 suits because other stores sell the same quality, the same correct styles, the same workmanship at \$20. They are suits that cannot be sold for less when bought in the regular way, as most stores buy them, and they must handle them because three-fourths of the men demand \$18 and \$20 suits, and they are the highest type of clothing made to sell at those prices.

They have all the earmarks of tailor-made clothing for which \$25 is a special price. Starting with the snug fitting collar and broad shoulders, all the details as to cut and fit are given the attention required to build up to the perfect physique. They positively combine every feature for which you'd go to the merchant tailor and pay a high price.

Fancy worsted suits. This group

—of—

four specials

Fancy cheviot suits. \$11.25

Cool, light Summer suits you can wear right through the next six months. The patterns are many and varied—single or double breasted styles—value \$18 and \$20, at \$11.25.

Black thibet suits.

Every man needs a dressy black suit for numerous occasions, so we've included 75 for to-day's sale at \$11.25—they were excellent values at \$18 and \$20.

Two great supplementary sales:

Special clearing sale of men's fancy vests at \$1.25.

Play sale of men's \$5 and \$6 trousers at \$3.

\$15.50 for men's \$25 and \$30 sample suits from a Rochester manufacturer. Picture of a \$35 suit-to-measure suit, perfect in fit, the latest fashionable cut and style, the newest, handsomest fabrics, and workmanship above reproach—and you have an accurate idea of the suit we offer at \$15.50 to-day. They served as samples—models of a Rochester manufacturer's output for the season, and that's the sole reason we were able to buy them so as to sell them at \$15.50 instead of \$25 or \$30, for which they're on sale elsewhere. Suits for all occasions are included—blue serges, fancy effects and black thibet—all sizes in single and double breasted—\$22, \$25 and \$30 suits at \$15.50.

Boys' summer suits at 1/2 price

\$3.00 values \$5 and \$6.

\$3.95 values \$6 and \$7.50.

\$4.95 values \$7 and \$8.

\$3.00 for boys' Norfolk and double breasted Norfolk suits in the newest Spring styles; for boys from 8 to 16 years.

\$3.95 for boys' confirmation suits—blue serge cheviot, lot-in Norfolk with knicker-bocker trousers—also double breasted.

\$4.95 for your pick of high quality made suits—every style, every fabric, for every size boy. Suits that have sold up to \$10.00.

A new show room for boys' hats—main floor, left of main entrance.

Special sale of boys' caps and straw hats, values up to 1.50, at 50c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Summer shoes for misses and children

almost down to half price.

THERE'S just one manufacturer who makes the best shoes for misses and children—shoes that are most fashionable, wear longest and fit finest—and he has sold to Simpson Crawford Co. his entire surplus stock of shoes, such as other high-class stores sell the year round at \$1.50 to \$2.00 (our price \$1.15), and up to \$3.00 (our price \$1.55).

Three thousand pairs will be offered to-day on bargain tables at easy access at \$1.15 and \$1.35; and it won't take any urging to persuade you to bring the children here to be fitted if you will consider how seldom an opportunity like this is offered and that you'd pay almost twice as much for ordinary shoes elsewhere.

\$1.15 for \$1.50 to \$2 shoes—lace and button as well as Oxford ties—in tan glazed kid, tan goatskin, black kidskin with patent toe caps, and patent leathers—hand-turned soles—a handsome lot of children's shoes—our children's shoes have an enviable reputation.

\$1.65 for misses' and children's \$3 nature shoes—the finest black kidskin—hand-sewed welted soles.

\$1.35 for \$1.75 to \$2.50 shoes for misses—patent vamp button shoes with dull kid top and first heels—tan kidskin, lace and button, spring heel and first heel—tan kid or black kid Oxford ties—the black ones have patent leather toe-caps—the soles are light or medium weight—your selection of several styles in all sizes—come to-day; as this opportunity is fleeting.

\$1.35

Second Floor.

New laid eggs—National Biscuits

Every egg guaranteed strictly fresh laid; dozen, 20c. Not delivered.

Fresh butter—Royal Stuart extra creamery, 1-lb. print, 25c.

Boiled ham—Swift's best premium, machine sliced, 1-lb., 22c.

Guava jelly—Guaranteed pure, imported, 10c. box, 6c.

In-er-Seal Biscuits—National Biscuits Co.'s; any 10c. variety carton... 6 1/2c.

Strawberries—Large, luscious, red ripe fruit; full quart, 18c.

Dandelion & Gaudin's—can, 10c; 3 cans, 29c.

Olives—Large, bright "Queen's" pint, 19c; quart, 34c.

Fourth Floor.

THE season of luncheons is here, and 1/2 and 1/3 may be saved on luxuries of the highest quality at this Saturday sale.

New laid eggs—National Biscuits

Every egg guaranteed strictly fresh laid; dozen, 20c. Not delivered.

Fresh butter—Royal Stuart extra creamery, 1-lb. print, 25c.

Boiled ham—Swift's best premium, machine sliced, 1-lb., 22c.

RUSSIANS IN HOT FIGHT REPEL JAPANESE ATTACK

Frustrate Determined Efforts to
Roll Up Left Flank.

BIG BATTLE SEEMS NEAR

Kuropatkin Criticizes the System of
Mobilization and Forwarding of
Reinforcements.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.
ST. PETERSBURG, May 12.—Expec-
tation of a land battle appears to be
strengthened by a telegram from Gen.
Linevitch reporting determined efforts
of the enemy to roll up the Russian left
at Chliatsoe.

A telegram from Kuntuleng says the
Japanese are bringing forward reserves
from Kalyuan.

By The Associated Press.
ST. PETERSBURG, May 12.—Gen. Line-
vitch, in a dispatch from the front dated
May 11, reports a series of small engage-
ments for the possession of a pass seven
miles southwest of Chliatsoe. On May 5
the Russians retired to Chliatsoe, and on
May 6 fighting was resumed and lasted
all day long. The result was indecisive.
Simultaneously detachments were en-
gaged seven miles from Ussung. The Jap-
anese advanced up to the Russian bat-
tles, but were repulsed. The night of
May 6 the Japanese were reinforced, and
the Russians commenced to retire.

May 7 a third Russian detachment
advanced to Tangu Pass and met the
Japanese, against whom the former op-
erated successfully for possession of the
pass. On May 7 the Japanese resumed a
decisive offensive against the Russian
left flank, but were repulsed.

SADGEYADANA, Manchuria, May 12.—
Gen. Kuropatkin, in conversation with
The Associated Press to-day, criticized the
system of mobilization and the forward-
ing of reinforcements, claiming that bet-
ter results would be obtained by com-
pleting the units at present in the field
than by sending new troops to the Far East.
The General declared that the authori-
ties are picking the most undesirable of
the reservists and instanced the case of
the Tenth Corps, alleging that when it
was mobilized it consisted of drafting the
youngest recruits who had been called
into service, the oldest classes were
chosen. He said further that when the
Seventeenth Corps arrived in Manchuria
it had but a third of the proper comple-
ment of officers and that the experience of
these were very undesirable, having appar-
ently been shipped off as a riddance.

The General expressed the view that
unattached troops should be embodied into
the units already in the field; in ac-
cordance with the experience of officers
who had seen the service. This course,
he added, would effect a great saving in
transportation, as a corps of 25,000 men
with its baggage and trains required the
same number of cars as 100,000 men to
fill the ranks of corps already in Man-
churia.

Gen. Linevitch has instituted company
and battalion drills to practice passing
wire entanglements and abatis as well as
marksmanship and other exercises to im-
prove individual efficiency.

NEUTRALITY PERIL NOT OVER.

Possibility of British Intervention
Still Discussed in Russia.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.
ST. PETERSBURG, May 12.—It is
asserted at the Foreign Office that no
further developments are expected re-
garding the neutrality of France so un-
ceremoniously impelled by Rojstven-
sky.

The Foreign Office declares, however,
that it is without knowledge of his or
Nebogoff's movements, and admits
that until they finally leave French
waters the danger of a diplomatic con-
flict cannot be considered as over.

Foreign Office circles freely discuss
the possibility of British intervention
in defense of Japan in case the latter
chooses to regard France's action as a
casus belli.

Such an eventuality would delight
the Russian Chauvinists, whose hopes
of repelling the damaged prestige of
their country amid a general conflagra-
tion would thus be unexpectedly fulfilled.

By The Associated Press.
TOKIO, May 12.—A. M.—France's latest
assurance of neutrality eases the situ-
ation somewhat, but does not remove
the popular sentiment against her.
The press urges the Government to
maintain a strong attitude toward France
and demand explanations, saying that
it is necessary that France explain events
between May 3 and May 9.

RUSSIAN FLEET ORGANIZED.

Nebogoff's Command No Longer a
Separate Division.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, May 12.—
Since the arrival in the Chinese Sea of
Rear Admiral Nebogoff, who is the junior
Admiral in the Far East, his command
is believed to have ceased to exist as a
separate division. The fleet is now divid-
ed in three squadrons. Vice Admiral
"Belkarsky, who is second in rank to Vice
Admiral Rojstvensky, being in command
of the battleships and Vice Admiral En-
quist, in command of the heavy cruiser
squadron. Nebogoff has been placed in
charge of an information squadron of
scouts and converted merchantmen.
The Admiralty declines to divulge any
information which it has about the ships
of the Vladivostok division, which are re-
ported to be off the coast of Japan, but
the impression prevails in naval circles
that acting under the instructions of Vice
Admiral Rojstvensky they have passed
through Tataru Straits into the Pacific
for a reconnaissance to ascertain if the
Novoe Vremya is in the place. The
Japanese are expected to send an ex-
pedition to the island of Sakhalin, due to the ap-
pearance of Rojstvensky's squadron in
Chinese waters.

M. Vronski, the military expert of the
Novoe Vremya, explains that the failure
of Field Marshal Oyama to undertake an
advance, as well as the failure of the
Japanese to send an expedition to the
island of Sakhalin, is due to the ap-
pearance of Rojstvensky's squadron in
Chinese waters.

BLAMES JEWS FOR RIOT.

Russian Authorities Also Accuse Rev-
olutionaries at Zhitomir.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 12.—Some pri-
vate reports from Zhitomir, capital of
the Government of Volhynia, Southwest
Russia, place the number of persons
killed as high as forty.
The official account attributes the out-
break largely to the strenuous conduct of

the Jews and revolutionary agitators.
The Jews are accused of using a postscript
of the Emperor in shooting practice.
"The Minister of the Interior," says
the statement, "has received news of
cases in which Jews have insulted and
even beaten women. The Christians are
greatly incensed and excited. Besides this
the Social Revolutionists, have scattered
proclamations telling Jews that a mass-
acre is contemplated. Everything shows
that the cruelties were perpetrated under
the influence of the Revolutionists, which
is embarrassing the authorities in pre-
venting encounters between the Jews and
the Christians.

"The Governors have been instructed
to urge the better class of Jews to per-
suade their co-religionists by their con-
duct not to excite hatred against them-
selves."

HOW TO AVOID REVOLUTION.

Evolution in Russia Likely Unless
Repression Is Resorted To.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.
ST. PETERSBURG, May 12.—The
Zemstvo Congress which has just ter-
minated its labors at Moscow showed
clearly that an appeal to popular sur-
frage affords the sole method of un-
raveling the tangled skein of the Rus-
sian political situation.

The Marshals of the nobility are now
confering at Moscow with representa-
tives of the reform parties with a view
to co-operation against the forces of
reaction.

On the whole, the outlook, though
gloomy, is not as desperate as is gen-
erally thought by foreign critics, and
unless the Government introduces
sweepingly coercive and repressive
measures the chances are in favor of
evolution, not revolution.

ITALY'S BALKAN POLICY.

Tittori Says Annexation of Crete to
Greece Cannot Be Conceded.

ROME, May 12.—In the course of the
discussion of the foreign budget in the
Chamber of Deputies to-day Foreign Min-
ister Tittori made a statement regarding
the general foreign policy of Italy, one of
the chief points of which was that it was
impossible to concede the annexation of
Crete to Greece because of the effect it
would have in the Balkans.
The Minister said that the Triple Alli-
ance represented a pledge of peace, while
his meeting with Count Goltzschewski,
Foreign Minister of Austria-Hungary, at
Venice afforded fresh proof of complete
accord with Austria, which had manifest-
ed itself especially in Macedonia, where
reforms were progressing.
The organization of the gendarmarie
having been entrusted to an Italian Gen-
eral, he regarded it as of great service.
But the most important success consisted
in having Macedonia finances placed un-
der the control of the power, while Italy
and Austria were agreed that the Al-
banian valleys now annexed to Mac-
edonia and causing constant troubles
should be returned to Albania.

FREED BY DAUGHTERS' PLEA.

Little Girls Obtain Father's Release
After Talk to Judge.

The two little daughters, aged respec-
tively twelve and fourteen years, of Wil-
liam Sinnott, an engineer, of 179 West One
Hundred and Second Street, who was in
trial before Judge Newburger in Part IV,
General Sessions, on the charge of pass-
ing a bad check on a saloon keeper,
saved their father yesterday from a pris-
on sentence.

Judge Newburger saw the two little
girls in court, and asked what they were
doing there.
"Our papa is in trouble," said the eld-
est girl. "He is always good to us, ex-
cept when he drinks too much. We hope
nothing bad will happen to him."

SEPARATION FOR W. H. DONNER

Pittsburg Capitalist Gives His Wife
\$100,000 and \$5,000 Annuity.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
PITTSBURG, May 12.—William H. Don-
ner, of Pittsburg, whose wealth is es-
timated at \$3,000,000 to \$10,000,000, has
separated from his wife and has ten
possession of their three children. It is
said that Mrs. Donner has been given
\$100,000 in cash and has been guaranteed
\$5,000 a year as long as she lives.

Before leaving for her former home at
Columbus, Ind., to-day Mrs. Donner ad-
mitted that she had been given \$60,000,
but her attorney declined to say anything
regarding the annuity.
Donner and his wife have been married
seventeen years. He is President of the
Union Improvement Company. Some years
ago he was President of the Union Steel
Company, which was absorbed by the
Sharon Steel Company. His share of the
sale was about \$3,000,000.

NEW ORLEANS TERMINAL PLAN

\$4,000,000 to Be Spent on Proposed
Great System.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
NEW ORLEANS, May 12.—It was an-
nounced here to-day by James Stewart
of James Stewart & Co. of Vice Pres-
ident that built the London subway, that
the New Orleans Terminal Company, back-
ed by the Rock Island-Frisco sys-
tem and by the Southern Railway, would
have the very finest system of shipping
facilities in the world, and that the total
outlay would be approximately \$4,000,000.
Mr. Stewart has just returned from a
seven-weeks' tour with Capt. Hinkley,
chief constructing engineer of the New
Orleans Terminal Company, through the
chief seaports of Europe. As a result of
this trip, Mr. Stewart said Mr. Hinkley
would recommend—and his recommenda-
tion would be accepted—that the original
plans for the New Orleans terminals
should be doubled in their scope.

HAD HUSBAND'S CAFE RAIDED.

Mrs. Ferris of Stamford Inhaled on
the Enforcement of Law.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
STAMFORD, Conn., May 12.—Mrs.
Fillingbush Ferris, engaged jointly
with her husband in conducting the Stam-
ford House, a hotel, caused the police to
raid the place last night. Mrs. Ferris
returned from a shopping trip to New
York after midnight and found the place
open. She went out into the street, found
Policeman Button and Special Officer
Allen and demanded that they arrest
every man in the cafe.

The officers found two business men
and a detective in the place. There was
evidence only of a technical violation of
the law, and none of the men were
arrested.
SUNDAY MORNING, May 13.—The world wide Cold
Cure, removes the cause. Call for the full
book and see the signature of Dr. J. C. Green, M.D.

Insist
on having the
Distillery bottling of
Mount Vernon
Pure Rye
(IN SQUARE BOTTLES)
Don't forget it—and
you will have Perfection.
BE CONVINCED!

TEXAS RAILROADS' QUANDARY.

Eastern Bondholders Confer with Rep-
resentatives of the Roads.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
ST. LOUIS, May 12.—Representatives of
Eastern bondholders held a long confer-
ence in St. Louis to-day with lawyers rep-
resenting practically every railroad op-
erating in Texas in an effort to arrive at a
better understanding of traffic conditions
in the Lone Star State.

Recent rulings of the Texas Railroad
Commission have brought the rate for
carrying cotton and other commodities to
such a point that nearly all the roads in
that State have found it impossible to
meet fixed charges and operating ex-
penses with their income.

The bondholders desired further infor-
mation, and the meeting here required.
Representatives of the Mercantile and
Central Trust Companies of New York
and of several large individual bondhold-
ers came to St. Louis to meet the men
from Texas. After the conference lengthy
telegrams were sent to the Eastern peo-
ple stating the case fully, and the men
expected to-morrow, when the conference
will be resumed.
The men managing the Texas railroads
are of one mind in declaring that if any
action is to be taken in the courts against
the Railroad Commission it must be by
the managers of the property.

Judge A Tree By Its Fruit
Eleven years ago we planted the Regal idea in New
York. It took root in a soil that was waiting for it,
flourished like a hardy sprout in rich loam, and pro-
duced—one prosperous Regal store.
We nourished the young tree with business honesty
and faithfulness; we gave it every advantage of the
now famous Regal System. The tree couldn't help
but grow.
Another store came—and another—and another.
To-day the Regal tree has covered entire Greater
New York with branches fruitful with opportunity
to shoe buyers.
There are now 28 Regal Stores in the Metropolitan District,
11 of them exclusively for New York women, the most
fastidious dressers in the world.
Several of these stores are clustered about the world's
financial center, Wall St.—famous for its well-dressed men.
Two of our best appointed men's stores are at 43 Cortland
St. and 167 Broadway, between Cortland and Liberty Sts.
Those at 305 Broadway, cor. Duane St., 102 Nassau St.,
cor. Ann St., and 785 Broadway, cor. Tenth St., have hand-
somer appointed departments for both men and women.
Almost everywhere in the better districts where a Regal
store would be convenient to you, you will find one.
Over half a million New Yorkers depend upon Father
Knickerbocker's Regal Tree for their shoe service. It offers
them for \$3.50 the most enduring materials and the most
fashionable styles procurable at any price.
Send for Style Book. Mail Orders Promptly Filled.
Sold direct from tannery to consumer. The largest retail shoe business in
the world. 98 stores in principal cities from London to San Francisco.

REGAL
THE SHOE THAT PROVES

Underberg
YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY
The Best Bitter Liqueur.
The Burgomasters would recognize the
good old Underberg Boonkamp Bitters.
"Always the same," since 1846. It is
delicious, and puts color into the cheeks
of beauty. Taken before meals gives
appetite and aids digestion. A de-
licious, pleasant drink at any time.
Enjoyable as a cocktail and better for you.
5,000,000 bottles imported to the U. S.
At all Hotels, Clubs and
Restaurants, or by the bottles at
the Wholesale and Retail
BOTTLED ONLY BY
H. Underberg Albrecht
Bismarckstrasse 10
LITHEUM-BREMEN
Gen'l Agents New York

Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock
The Wanamaker Store
Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY
NO man ever justly
accused a Brokaw
Suit of incorrect style
or inferior quality.
Our designers even in
their most original pro-
ductions never depart
from the good form of
prevailing fashion, and
as to quality, it is rare that a
manufacturer shows us mate-
rials that do not conform to the
standards by which we have
been identified for fifty years.
Subway Station just at our door.
ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

M. Delcasse Honors Gen. Porter.
PARIS, May 12.—Foreign Minister Del-
casse to-day gave a farewell luncheon at
the Foreign Office in honor of Gen. Por-
ter, the retiring American Ambassador.
The guests included Ambassador McCor-
mick, Premier Rouvier, Paul Cambon,
French Ambassador to Great Britain;
Camille Barrere, French Ambassador to
Italy; Gen. Brugere, Admiral Poinier,
Prefect of Police Lepine, Paul Loubet,
(son of the President), and Lieut. Col.
Meaux Saint-Marr, the two most named
representing President Loubet.

Limoges Government Resigns.

LIMOGES, France, May 12.—The entire
municipal organization of Limoges has
resigned as a result of the criticism re-
garding the condition of anarchy growing
out of the strikes here.

New York's Finest Showing Of Women's TAILORED SUITS

Last year in May we did such tremendous selling in Women's Costumes
and Wraps that we thought we had set a mark that would be hard to
equal again, for the weather and so many things favored that par-
ticular month. But splendid as the record was, the first half of the
present month has eclipsed the same period last year. But ordinary
merchandising could not accomplish this result.

We have been working with manufacturers, planning new models for
dresses, bringing out new styles, showing the possibilities of fabrics
that were not realized by others, and securing prices that are un-
matched for lowness anywhere else.

It has not been a mere dragging of the market for bargain lots, for
these splendid values have been on newly designed and newly tailored
garments, fresh from the best manufacturers in the country. This un-
usual effort and extraordinary accomplishment have been appreciated by
New York women. That is why the results have been so handsome.
Today, instead of wading up many of the Spring stocks, we are
presenting beautiful new models in Women's Tailored Suits that are
especially designed for Summer wear. They have all the smart, stylish
character of women's tailored dresses, and are made of cool, light-
weight and light-colored homespun that exactly suit the warmer sea-
son.

The suits are made up in three models, entirely new in designs, as
follows:
One style has a coat 42 inches long, with fly-front, loose back belt-
ed, patch pockets, seams felled, embroidered collar and cuffs; skirts
all plain fitted.

Another model has tight-fitting coat, 42 inches long; lapped seams,
and an attractive, light-colored skirt, produced by the sharp contrast of the
black velvet collar and buttons. The coat is lined to waist with taffeta silk;
the skirt is full plaited.

The third model has tight-fitting coat, 42 inches long, with shawl
collar and cuffs of linen; buttons come through. Lined to the waist
with taffeta silk; full plaited skirt.

All Fifteen Dollars a Suit

The picture shows the three models.
We also offer today a group of fifty-eight stylish Homespun Suits—
remaining lots of recent models—youthful in style, and now in stock
only in the smaller sizes, at \$12 a suit.

Second floor, Broadway.

Forceful Reductions

On Women's Covert Cloth & Silk Coats.

Timeliness enhances this good news. For the Coats are stylish,
practical, proper, for NOW and for the months to come.

Covert Coats that fit. Lithe, graceful lines and trim shoulders. Skill-
fully tailored. In every jacket style.

Coats of rich Black Taffeta Silk, short, long or blouse effects, trim-
med with braids, with lace in every good way.

But few of each style—left from the stocks that sold most rapidly.

Cloth Coats, at \$8 each, worth \$12 to \$16.50.
Silk Coats, at \$13.50 each, worth \$18 and \$20. Second floor,
at \$25 each, worth \$33 to \$45. Broadway.

NOVELS for Summer Reading

At 25c, 30c and 35c Each
Publishers' Prices, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Well-liked, entertaining novels—historical, sentimental, social, ad-
venturous—pleasant companions for train or boat or porch or hammock,
or any time. By writers of capacity.
All new copies, published to be sold at \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Today at 25c, 30c and 35c a Volume

All popular:
At 25 cents Each
THE FOREBUNNERS. A novel of Amer-
ica, by Keith Boyce.
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY. A novel on
the race problem, by Cyrus Town-
send Brady.

At 30 cents Each
THE REBELLION OF THE PRINCESS. An
historical novel, by M. Imlay Tay-
lor.

At 35 cents Each
THE FRONTIER. A story of the
Northwestern adventure, by Roger
Pocock.

THE RED-LEAGUERS. A tale of the
war between the mah patriots and
the English, by Shan F. Bullock.

At 30 cents Each
MONSIEUR. A modern romance, by
Justus Miles Forman. Illustrated.
THE WEB. A novel, by Frederick
Trevor Hill. Illustrated.

IN THE RED HILLS. A tale of Caro-
lina, by Elliott Crayton McCants.
THE BARRIER. A story of a specu-
lator's fight for social recognition, by
Allan French.

At 35 cents Each
THE GREAT TRUST. A story of
a colossal trust, by Robert Shack-
leton.

THE ISSUES OF LIFE. A novel of the
American woman, by Mrs. John Van
Vorst.

THE FUGITIVE. A romance of Russia
and America, by S. B. Brainerd.

THE WHIP HAND. A story of a busi-
ness fight in the pine lands of Michi-
gan, by Samuel Merwin. Illustrated.

THE MARK. An adventurous ro-
mance of Hindu mystery, by Aquila
Kempster. Book Store, Ninth st.

Fine HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR

Men's and Women's

This is simply to remind you that the preservation of one's health
is infinitely more important than the flaunting of mere finery.

If you haven't been getting exactly what you want in the matter of
Underwear, if it hasn't come up to what you were led to expect, Wax-
man's is ready to give you your personal attention. Ours is soft,
well-made Underwear—and absorbent. Health preservers.

Stockings and Half-hose, too, in all good sorts.

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS

At 18c a pair, plain black, or black
with unbleached soles or feet.

At 25c a pair, with black or im-
ported line thread; plain black, or in
Richelieu, cluster or small ribbed ef-
fects.

Tan line thread; small Richelieu
ribbed.

At 35c a pair; 3 pairs for \$1.—Of
German line thread; fast black or
white, with openwork ankles. A lot
of about four hundred and fifty pairs
—our own importation. Sizes broken.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

At 25c each—White ribbed cotton
Vests; high neck, with long or short
sleeves. Drawers to match, in three
lengths.

At 37 1/2c each—White ribbed line
thread Vests; low neck, sleeveless;
plain, or trimmed with crocheting.
Broadway.

MEN'S HALF-HOSE

At 18c a pair, with black, with em-
bossed fronts or side-clocks, or with
unbleached soles; or natural, or
color-spotted soles.

At 25c each—Genuine French bal-
brigan Shirts or Drawers. Shirts
with long or short sleeves; drawers
in short or long line, with double
seams. Ninth street.

The New Washable Belts

The pretty White Belts are here
in new fashions. Linen, madras,
plaque and the charming ubiquitous
Lingerie effects, in eyelet embroi-
dery.

The buckles are pearl, gilt or gun-
metal finish, mostly severe and
handsome. 25c to \$2.75 each.
Broadway.

And a special group that far out-
value their prices, 25c and 50c each.
Tenth street Elevator table.

Sensible Hand-Bags, \$1

The pouch-bag style, most service-
able for shopping tours, convenient
and good-looking for all appropriate
occasions.

7 and 8-inch gilt and gun-
metal frames. Deep, leather-
lined side-pockets, with strap, han-
dles. Fitted with purse. \$1 each,
regularly \$2 and \$2.25.

Tenth street Elevator Table.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. Broadway, 4th ave., 9th & 10th sts.

Our Lewis and Clark
Exposition Information
Bureau is at
your service. We
can tell you just what
you want to know
about the Exposition,
the Great Northwest
and the best ways of
getting there.
Come in any day
and look at our maps,
pictures and guides.
If it's not convenient
to call, send me your
address, and I'll send
you a free guide.

Burlington
Route
W. J. O'NEAR, Exhl. Pass. Agt.
379 Broadway,
New York.
N.Y. 10069

Tailoring's 15
a SUIT at 15

ISN'T calculated to make
me a fortune—just to
make me friends. It
will be a suit tho'. It
will be built—the cloth
and the linings will be
coverings to an inside
structure of undoubted
stability and hand-worked
shapeliness. The fit will
be there or the suit will
stay here.

I'm a "stranger" at 243
Broadway—in fact just
moved in—naturally I'm
going to do particularly
well to establish myself
for permanence.

Thomas H. Segan
OPPOSITE CITY HALL
243 BROADWAY N.Y.

LATEST
LION BRAND
CAPT. JACK TEDDY
FOUR PLY 1/4 Size
AT ALL DEALERS

Mr. Up-to-date Man:
Do you realize that ten years
ago the Elastic Sock fashion was
as an up-to-date novelty. Now
it is a primitive affair behind the
times. The NEALON GARTER with
the non-elastic band is the last
step in hose-supporting progress.
Ask your dealer about it.
At All Men's Stores, 25c and 50c.

**PARKER'S
HAIR
BALSAM**
Promotes the growth of the hair and
gives it the lustre and softness of youth.
When the hair is gray or faded it
BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR.
It prevents dandruff and hair falling
and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC CABLE COMPANY
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MAY 1 1905

WHO DOESN'T LOVE A CHILD?
The New York Sunday Times
TO-MORROW
will contain in its beautiful Pictorial Supplement
A GROUP OF STUDIES OF CHILD LIFE
By **CHARLES DAVIS.**
Some Charming Specimens of Photographic Art Exquisitely
Reproduced in Color.
THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENTS WILL
CONTAIN AMONG OTHER INTERESTING FEATURES;
AMELIE RIVES. An impressionistic interview with the
authoress before she sailed for Europe last week—the first in-
terview she has accorded for many years.
THE MOLES OF NEW YORK. Did you ever realize how
many they are and how they earn their living?
THE FOREIGN YACHTS IN THE KAISER'S CUP
RACE. Interesting facts about them and their owners. Also
the story of the Henrietta's Famous Victory.
ON THE RIM OF THE METROPOLIS. A breezy story
of an adventurous woman's tour of exploration.
WILD ANIMAL TRAFFIC. Its perils and picturesqueness
described by a veteran.
MME. KALISCH THE YIDDISH DUSE. An interesting
talk with an interesting artist about to make her debut on
the English speaking stage.
ALASKA'S APPEAL TO UNCLE SAM. A loyal Amer-
ican tells the story of the Territory's shameless neglect by
Congress.
HY HAYER'S PASSING SHOW. SOCIETY, ART, THE DRAAMA.
REMEMBER
The New York Sunday Times
to-morrow will be the most entertaining and attrac-
tive paper published in New York. **ORDER IT AT ONCE.**
"All the News-That's Fit to Print."

This image shows a vertical strip of a document, possibly a page from a book or manuscript. The strip is narrow and contains a column of text. The text is heavily obscured by dark, irregular ink smudges and stains, making it largely illegible. The strip appears to be a fragment of a larger page.

A vertical strip from a document, likely a page edge or binding area. It features a column of symbols on the left side, consisting of several plus signs (+) followed by three dots (•). The right side of the strip is dark and appears to be part of the book's cover or binding.

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The leaving time from Desbrosses and

below for Twenty-third Street Station.
FOR THE WEST.
5 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED. For Cin-
 cinnati and St. Louis.
5 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.
 ED.—28 hours to Chicago.
5 P. M. CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, AND
ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

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12:10, 3:25, 6:20, 8:45, 12:25, 4:45, 7:55
 for North Philadelphia only. 6:55
 for Philadelphia only. 7:00 for North
 Philadelphia only. 7:10, 12:10, 12:10 week-days
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 5:35, 4:25, 11:45 for North Philadelphia
 only. 4:45, 6:05, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25
 10:05, 11:05, 11:45 for North Philadelphia
 only. Dining Car, 12 Extra: extra train
 office No. 461, 354 Ave. C, New York
 10014. For information, New York 100
 Fifth Avenue, (corner 29th St.) 1 Astor
 and stations named above; Brooklyn
 10001, 10002, 10003, 10004, 10005, 10006,
 and Pennsylvania Annex Station
 New York Transfer Company will call
 for and check baggage and deliver it
 through to destination.
 For information, Chelsea for Pennsylvania
 Broad Car Service.
 A. T. WOOD, Pass Traffic Agent
 W. B. WOOD, General Passenger Agent

READING SYSTEM

N. JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

RTY STREET and SOUTH FERRY (time
South Ferry five minutes earlier than
shown below)

**TO BETHEHEM, AILENTOWN, AND
UCH CHUNK**—24:00 (7:15 Eastern only)
A. M. 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Eastern only)
P. M. Sundays 24:00 A. M. 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
TO MESABAR and SCRANTON—24:00, 9:1
A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:30 A. M., 1:0

**TO WOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER
AND BARNEGAT**—24:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:1
P. M., 4:10, Lakewood and Lakehurst only
A. M. 10:08 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M., 1
P. M. NTY CITY 9:40 A. M., 1:10 P. M.

TO LAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M.

BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASIDE POINTS—8:40, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M.; 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PACIFIC COAST LINES
 ATLANTIC HLDS., SEABRIGHT, MONMOUTH BEACH, EAST LONG BRANCH—5:50, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 (5:30 P. M. on Saturdays)

A. M., 4:00 P. M.
 Y. HOOK ROUTE—Leave Pier 81 N. R.
 42nd St., 9:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M. Leave
 10 N. R., Cedar St., 10:20 A. M. and 4:30
 P. M., for Atlantic Hdw., Seabright, Mon-
 roe Beach, and E. Long Branch.
 ADELPHI (READING TERMINAL)—
 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00 A. M.,
 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00

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108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W.
and St., N. Y.: 343 Fulton Street, Brook-
outh Ferry and Liberty Street.

ON, via New London and Providence.
 t||10:00. *x||10:02 A. M. t||1:30
 03. *x||8:00. t||5:00. *t||5:01. t||2:00 P M
 ON, via Willimantic. t||8 A. M. t||3 P M
 ON, via Springfield. t||9:00 A. M. t||12:00

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RAY POWELL commences May 15th.
CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
 NEWBURGH. POLKAKEEPSIPAN
 SUNDAY at 4 P. M. Pot CRANSTON.
 THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY
 at 5 P. M. GOLD SPRING, CORNWALL
 at 5 P. M. FRANKLIN ST. at 2 A. M.
BOATS
 \$2.50. DIRECT STEAMERS
 PROVIDENCE, I. S. Every Sat. 182
 at 2 P. M.
JOY LINE.
 from Pier 35 East River, N. Outhouse St.
 LINE "SARATOGA" or "CITY OF
 NEW YORK" every Wednesday
 at 6 P. M. except Saturdays. Direct
 to Saratoga Springs, N. Y. All other
 days to Newburgh, N. Y. All other
 days to Newburgh, N. Y.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Operators Buy One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Properties—Active Market for Upper East Side and Bronx Holdings—Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

Sonn Brothers have bought the properties 233 to 259 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, running through to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 50 by 200.

Deal for Seventh Avenue Corner.

The Albert Booth Cohn Company has sold for Patrick Kieran to Herbert D. Croly 284 and 286 Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-sixth Street, two four-story buildings on plot 40 by 50.

Buyers for Harlem Dwellings.

E. D. Macnamus has sold 17 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, a dwelling on lot 20 by 100, to C. J. Weinstein and has bought the similar adjoining house, 15, for his own occupancy. Both houses were owned by the Morgan Zabriskie estate. The price was \$25,000 each.

Brustein, Goodman & Hershfield have sold for Benjamin F. Elgar the three-story dwelling 275 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, on lot 25 by 100. The buyer will occupy the house.

F. E. Malhart has sold for Amelia R. Sheeque 82 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, a three-story frame dwelling, 164 by 50 by 100.

Bradhurst Avenue Flats Sold.

Michael and Morris Buchsbaum have sold to Wessell Brothers two five-story double flats 12 and 14 Bradhurst Avenue, on a plot 50 by 75.

Walter J. Cohn and Edward Baer have bought from Lederer & Greenberg the two five-story triple apartment houses on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 75 by 100; also, from Philip Lederer, the five-story apartment house on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 400 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 37.5 by 100. H. Rheinheimer was the broker in both transactions.

Leonard Weil has bought from the Middleton Realty Company the lot 25 by 100, on the East Side of Eighth Avenue, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.

Jerome Kohn, in conjunction with H. Rawak, has sold the northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Seventh Avenue, 26 by 100; also, the southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, 24 by 100.

Purchase of Corner in Dyckman Tract.

Max Marx has sold to Peter J. Shields the plot on the south side of Two Hundred and Tenth Street, 100 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 100 by 90 ft.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to Jampole & Werner five lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Buyer of Broadway Corner.

The Atlantic Realty Company is the buyer of the northwest corner of Broadway and Seventy-seventh Street, sold recently by the Steinhardt estate through Slawson & Hobbs.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for a client to Alfred M. Rau a plot, 63 by 100.5, adjoining the south side of Sixty-third Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue, making in all a plot 138 by 100.5.

Irving I. Kemper has bought from the Holmer Niles estate, 438 West 25th Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 80 ft. also, from Peter O'Donnell, 442 to 446 West Thirty-ninth Street, three five-story flats, on lot 75 by 90 ft.

Lease in New Fifth Avenue Building.

Hell & Stern have leased for Jacob Rothchild to Max Rubel & Co. the entire sixth and seventh floors in the sixteen-story loft building which Mr. Rothchild is erecting on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street. The total floor space on the two floors is 34,000 square feet. The lease is for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of \$140,000.

To Build on East 96th Street.

Frankenthal & Saplinsky, as attorneys, report the purchase of a plot 37.6 by 100.11 on the north side of Ninety-sixth Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues. The buyer will erect thereon a six-story apartment house.

Samuel Goldstick has sold for George Masoulet Miller, as trustee, the three-story brick dwelling, 438 Lexington Avenue, between One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Second Streets, 17 by 75. Harry Winger is the buyer.

Spivack & Greenfield have bought 1,908 and 1,910 Third Avenue, two five-story flats on plot 50.6 by 100.

Charles M. Rosenthal has moved his offices from 308 Broadway to the Singer Building, 149 Broadway.

Operators Buy on 69th Street.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought the plot, 125 by 200.10, on the south side of Sixty-ninth Street, running through to Sixty-eighth Street, 150 feet west of Avenue A. John F. Doyle & Sons and M. H. Beninger & Co. were the brokers.

A. H. Feuchtwanger and Morris Cooper have resold 247 East Sixty-second Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 17 by 100.5, to Morris Aaron.

The Fullman Realty Company has sold to a client 1,516 Avenue A, a five-story triple flat with stores, 25.8 by 75.

Vitalie Wolstein has sold for Isaac Cohen to Alexander Wiener the five-story four-family flat 219 East Eighty-fifth Street, on lot 25 by 100.2; also, for Wolf Aaron and Isaac Brown, the two five-story double flats with stores 1,367 and 1,369 Fifth Avenue, near One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, on lot 50 by 100.

Hermyer Rosenthal has sold for Goldstein 428 East Seventy-fifth Street, a five-story double tenement, 28 by 100.

Upper Second Avenue Purchase.

Samuel Goldberg has bought, through Leon Mutchnick, the two four-story flats 2,380 and 2,382 Second Avenue, on plot 40 by 80.

Abram Bachrach has sold 227 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25.8 by 85.

I. A. Markiel, an attorney, has sold 243 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, for client, Sugarman & Pearl. Client & Son have sold for W. F. Mangum 240 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, 18 by 100; also, for Louis Less, 340 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a five-story brownstone double flat, 27.8 by 100.

Frank and Robert Danks have sold for Louis Less, 340 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a five-story brownstone double flat, 27.8 by 100.

tenement 53 and 57 Willett Street, 40 by 100; also, the seven-story tenement 228 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, 25 by 100; also, 228 Rubenovsky, the five-story tenement 220 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, 25 by 100.

New Flats on Trinity Avenue Sold.

J. Kaufman has sold for Rothschild & Kallman the seven new five-story flats at Trinity Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, each 40 by 89 by 101.

Edward Mildeberger is the buyer of three of the houses. Mrs. Kaufman of Two and Herman Haderman of two.

William P. Mangum has bought from J. A. Wilson the plot on the northeast corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 100 by 100.

Charles Golewski has bought from David Rosenblum the three-story flat on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 400 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, on plot 50 by 116.

Bakatin, Weisman & Henschel have sold for D. Tobias to a client 1,528 Brook Avenue, a four-story double flat, 100 by 100.

A. F. Mehlreiter has sold for John Fox a lot 25 by 100, on Tremont Avenue, 100 feet west of Harrison Avenue, to Julius Spies.

Gilbert has sold for William P. Volkman to Charles Reinhart the lot 50 by 100, at the southwest corner of Clinton Avenue and Fairmount Place.

Jack Lettner negotiated the sale of the block front on the north side of Longwood Avenue, between Rock and Fox Streets, for Mr. Sift. Robert Silverman is the buyer.

Apartments Sold from the Plans.

Lionel Froelich, incorporator, has sold for Laurer, Gross & Herberman, 1,378 Boston Road, 40 by 88 by 100, between Union and Prospect Avenues, one of a row of five-story three-family apartment houses being erected by the sellers. The buyers are Harry Shwetsler and Simon Newman.

Heller, Newman & Mosauer have sold for Samuel Levine the southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and German Place, a four-story triple flat with stores on plot 25 by 90; also, the three-story double flat, 900 Jackson Avenue, 18 by 77, to James Henderson, and the two adjoining similar houses, 700 Forty-ninth Street.

Daniel L. Korn has bought the three five-story apartments at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Second Street, from Selligman, Sugarman & Co.

Richard Dickson has sold for Gustave Wolf the property 3,420 Third Avenue, 25 by 80.

M. L. C. Ernst has sold to Samuel H. Hirsch, 304 Third Avenue, a five-story flat on lot 27 by 125. William Loeb was the broker.

Max Gertler & Co. have sold a plot of five lots on the north side of Huguenot Street, west of White Plains Road, to Wolf, Arnshtam and Israel Dorochinsky.

Large Transactions in Brooklyn.

Howard C. Pyle & Co. have closed contracts for the sale of the four-story brownstone dwelling 176 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, directly opposite the Title Guarantee and Trust Company Building. The house is one of the most prominent on the corner of Remsen Street, and has been known for many years as the Ludlum Mansion.

The same brokers have also sold seventy lots on Halsey Street, both sides, adjoining Irving and Knickerbocker Avenues, west of White Plains Road, to Westchester Ave. 3,610 ft. 3; William J. Hyland to Jane B. Henderson, 187 W. 18th St. 187 ft. 3; and to William J. Hyland and others to Samuel Williams, 187 W. 18th St. 187 ft. 3.

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MAY

1905

The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1905.

16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

IN the opinion of The London Academy, officially expressed by its editor, "William Cullen Bryant" is not entitled to "a place beside Homer, Shakespeare, Milton, and Dante." The editor does not refer to Mr. William Jennings Bryan, who has never claimed a place in that gallery, but to the author of "Lines to a Water-fowl" and "The melancholy days have come," and in thus slightly omitting the ultimate "t" of the poet's family name this English critic, of course, makes doubly effective the sting of his rebuke to Americans who fancy their country has produced a few good poets. The ire of the editor of The Academy is stirred up by an article or "symposium" in our contemporary The Critic, in regard to a recent "slump in poetry." The editor is moved to ask "why the cry should have been raised in America." Have Americans produced any poetry worth mentioning? Certainly not, and Poe, Longfellow, and the aforesaid "William Cullen Bryant" are not worthy to be mentioned in the same breath with the aforesaid Homer, as, doubtless, many prosperous contemporary English versifiers, known to the editor of The Academy, are. Moreover, this editor exclaims, "Who are Woodberry, Moody, and Edith Thomas, who is Riley, who is Markham?" Well, they are humble persons who write agreeable verse, and we are inclined to think that the editor of The Academy knows all about them, or just as much about them as American readers of contemporary verse know of Robert Bridges.

William Watson, John Davidson, Alice Meynell, and Owen Seaman—all of whom, by the way, we account most agreeable writers of verse.

The one hundredth anniversary of Schiller's death has been celebrated with joyous manifestations which would have been more in accord, it seems, with a celebration of the centenary of his birth. This only proves, however, that the occasion of such a celebration does not count for much. The object of Germans the world over, and of much of the rest of mankind in sympathy with them, was to honor the memory of a great national poet whose influence was world-wide, and it made little difference that the one hundredth anniversary in May of his death was the day selected this year rather than the one hundred and forty-sixth anniversary, next November, of his birth. Presumably the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of that event, so glorious in the history of German letters, will not pass unnoticed four years hence. An interesting feature of the Schiller celebration is the exhibition of portraits of the poet, pictures of his birthplace and home, and some rare Schiller autographs, in the lower hall of the Lenox Library Building on Fifth Avenue. This will be transferred in June to the Astor Library.

Mary Moss, writing in The Atlantic Monthly, avows that she has "lately" read sixty English and American novels, fresh from the press, and kept memoranda of her impressions. In American fiction she finds a "recognizable Western school," though Mr. Owen Wister, treating of "cowboys and biscuit-shooters," frankly from the point of view of an impressionable outsider, "no more belongs in the West than Mr. Thompson-Seton in a menagerie." But there is much contemporary fiction bearing the Western hall-mark that is written by Easterners in the East. No such vital influence is now working in English fiction as that exerted by the literary young Westerners in this country.

A novel of the hour that will be widely read and much discussed is "Jörn Uhl," translated from Gustav Frensen by F. S. Delmer. His passage descriptive of the battle of Gravelotte has already been praised by critics far and wide as fit to rank with the battle pictures of Victor Hugo. One English reviewer calls it "the most perfect example of artistic impressionism we remember to have read in any work of modern times." The story treats of the simple life and commonplace struggles of a peasant-born hero, told without much regard for form, but full of true (not idealized) humanity and the feeling for the beautiful in inanimate nature. Frensen, its author, a native of a village in Schleswig-Holstein, wrote two novels before this which attracted little attention. But this has made him famous.

When paradox meets paradox then comes the tug of war. For The London Daily Chronicle Gilbert K. Chesterton reviews James Huneker's book on the modern or recent European dramatists called "Iconoclasts," to which we have lately referred with a note of admiration. He objects to the title because it is uncomplimentary. "In the whole range of human occupations," exclaims this amiable idol-smasher, "is it possible to imagine a poorer thing to be than an iconoclast? It is the lowest of all the unskilled trades." On the whole, however, Mr. Chesterton likes Mr. Huneker's book, as might have been expected, but he finds it infected with the "loose modernism of the association of the idea of art with the idea of mere liberty and contempt of limitations." In the mood in which Mr. Chesterton wrote he believed in the limitations of art and the righteousness of social conventions. That is why he deprecates Bernard Shaw's private and personal contempt for his own Candiola, which Huneker reveals in this book. "Candiola" represents to Mr. Chesterton (in this mood) "a pale apocryphal and many pieces of loose trash."

LORD SALISBURY.

Interest in a Remarkable Man Reawakened by the Publication in Book Form of Some of His Early Essays in The Quarterly Review.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW BY

MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.

SINCE the British publication of these volumes, The London Saturday Review has observed of them, with equal accuracy and ingratuity, that if they appeared now for the first time as the work of an unknown writer they would attract no attention, or words to that effect. Of course with accuracy, seeing that the six articles, (really only five—two of them being a review subdivided for the convenience of the "Quarterly") deal with topics which by very dint of their "actuality" in 1861-2, when they were published, have now become topics to be dealt with, if at all, no longer in a "journalistic," but in a historically retrospective and perspective view. With ingratuity, because Lord Salisbury was one of the writers who gave The Saturday Review that strength which in old days moved the British earth and heaven, in the shape of an authority which, in the days of the present villipender of one of them, it has come to be without. All the same, one is bound to accept the Bunsbyan conclusion, and to admit that, if these essays were now to be reproduced as the work of a man who had done nothing else, they would not command attention. In other words, the interest which attracts readers to them is the interest in the man otherwise so remarkable who wrote them at a time when, as Lord Robert Cecil, and as a private member of Parliament at odds with his noble parent, he found it necessary to do something for his living, and found writing for it the readiest means, succeeding so well that, according to Bagehot's words, written after he came to his marquisate, he was the only member of his order who had both succeeded to it by inheritance and had shown the ability to earn his living.

It does not at all follow that because the attraction of the reader to the essays is biographical and extrinsic, they will not repay it by their intrinsic interest. That one of their readers has found them to do so is the occasion of these remarks. They are all characteristic, naturally, of the position to which the author was committed by birth, and the Tory organ in which he wrote by its reason of being. There were gigantic articles in those days, as there still are in such of the quarterly race as survive the monthly and hebdomadal competition, and appeal to "the careless and interrupted listening of these tumultuous times," and Lord Robert's articles seem even excessive in length, judged by the standard of their own kind, averaging apparently, for example, several thousand words more than Macaulay's. In the twentieth century, each one of them would be esteemed worthy of going between covers by itself as a booklet. That they are partisan goes without saying. There is no more ferocious polemic than your British publicist unless it be your Scottish theologian, whom mankind no longer reads, and the anonymous contributor to The Quarterly was distinctly of the race who, as Emerson put it, converted the histories of Greece and Rome into English party pamphlets. Although the essays are divided by the present editor into those of biography and those of "foreign politics," they are all really political and all really polemical. When Johnson was complimented upon the impartiality of his supposititious reports of speeches in Parliament, he made answer: "I saved appearances tolerably well; but I took care that the Whig dogs should not have the best of it." Lord Robert Cecil, it seems sometimes to his readers, might have said the same thing with the omission of the saving clause. And the partisanship is the more remarkable that the reader of another country and another generation finds it difficult to name any really important issue, after the French Revolution and the first Reform bill, upon which Whigs and Tories divided, while the Reform bill had been for a generation an accomplished fact before these essays were written. Electoral reform was, to be sure, still an issue, although, after the great conception of 1832, it might well have appeared that the rate at which the remaining steps toward universal suffrage were to be taken was no great matter. In fact, however, the Gladstone bill for the extension of the suffrage was to come in 1868 and to

*ESSAYS BY THE LATE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY. 2 vols. London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd., 1904. 10s. 6d. With introduction by Lord Salisbury.

MAY

on the occasion of the most bitter and stirring debate which the House of Commons had witnessed in the lifetime of those who took part in it, while Disraeli was to take the advantage finally out of politics the following year by the same device of which he had accused Sir Robert Peel, the device of "catching the Whigs bathing and stealing their clothes."

Of course there was no question about how a Cecil, whether heir apparent or not even heir presumptive to the marquise, would stand on either of these questions, either upon the historical question of the French Revolution, or upon the present political question of the extension of the electorate. Both were "leveling measures," and it was against leveling artificial distinctions among men that the essayist was committed by the fact of his birth. He is naturally and prenatally opposed to the way the world is going. His idea of Government is, we will not quite say the beautiful state of things that now exists in Russia, nor yet the state of things which existed in the seventeenth century in England, whereby, according to one vehement radical of the times, certain men come into the world with boots and spurs to ride, and a much larger number with saddles and bridles to be ridden. But it is that of the England of the eighteenth century, in which a bold peasantry, their country's pride, ordered themselves, in the highly characteristic language of the Anglican catechism, "lowly and reverently to all their betters." Under the patriarchal scheme of things, the consent of the governed is not so much denied as taken for granted, the natural rulers of the people receiving carte blanche in advance from the masses to govern them not after their own crude notions, but according to the superior counsel of their "betters." It is the same ideal which certain old-fashioned Southerners in this country from time to time present to us as the solution of the negro question. Of course it is understood, in either case, that the refractory catechumen, if it be Hodge, or the "insolent negro," if it be the Southern Afro-American, who insists upon "wanting to know, you know," is to be frowned down and discouraged.

This aristocratic ideal is a very comfortable ideal for the class in possession. What Colonel Bunglestarter and the Marquis of Salisbury have in common is their attachment to it. And the sympathy of the British "landed aristocracy" with the landed aristocracy of the South, albeit or even because this latter was founded on subordination to the extent of slavery, was doubtless, in addition to the desire to see the American Union broken up, at the root of the sympathy of the British ruling classes with the Confederacy as against the Union during our civil war. This sympathy Anthony Trollope, an entirely credible witness on such a point, makes one of his High Church characters express at a dinner party, "the Archdeacon professing an opinion that the Southerners were Christian gentlemen, and the Northerners infidel snobs." But such a scheme of politics and of human society is so entirely against the way the world is going that what is singular and remarkable is to find it professed by the man of whom Walter Bagehot explained, when the man was Viscount Cranbourne, and by the exigencies of British politics Secretary of State for India, though he had never paid any particular attention to Indian affairs—"he can get them up, because he is an able, educated man, who can get up anything," a man who had shown himself capable of earning his own living in the open market of anonymous political writing, where nothing counts but the power to interest on your merits, a modern man, who even knew about chemistry. To find such a modern man holding such obsolete opinions is the same sort of anachronism that strikes us when we find the Japanese Generals, more Occidental than the Westerners in the practical application to war of the latest mechanical appliances, and who, as we are given to understand, beguile their leisure with Spencer and Darwin and Huxley and Helmholtz, yet assisting at some kind of mass for the repose of the souls of Japanese soldiers and sailors killed in action. To account for Lord Robert Cecil's political position, or even for that of the Marquis of Salisbury whom he became, and who, at the time of his death, was described as the typical aristocrat in British politics, we have

to allow for the fact that the aristocracy of the British Empire, by reason of its position, the British aristocracy, is still almost as potent a power as it ever was by reason of its powers within the law, when they made it, and of the power the cheating Briton may still exclaim:

The dead but accepted sovereigns who still rule
Our spirits from their urns.
In these essays the faith of their author in the old patriarchal, or aristocratic, theory of British Government is for the most part implicit, and to be taken along by the reader as a constant guide to his specific opinions and expressions. Occasionally it becomes explicit, as in this passage from the essay on "Poland":

It is a striking testimony to the value which the world places upon a traditional title, that men who have achieved a great success by their own courage or ability are scarcely ever satisfied to rest it on such a ground. They almost always press History into their service and torture her into proving that the Power they are setting up is either the revival of some buried right, or the copy of some ancient model. Napoleon used to scoff at this weakness, and to boast that his first patent of nobility was dated from Montebello. But when he came to establish a dynasty he did not think himself secure against the associations that hung around the exiled Bourbons unless he could surround himself with associations more venerable still.

It does not matter that Napoleon's abdication of his position as "the armed soldier of democracy" for that of an adopted scion of the old régime was one of the causes of his weakness and his fall. What Lord Salisbury has in mind is the case of a parvenu, say a successful stock broker, or American millionaire, who might acquire the next estate to Hatfield, and endeavor to strengthen his position with a fabricated pedigree hooking him on to a Crusader, such as is alleged to have been manufactured for the social uses of our esteemed ex-countryman, Mr. W. W. Astor. The unquestionable moral is that, at least in England, a Marquis is still a Marquis.

But to reconstruct history from that personal point of view is a perilous enterprise. Not that Lord Robert Cecil had any notion of reconstructing history or of doing anything but earning a fairly honest living by writing in London, as Samuel Johnson had done, a century and more before. But the implicit view of the next heir but one or but two colored his views of life as a bookkeeper had colored his. Heredity and environment are two facts from the combined effects of which nobody can escape. And perhaps one is justified in becoming gradually weary of the point of view of a banished Duke in Bohemia, who still retains orthodox dual sentiments. Assuming him to be an "able, educated man," one might expect his remarks to be rather deeply tinged with cynicism. And one quite finds that to be the case with these writings. They are all, one may say, colored by the point of view for which the author has never felt himself bound to account, simply because he was born to take it. The essay on "Lord Castlereagh," formally a rehabilitation, and a most skillful rehabilitation, of a statesman discredited by the sarcasm of two generations, is essentially a disparagement of "modern," which is to say "Whig," which in turn is to say "liberal," political ideals. Not one of them escapes the censure of this superior young writer. But first we must extract from this same article, a passage significant as showing the placid faith of the young writer that he would arrive at the point of being responsible for the foreign policy of Great Britain, and as showing also what we may call the traditional and hereditary ability of a young man who had never held such an office to take the high official point of view:

His enemies had many things to allege which political partisans are slow to forgive. He had not only excluded them for many years from power, but he had succeeded in spite of the prophecies of evil with which they had pursued his policy. He had attained the object which they had declared impracticable, and carried through to a glorious triumph the measures which they had stigmatized as imbecile. Forced to admit the success of his policy, they were forced to avenger themselves upon his motives. Against criticism of this kind a statesman who has the foreign policy of an empire to conduct is almost defenseless. The obscurity in which diplomatic transactions are necessarily shrouded will probably conceal from

the public the circumstances of the situation of Castlereagh, by reason of his position, the British aristocracy, is still almost as potent a power as it ever was by reason of its powers within the law, when they made it, and of the power the cheating Briton may still exclaim:

One can imagine, nay, one can almost recall, Lord Salisbury as Foreign Minister in the House of Lords, a generation after these words were putting forward these same considerations which he adduces in the defense of Lord Castlereagh, as explanations why he could not explain some questionable passage in his own foreign policy. It has been admitted, even by Liberal British critics, that aristocratic government is apt to have a dignity and a steadiness and continuity in foreign affairs which a democratic Government is likely to lack, and such an exposition as that we have just cited tends to explain the admission.

One thing these essays have in common, and that is a disbelief in the people. Nothing so delights the noble author as to find the multitude, the populace, making a fool of itself, and he is always looking for such occasions. Of course that is in the part. A popular delusion is his favorite quarry, and he naturally labors to show that every popular enthusiasm is a popular delusion. We are continually coming, in these essays, upon passages which prefigure the stern joy with which their author thirty years afterward, and as Prime Minister, found himself in a position to notify the French Government of the day the British refused to take official part in the Paris Exposition of 1889, upon the ground that Her Majesty's Government was not by any means clear that the taking of the Bastille was an achievement worthy of historical celebration. "So hot, my little man," is what it always pleases him to be able to say of the condition of the British mind under the calorific effect of "burning questions." At the beginning of the essay on "Poland" he makes explicit profession of this point of view:

There are few positions more embarrassing than that of men who hold moderate opinions in regard to questions upon which excitement is running high. They are regarded by each side as combining the demerits of an antagonist and of a deserter. The pursuer of the golden mean must be content with the intrinsic value of the intermediate course which he selects. He will win no human sympathy and must submit to be cast out as crotchety by every enthusiastic mind. An enemy is more tolerable than a friend who advances to your aid encased in panoply of "ifs" and "buts." It is still more irritating when the lukewarmness of your ally takes the form of historical precision. Nothing can be more aggravating to them, at the moment when men are nerving themselves for a death grapple with an overwhelming foe than to have their bravery subjected to a pedantic literary criticism and pared down to the standard of a set of pettifogging facts.

This is prefatory to an interesting and well fortified pooh-poohing of the historical wrongs of Poland, and to an attenuation to a pale pink of "the bloodiest picture in the Book of Time." "It involved no breach of treaty so flagrant as the seizure of Silesia; it was accompanied by no deception so shameless as that treaty by which Clive made England the mistress of Bengal." And, in this essay, as also in that on Lord Castlereagh, what the essayist describes as "the modern doctrine of nationality" is elaborately disparaged. We are told of Lord Castlereagh:

The idea seems scarcely to have dawned upon him that any one had laid it down as a political dogma that no two peoples speaking different languages ought to be under the same Government, and that any amount of revolutionary confusion was preferable to such an enormity. * * * There is no doubt that to the philological law of nations he was obstinately deaf, whether he perfectly understood it or not, and that if he had understood it better he would have disliked it more. The poetical or literary law of nations met

By his contempt in the Greek question he evidently did not assent to the modern theory that the territorial divisions of a nation ought to be settled according to its history. He never understood why the fact that Aeschylus had written in Attica, and Pindar had celebrated the games of the Morea, some five and twenty centuries ago, furnished in itself any reason for changing the Government under which Attica and the Morea happened at the moment to be. Possibly he would have been equally impenetrable to the argument that because Dante was a citizen of Florence, or Virgil composed poetry in Rome, therefore a German ought not to reign in Venice.

The article on "The Danish Duchies" is an apparent exception to the rule of decrying aspirations to nationality. Here we find something like sympathy expressed for the people of the Danish Duchies who were then in danger of the fate which has since befallen them of falling under the Prussian yoke. But one finds that in this particular instance it happened that the author disliked Prussia as represented by Bismarck in the Frankfurt Diet, and also that he saw his way to a telling political point against the "Whigs," as represented by Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston, who happened to be in power. The point against them, made again in the article on "Foreign Politics," is not only telling, but fair, since there is no doubt that England's desertion of Denmark, after encouraging Denmark to count on her assistance, was a disreputable transaction. The Prussian "junker" the essayist seems to resent as a kind of pinchbeck imitation of the British nobleman. The exposure of Bismarck, in particular, though he is never named except once in a footnote, is so unsparing that if the "Iron Chancellor" read the exposure and traced it to its author, his rather clumsy sarcasm upon the author fifteen years later, at the Berlin Conference, as "a man of lath painted to look like iron," is entirely explained. The essay is by far the most interesting account accessible of the "Schleswig-Holstein question," an unraveling of the tangled skein which bewildered so many in its day, and it is animated by an extreme dislike for Prussia, extending even to "the sublime and divine German language" which "is being blasphemously excluded from the village pulpits and parish schools" in Schleswig, where the inhabitants preferred to speak Danish. The essay is perhaps the most valuable and interesting in a volume in which everything is interesting excepting the review of "Foreign Politics," of which the interest was journalistic and is past. If it have a rival, it is the review of Stanhope's Life of Pitt, avowedly a counterblast to Lord Macaulay's biography in the "Britannica," and to Lord John Russell's edition of Fox's correspondence. It is very instructive to read this review after re-reading the biography. It is quite as readable as Macaulay's sketch and far more credible in the explanation it gives of Pitt's political victory over Fox by ascribing it not to his "eloquence," but to his character:

There is no blindness so unaccountable as the blindness of English statesmen to the political value of a character. Living only in and for the House of Commons, moving in an atmosphere of constant intrigue, accustomed to look upon oratory as a mode of angling for political support and upon political professions as only baits of more or less attractiveness, they acquire a very peculiar code of ethics, and they are liable wholly to lose sight of the fact that there is a stiffer and less corrupted morality out of doors. They not only come to forget what is right, but they forget that there is any one who knows it. * * * And thus we have had the spectacle, even in later days, of party leaders of considerable intellect laboriously and carefully ruining themselves in the esteem of the nation and heaping blunder upon blunder from which the meanest of their followers would have been competent to warn them. They have failed because they have been blind to the elementary truth that a character for unselfish honesty is the only secure passport to the confidence of the English people.

Which is all very well, but the whole purport of these essays is that the confidence which "the English people" came to show Lord Salisbury was never really reciprocated, except to a select section of them. All through these volumes distrust of "the people" is writ large. Of the dispositions made by the Congress of Vienna, in the article on Lord Castlereagh, it is said: "It was impossible for any statesman to consult the wishes of the peoples, for the simple reason that the peoples had no enduring and settled wishes to consult." Burke could not draw against a na-

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tion the indictment which Lord Salisbury found no difficulty in drawing against all Europe. It follows that a Government founded upon not merely the consent of the governed, but upon their assumed capacity to govern themselves, was the object of the particular animosity of the noble writer. If the United States of America were all right, then obviously he was all wrong. We were in trouble in those years (1801-4) during which these essays were written and published, and our troubles were necessarily his satisfactions. We are never mentioned in these volumes except with a sneer, and to point a moral at our expense. What else could be expected of a "people," a populace, who do not know their catechism nor acknowledge their "betters"? We are, in fact, the terror of his tribe. He does his tribe an injustice when he says: "The universal sympathy that has responded to the appeal of the Poles will forbid the statesmen of England to watch the drama that is being played out upon the Vistula with the same lazy disregard with which they have studied the disintegration of their old rival in the West." "Lazy disregard" may have been the feeling with which Lord John Russell received the expostulations of Mr. Adams about the building of the Alabama, but it is by no means the feeling with which an aristocratic statesman watches the success or failure of an effort to overthrow all his political theories. It was the keen satisfaction of a prophet whose prophecy is in course of fulfillment with which the Confederate successes of the first years of the war were watched in England. "That kind of freedom which is conferred by universal suffrage, and which is flourishing in such fascinating beauty in the State of Maryland just now," is his recognition of the necessity the Government at Washington found itself under of garbisoning Baltimore. And of the arbitrary arrests at the North, undoubtedly a blot, and, or because, a useless blot on the history of Lincoln's Administration, we find it said: "This is the pattern method of dealing with conspirators that has been set up for the admiration of the world by the model Republic." Really, it is a bouquet of flowers. But we can afford to look at and inhale these blighted blossoms better than could the gatherer of the nose-gay, if he had survived to see this day, as he did survive long enough to give mortal offense to Spain, in 1898, by his reference to us as a living and to her as a dying nation.

Very well worth reading on many accounts these essays are. But perhaps most of all as showing how a highly cultivated modern man and acute dissection may still represent and embody an antiquated theory of politics. Dukes and squires there doubtless are and will remain who continue inarticulately to cherish Lord Salisbury's political ideals. But it seems a safe prophecy that nobody who is able to express them so skillfully will much longer continue to profess them at all, and in particular that nobody who professes them will ever again come to be Prime Minister of Great Britain. M. S.

New York, May, 1905.

In the Great Southwest.

THE HUMAN TOUCH. A Tale of the Great Southwest. By EDITH M. NICHOIL. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: The Lothrop Publishing Company. \$1.50.

This is a story of love, of sacrifice, of cattle ranching, and of heroics of all kinds. David Kingston, a young man of rare personal attractions, had married, before the story opens, Clairette, a young woman with whom he later proved to be sadly mismatched. Clairette as time passed spent less and less time with her husband and more and more in her native city of Jonesville, or traveling on the Continent. It was during one of her Continental tours that David visited New York and met Sylvia Newman. Sylvia was no ordinary young woman. She was beautiful with a beauty that "did not appeal to the masses." She possessed "a charming rippling mouth, a firm, little chin," a forehead of dawning whiteness, and a "shining gold-dusted mass" of hair. Even before David had a right to love Sylvia that "human touch" which binds soul to soul had already gripped them. Therefore when the preposterous news of Clairette's death by shipwreck reached the bereaved husband he hastened to Sylvia and together they fled to Kansas City to be wed.

On his cattle ranch in the great Southwest David and Sylvia found idyllic peace until one day the lost Clairette wandered home again, not having been drowned at all, and Sylvia's sacrifice began.

It is a strange tale that Edith M. Nichol tells. It is told with

tion and heartbreaking partings on the part of Sylvia and David, of rank selfishness and indifference on the part of Clairette; of deadly endings, train robberies, treachery, and kidnapping. Sylvia, city bred and of delicate rearing, gallops back and forth along the trail, bullets whizzing through the air, her own six-shooter poised coolly in her hand. There are dark, unfrequented caves wherein the enemy hides and which it is left for Sylvia to discover. There is a scene by night where David, wounded by the enemy, might have died where he lay but for Sylvia's swift rescue; in fact, it is a story of unusual excitement, and will hold the reader enthralled just so far as his taste may run in this kind of shotgun literature.

And after the storm and stress of things subsides Clairette herself gallantly comes to the rescue of the suffering David and Sylvia by taking up her residence for a while in South Dakota, and thus leaves the way clear for the long-suffering lovers to at last become reunited.

W. J. Locke's Brilliant Book.

THE MORALS OF MARCUS ORDEYNE. By William J. Locke. Cloth, 12mo. Pp. 302. New York: John Lane. \$1.50.

Concerning "The Morals of Marcus Ordeyne" one is tempted to paraphrase the famous chapter on Snakes in Ireland. Mr. Locke has written a brilliant book, one that commands the reader's interest, but the protagonist is sadly to seek in the things that give dignity to manhood. It has been said—and, to a certain extent, truly said—that to discover flaws in the character of a novel is not part of the function of criticism; the sole question is, How does the author handle these characters? It seems to us, however, that this depends upon the author's own attitude toward his creations. If he presents them with absolute aloofness we have only to inquire whether they are true to life. If he engages our sympathies for vice or weakness, if he commits high treason against goodness by making it unlovely, then we reserve the right of protest.

Both these things Mr. Locke has done in his latest novel. The three characters for whom, while under the writer's spell, our admiration is compelled, are Ordeyne, Judith, and Carlotta, all of whom have "thrown the Sacred Cap of Good Repute over the windmills." Ordeyne, for years a tutor, brings but one friendship out of his association with youth, that of an "inconsequent libertine" devoid of conscience and of honor, with the single redeeming quality of impulsive kindness. Ordeyne himself has a connection with a woman of mind and feeling who, however, never wakes the deep passion which possesses him when his life is invaded by an example of the most perfectly fleshly feminine ever portrayed—the eighteen-year-old Carlotta, reared in a harem, a kitten's temperament in a beautiful woman's form—without intellect, or with intellect asleep, as soulless as Undine, loving luxury and petting, but giving nothing in return, devoid of human feeling for sorrow and pain. Sin and shame do not exist for her, and although the author assures us, almost on the last page, of the tardy birth of her soul, the animal Carlotta is the heroine of the book. Judith, refined, spirituelle, clever, charming, had been lured from her first husband, "thus breaking his heart, poor man, so that he died soon after"; had married her seducer, who "deserted her for a barmaid," and is introduced at the age of thirty-six, having held for eight years an anomalous relation to Marcus Ordeyne. Such are the characters who carry us along with them. On the other hand, the respectable aunts and cousins are so painted as to evoke contempt, while the "converted" Mainwaring is simply nauseous. From all the characters the capability of repentance seems to be absent. Mr. Locke represents his hero as engaged upon a "History of Renaissance Mosaic," and, truly, his "quaint passion for the cinque-cento Italian" seems to have resulted, both in himself and in his chosen friends, in a sort of cinque-cento recrudescence. Ordeyne's chosen field of research is one of Mr. Locke's many whimsical and witty touches.

The story is told in the form of a diary, with all the author's well-known power and distinction. It is entirely original in conception, and the plot is carried out with great skill. The conversations are particularly clever. It is one of the few present-day novels which, once begun, it is impossible to lay aside. Ordeyne's tenderness for the beautiful feminine, "at preterea nihil," that he loves so blindly and absurdly, is very touching; it is the love that both gives and forgives everything, demanding no return. But, after all, goodness, just plain goodness, is the difficult and heroic thing in life, and we are sorry to see Mr. Locke's brilliant pen descending from the heights of "Where Love Is" to lower levels of moral miasma and mirage. The passages of fine feeling, the emotion that grips true in "The Morals of Marcus Ordeyne," even the partial atonement of the close, do not offset the general impression that the pure life is the limited life, that genial virtue blossoms best alongside "the poisonous path of dalliance." Whatever Mr. Locke does is done so well that it deceives him more than the general to see to it that it is well worth the doing.

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Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW BY
RICHARD ALDRICH.

MR. DENT, in his "Alessandro Scarlatti," has made an exhaustive study at first hand from original documents and scores, of a composer whose importance in the history of opera has been universally recognized but singularly neglected by the historical students. This neglect Mr. Dent explains by the fact that the modern period of careful research such as has been made into the lives of Bach, Handel, Mozart, and Beethoven was marked by a decided reaction against the Italian music. There has been no authoritative study of Scarlatti till Mr. Dent undertook it, in the libraries of Italy, where most of the manuscripts of his works are preserved. It is an important original contribution to the history of music in the seventeenth century, when the history of music is chiefly the history of opera riotously developing from the seed planted by the Florentine reformers in 1600.

It was the age of the baroque in architecture, and Mr. Dent makes a suggestive comparison between that architecture, expressive of the pomp and vanities of its own time, and the social life, literature, and music of the period. In them the true moving spirit of the baroque is to be found, and for us the opera sums up in brief all the most typical features of that spirit. Venice possessed seventeen opera houses. Bologna was insamely devoted to music, and Dukes of Modena and Doges of Venice quarreled openly over the affections of prima donnas. Music was the chief factor in the life of Italy, and the seventeenth century witnessed technical progress and gain in structural development, culminating in the classical school of the early eighteenth century, wherein the foundations of the sonata and the symphony, and hence of the work of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, were laid. Alessandro Scarlatti, who flourished in the latter half of that and the first quarter of the next century, did not carry on that development. How he did it, and the nature of his contributions to it, Mr. Dent has undertaken to show.

Scarlatti's earlier works were those chamber cantatas that had an immense popularity not easy for us to understand—a form of long-winded recitative and arias with instrumental accompaniment, on all sorts of subjects; of which Scarlatti left as many as 500. They were frequently narratives or dramatic monologues put into the mouth of some classical personage. But an early success with an opera, "Gli Equivoci nel Serraglio," brought him into popularity and turned his attention to the form of composition most popular and most influential in Italy. Mr. Dent gives some amusing pictures of what opera meant at that period and how little it had in common with modern romantic opera, to say nothing of modern music drama.

The descendants of Scarlatti's operas now move in somewhat humble circles, but they still keep their original title—melodrama. The persecuted heroine, the splendid hero, the heavy father, the adventuress, and even the comic lovers, familiar to us from the stage, are still there.

ALESSANDRO SCARLATTI. His Life and Works. By Edward J. Dent. With portrait. 8vo. Pp. x+236. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$3.50.

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SONAL COUNTERPOINT. Studies in Part Writing. By Walter R. Spalding. 8vo. Pp. viii+287. Boston: Arthur P. Schmidt.

similar to us, if no longer on the border of the subject, at least in the sense of Mr. Newman, were all of such character as the Real Teatro of R. Bartolomeo. The details of the plot may vary, but there is hardly any variation in the characters, and the characters are those of the period. This is this one and only occasion.

The scenery, too, was a most important part of the entertainment, there being generally three, if not four, separate scenes in each act, each no doubt of a most elaborate kind, judging from the designs that remain; and many operas included some sort of a transformation scene.

Scarlatti was no reformer, and he took things as he found them. It is his merit that he developed the form of the aria into a high degree of emotional and structural organization. His time was that at which instrumental music was beginning to be recognized as a possible rival to the voice; and while his sympathies were all with the singers he was quick to take advantage of any other means that facilitated the expression of his thoughts. The chorus was disappearing from the opera, and Scarlatti helped its going by treating it in the most perfunctory way possible. The concerted finale as developed by Mozart was still a long way in the future.

Mr. Dent discusses Scarlatti's work in great detail and with the help of very numerous musical quotations. It is not, however, a technical discussion beyond the easy apprehension of the intelligent musical student, and for such as have the taste for musical history it is an engrossing chapter in that history.

II. Mr. Newman, in his book on "Wagner," in the series entitled "The Music of the Masters," has not attempted a full critical study of Wagner in his little book. He has intended to "be useful," to offer a guide and a help to the plain man. Wagner as a musical dramatist is his subject, and the theorizings of Wagner in other lines of thought he disregards. It is Mr. Newman's thesis that only as a musical dramatist was Wagner great. As a "thinker" he is receding more and more from the public eye, while as a musician our admiration for him is probably greater than ever. The metaphysical and other talk with which Wagner himself and his partisans have submerged his music is to be put aside, and his art stands or falls by the amount of art there is in it, irrespective of what social or moral lesson can be drawn from it.

Mr. Newman's position is a perfectly clear one. He has developed it at length in his larger book on Wagner, which remains one of the most acute studies of the subject that we possess. We are given the same idea in this little book; the idea that "no great artist was ever so enormously affected in his views of the cosmos by the circumstances of his own life." The popular view of him as "a demigod of adamant artistic will" is a mere myth. Like Shakespeare, he needed the impact of another brain upon his own before his imagination could be stimulated to its best flight. It is this mental constitution that accounts for Wagner's doing so little really original work in his earlier days. In each successive work Mr. Newman finds that Wagner sang his own sorrows and joys, his own needs and desires of that particular moment, identifying the world's need, the world's ideal, with his own. Adding to this trait the further passion for making aesthetic generalizations from his own artistic nature, Mr. Newman finds the key to his psychology at his hand.

The most important deduction from this is perhaps to be seen in the explanation to which it leads of Wagner's artistic theories as to the musical drama: "He being a musician before everything else, the only true kind of drama is musical drama; he having an imperfect sense of poetry apart from music, non-musical poetry is an error; he being lacking in the peculiar feeling painters have for paintings and sculptors for sculpture, these arts are quite minor affairs." Hence his synthesis of the "art work of the future," in which all the arts are united, with mutual surrender of something of their individual importance for the benefit of the one whole, which is the "music drama." He was right, thinks Mr. Newman, in aiming at the "unitarian form," in which music and poetry reacted equally upon each other; but he was wrong in supposing that musical drama could "unify" all the arts or that any combination of them could satisfy the distinctive aesthetic cravings to which each ministers, or that musical drama covered the whole of life so completely that poetical drama was superfluous.

Mr. Newman's analyses of the successive works of Wagner find their greatest qualities always residing in the beauty and magnificence of the music, not upon the ethical side that Wagner was so anxious to have recognized. These analyses are compact, but certain and clear in their handling, giving the most important motives in musical notation and interpreting the music sympathetically. In fact, there is no bound to Mr. Newman's admiration of Wagner the musician. And whatever measure of agreement may be accorded to his judgment of the other elements of Wagner's work, and to his dissection of Wagner's character and psychology, it is stimulat-

ing and refreshing to come upon an strong and original and dramatic a piece of criticism as he has delivered in this little book.

III. Mr. Markham Lee's book on Tschakowski in the same series is a less distinguished performance; but it is a useful addition to the somewhat extensive Tschakowski literature that has grown up in recent years. He is no slavish admirer of his subject. He recognizes that his work is very unequal, that there is much second-rate matter. And the weaker points of Tschakowski's music—his undue pursuit of the morbid, his extravagance of ideas, his noisiness of orchestration—have caused the enormous popularity of some of his music, while they have also injured the effect of his other pieces. For while these qualities create a demand for the performance of the other pieces, it lessens the effect produced by them through disappointment at their less apparent emotional or posthumous trend.

Mr. Markham Lee plunges at once into a detailed consideration of Tschakowski's music, piece by piece, with abundant thematic quotation. His criticism is searching and candid as well as sympathetic, and his descriptions are picturesque.

IV. Mr. Mason in his book on modern music "From Grieg to Brahms" gave evidence of his philosophical temperament in the discussion of artistic principles and their concrete embodiment in the work of masters of diverse ideals and methods. Such a spirit is valuable, for there is much that is superficial and that treats only of exterior things in current writings about music. Mr. Mason is even more philosophical and more largely concerned with abstract principles in his latest book, "Beethoven and His Forerunners." He has tried to show, in the first half of it, the general course of evolution of the art, by which the foundations were laid for the work of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven; in the second half he treats of those men of their lives, and the circumstances of their time, their place in the history of music, and analyzes the essential qualities that gave them their significance.

Mr. Mason's abstract method takes him far afield into some general considerations as to the nature and development of the aesthetic sense of humanity, and the part that music has played therein. More specifically, he traces the general characteristics of the earlier manifestation of the art as it is disclosed in the music of Palestrina and his contemporaries, especially dwelling upon the contrast between their mysticism and the modern spirit. This he finds expressed in the difference between the idealistic impulse of our contemporary life, which fills the mind with a rich and various mass of contents, and the thin, impassable, and austere conceptions of the mystic. The way in which music in the seventeenth century tended toward a fuller, more varied, and more poignant emotional expressiveness he follows out in some concrete detail and more generalization, and in the next chapter he undertakes to discover "the means by which musicians learned after long trial and patient experiment to give shape and integral life to all this motley array of feelings and effects they had summoned out of the depths of the human spirit." General artistic principles, general features of artistic design, the newly discovered methods of manipulating musical material, are the subjects of his study. Through this he has led up to the more particular consideration of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven. As much biography as is necessary to show forth the character and quality of the men is given, but the chief consideration is devoted to their methods and achievements in music.

It is doubtful if this book of Mr. Mason's will prove as valuable or find as wide acceptance as his earlier one. It is a laborious task to follow him through some of his general reflections. It is a rarefied atmosphere through which he moves for long periods together. His subjective, reflective treatment offers much that is elusive to the inquiring mind. Mr. Mason, as we have said, gives much that is valuable in the contemporary discussion of music; but we are not sure but that in this book he has given too much of it at once.

V. Mr. Gilman has gathered in his "Phases of Modern Music" a series of critical articles that have appeared recently in several periodicals, and that relate to some of the most important recent music and contemporary musicians. Strauss, MacDowell, Elgar, Loeffler, Mascagni, Grieg, Cornelius, Verdi and Wagner, "Parisal," are some of the subjects he has chosen, all in reference to some of the recent developments in which they have taken a part. Mr. Gilman ranges himself uncompromisingly with the moderns. The newest note is the one he most persistently seeks and sounds. Realism, the descriptive, the imitative in music, is to him the highest good. The other kind, he suggests, is only "tonal arabesques," pandering to the "suscit-

of pleasure in beautiful forms." "Prostitution," he "life levelness." Its supporters are merely "valiant aestheticians with a theoretical air to grind." Even Mr. MacDowell, must be reproved for occasionally using that "necessarily arbitrary and anomalous musical formula, the sonata form. The matter is not quite so unquestionable as Mr. Gilman assumes it to be.

Mr. Gilman not infrequently says an apt thing, gives a true characterization, delivers a pointed phrase in his discussions, but it is not often possible to follow him in all his ways; for they are sometimes over subtle and elusive. He has not yet the weight of reason and the authority of judgment that will no doubt come to one who reflects and thinks seriously as he does. And he is sometimes apparently more sagacious with the manner than with the matter of his discourse, going out of his way to cull the choice phrase, the "colorful" word, (to use one of his own.) Not to put too fine a point upon it, his style verges dangerously upon the pretentious, rather than the distinguished; and a style is not good that has to such an extent the potency of exasperating the reader as his has.

VI. Mr. Hanchett intends his book, "The Art of the Musician," to stimulate investigation of music—the real study of music itself, instead of the arts of playing and singing, which have so long been mistaken for it. He wishes, furthermore, to help mature lovers of music to understand the aims and purposes of the composer, some of the methods of his work, and to get some ground for fairly judging his attainments and results. The purpose is a useful one, and such help toward intelligent listening to music, and an understanding of what it really is, is needed. For though music is the most popular of all the arts, in its higher manifestations it is the least understood. There are different ways of going about the task Mr. Hanchett undertakes. His method involves a more or less close contact with the actual material of music, a consideration of the different qualities and possibilities of that material, and of what composers do with it and how they use it. Technicalities, the author declares, he delegates to the background, and uses them, when he does use them, with ample explanation. He assumes, however, the ability to read music easily, and provides examples in musical notation very copiously.

There is suggestiveness in this treatment, though there is not the completeness and logical development that the author seems to be aiming for. There is interest in his discussion of rhythm as the "Life of Music" and the devices that the masters have employed in this field to gain unity in the several movements of one work; of harmony as "The Soul of Music," and of melody as "The Beauty of Music." Theistic development, counterpoint, and form, classical and romantic music, are the subjects of some of the other chapters. And while Mr. Hanchett may not have got to the bottom of all that he discusses, much of what he says is useful and much will be illuminating to the intelligent student who follows him through his discourse and scrutinizes the examples he gives. There is need of insistence upon his contention:

The appeal of music is to the emotions, but it is an intelligent appeal. Perhaps its greatest virtue is its power of lifting the mind above sordid cares and worries and giving pleasure, stimulus, peace, and rest; but that power is multiplied many times by a thorough understanding of the structure and secret of the art. We have put too much emphasis upon technique, performance, display; too little upon expression, interpretation, education.

VII. Mr. Fischer's book on Beethoven is no more a "character study" than any competent biography of an imposing personality must be. It is a good summary of the master's life, as it is presented in the original authorities on the subject, whose work the author has read to good purpose. There is much that is extant to be drawn upon, and there is little more in this volume than these authorities have provided. It is presented in a straightforward style, though without much distinction; and what the author has added in the way of critical estimate is unimportant. Nor has he thrown any new light upon the character and artistic nature of Beethoven. The chapter on Wagner's indebtedness to Beethoven is a collection of some of the significant references to be found abundantly in Wagner's numerous essays and autobiographical outpourings. He draws attention to some parallels in that go to show Beethoven's artistic influence upon the later master. Thus, the use of the trombone, "when solemnity was required," in the Benedictus of the mass in D and in the Ninth Symphony, is supposed to have influenced the instrumentation in "Parisal" and the Funeral March in "Elegried." The use of the pedal point as well as of the variation form is also adduced, though the specific instances of Wagner's employment of the variation form in the ways in which Beethoven developed it might be puzzling to find. Beethoven is credited with showing Wagner how to make "orchestral music."

MAY

as in the prelude to "Lohengrin," for violins and wood winds in the highest register, instead of for the conventional harps. Students of both masters will scarcely be convinced by this showing.

VIII.

The fifth volume in the Music Story Series, "The Story of the Violin," is among the better ones of that unequal collection. Mr. Stoeving is professor of his instrument at the Guildhall School, London, and a student of its history, and his work upon it is not unworthy of a place among the very numerous treatises of which the violin is the subject. There is a perennial fascination about it that no other musical instrument seems to possess. Its immemorial history, its important part in the development of musical art, the magic of the old makers that has so tantalized modern seekers for their secrets, the delicacy and subtlety of its qualities of excellence, all unite in making it an engrossing subject. Mr. Stoeving's style is somewhat exuberant, but he is in command of the facts of the literature and history of the subject, and his account of the origin and development of the violin is readable.

The students can trace its development back to the ninth century, but whether its earlier history was European or Oriental has not been determined, and many nations have possessed instruments that might be the violin's prototype. The early history of such instruments in Europe touches interesting phases of musical history, which the writer brings pleasantly forward with some exercises of the fancy and with plentiful use of illustrations drawn from mediaeval sources. The invention of the actual violin in the form substantially as we possess it is in a curious kind of doubt. Investigators have come into conflict over the claims of Gaspar Dulfoprugcar, to whom it is attributed, and there are singular discrepancies as to the facts and dates of his life. There is a whole literature about the great Cremonese makers, of which, of course, Mr. Stoeving can give but a brief suggestion. What of the "secret" of these makers? He thinks it a secret still, but careful and instinctive selection of woods, some small, insignificant item in the composition of the varnish, the lifetime of devotion and thought, the peculiarly favorable conditions, are, in his opinion, enough to account for the supremacy of the old makers.

The development of the art of playing and writing for the violin, the achievements of virtuosos, the growth in the importance of the instrument to the chief place it now occupies in music, are the subjects of a series of chapters that bring us down to the present day. This day Mr. Stoeving finds to be one of "doleful sterility," denoted chiefly by the output of "small pieces"—the "Characterstück" without character—the "Fantasietück" without fancy. "What is needed is perhaps not another Vioti who can write classical concertos, a Viestemps, a Bruch, a Brahms, or a Tschalkowsky who squeezes the fiddle like a lemon to get the most tone out of it for the sake of his orchestra." The violin world is "waiting for its Chopin, the man who possesses the master key with which to unlock as yet unexplored regions of poetry and beauty." So Mr. Stoeving concludes his survey of the literature of his instrument.

There are useful appendices discussing some of the older names and descriptions of the violin and giving chronological tables showing the descent of violin players in the different schools, lists of the chief makers, and a bibliography.

IX.

Mr. Phelps, in his study of "Parsifal," has made a courageous and ingenious attempt at a difficult task, such an attempt as has been made before, but never with complete success. He has made an English text fit to be sung to Wagner's score, preserving the sense and the emphasis of word and syllable. Some of the difficulties are insuperable, and Mr. Phelps has not surmounted them; but there is much that is strikingly good in his version. The text is printed opposite the German, page by page, with all the stage directions. A useful device is the indication of the orchestral passages that interrupt the declamation in order, as the translator says, to suggest the elaborate fullness of the orchestral score and to prevent an impression of the drama as being "a simple tale quickly told and easily slipped over in a casual half hour." In the choral passages, too, the text is so arranged as to give an idea of the complexity and of the cumulative effect of the drama in the theatre. It is one of the most useful of the "Parsifal" translations.

X.

Mr. Hobbs has revised and enlarged this edition of Wagner's "Nibelung" trilogy, published some fifteen years ago, adding similar treatment of "Tristan und Isolde," "Die Meistersinger," and "Parsifal." His method is to tell the story of each drama concisely, quoting the "leading motives" as they appear in the score for the first time. He does not enter deeply into any critical consideration of the dramas, their philosophy, or their artistry, and such com-

ment as he makes upon them may not find universal acceptance from the thoughtful students of these works.

XI.

In "Parsifal, Lohengrin, and the Legend of the Holy Grail" the point of view is that which takes Wagner at his own valuation as a philosopher and an ethical teacher, welding in Art a moral power. As both "Lohengrin" and "Parsifal" were drawn from the legends of the Holy Grail, there is an appropriateness in considering them together, notwithstanding the great differences in their musical and poetic style. The introduction discusses briefly the legends. The two dramas are expounded in detail and with ample musical quotation.

XII.

Mr. Jonson's Chopin book is "a handbook, a musical 'Baedeker,' a guide through the 'Thoughtland and Dreamland' of Chopin's kingdom." It is a compilation of what the critics and biographers have said about his works. These are listed in the order of their opus numbers, and under each heading are gathered excerpts from Niecks, Huneker, Barbédette, Kullak, Von Bülow, and the rest, as to their aesthetic quality and technical characteristics. The dedications and the dates of composition and publication are given. There is a short biographical and critical introduction, a bibliography, and tabular lists of the works. It is likely to be a useful compilation for hurried reference.

XIII.

Modern contrapuntal teaching is constantly in the direction of greater freedom and emancipation from the severity and strictness of the historical contrapuntal writers. Mr. Spalding's textbook promotes this freedom. It "offers suggestions for the cultivation of such a musical instinct that whenever polyphony is desirable in composition the various parts shall be made interesting and truly melodious." The treatment is stimulating and suggestive, with a great mass of examples by modern writers, from Bach to Tschalkowsky and Strauss, that are calculated to infuse the interest of a living reality into the study of the subject. New York, May, 1905. R. A.

A Runaway Princess.

THE PRINCESS ELOPES. By Harold MacGrath. 16mo. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

A very willful young person is the Princess Hildegarde of Barchelt. She had been educated in France and England, which may have accounted for both her willfulness and her charm. Her uncle the Grand Duke, familiarly called among his sister States (behind his back) Brummbar, (Old Grumpy,) was, upon the whole, fairly generous to the madcap Princess, and gave her leave to choose her own husband from a collection he himself had selected. It was not his fault that Hildegarde was hard to please, finding this man too young and that too old, this too grave and that too gay—until, exasperated, the Grand Duke rose in his authority and decreed that Hildegarde should marry the Prince of Doppelkinn, whose vineyards and wines were among the best in the world. Doppelkinn was no more desirable to the Princess than the other proffered suitors, for did he not have a very red nose, and was he not past sixty?

So Hildegarde vowed that she would never marry him, and to circumvent her uncle's plans she drew up a false marriage certificate, which fooled no one, since her uncle knew all about it. But it did succeed in bringing about a meeting between the American Consul and the Hon. Betty Moore, the Princess's best friend. Let it be said right here, however, that the American Consul had nothing whatever to do with the affairs of the Princess Hildegarde other than to tell her story. His concerns were entirely with the Honorable Betty.

After the failure of the meek marriage Hildegarde sought other means of escaping the unpleasant marriage. She eloped. Not with any one, but quite alone. It was not her fault that Max Scharfenstein should have been suddenly obliged to quit the duchy and in his haste should have boarded the same railway carriage with herself, that he should have been mistaken as the Princess's eloping companion, that things should have looked very black for him—and for the matter of that for the Princess, too: that as luck would have it the wine brand used on the royal bottles of the Doppelkinn cellars should have been found on his arm, that, together with a miniature of the Princess's first wife, which he had worn about his neck as a child, should have established his unmistakable identity as the heir to Doppelkinn: that the old Prince himself should have indignantly refused to marry the unwilling Princess—that, in short, everything should have eventually turned out to the perfect satisfaction of all concerned.

In the Duchy of Barchelt Court etiquette revolved into daily American half-funny-oddities. The Princess rides about alone in the early morning, she darts with gay young Americans, her friends call her Gretchen, and even the Duke himself seems happily careless of anything like the formalities in spite of the fact that he is the ruler of the land. These runaways—the news of Barchelt were pure and simple.

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"Amazing tales of the sea." * * * "The whole book is enjoyable."—*Chicago Tribune*.

"Humor pervades every paragraph." * * * "There is no lack of quiet philosophy."—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

THE DIVINE FIRE

Miss Sinclair's remarkable novel about a London poet is one of the literary sensations of the season and is just being printed for its sixth time.

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The love story of travel in France, Switzerland and Italy is being highly praised by the leading reviews, and has gone to press for the fourth time. It is generally conceded to be as good as, and in some respects better than, the author's popular "LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR," which is now issued in a uniform illustrated edition.

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Richard Barry's "Port Arthur," a Book of Missions Lessons, and a Boy's Story.

As Dr. Zola wrote of it, as Veretokhagin painted it—but was made more horrid and pitiless still by a desperate situation and the use on both sides of the latest modern mechanical refinements, all working together for the first time—such war it is the aim of these articles of Richard Barry to describe. The articles themselves are mostly collected from various magazines, and involve a deal of repetition, but a better notion of the conditions under which the Japanese worked and fought during the siege of Port Arthur is undoubtedly secured by having the scattered matter thus assembled.

Mr. Barry crawled about in that network of trenches in grass of which the Japanese at last burrowed into the fortress, he saw little brown men who peeped rifle in hand between the protecting sand bags fall dead at his elbow, he saw some of those bloody charges in the teeth of the Russian rifle fire and machine guns, he watched the little men patiently digging ditches, he crept into the bloody angle where the shelter of the living was built partly of rotting bodies of the slain, he was offered cigarettes and tea (in lacquer cups) in that gruesome fortress. He is his witness that he saw the Russian sharpshooters pick off the wounded as they writhed and crawled upon the dreadful ground between the lines of beleaguered and besiegers, and he gazed upon stricken men dying by slow inches—dying for days—in that zone of fire where it would have been suicide for their comrades to bear them in, though they could sometimes throw to the poor wretches biscuits and canteens of water.

He saw bodies horribly torn and mangled borne rearward, and had even the chance to dodge bullets himself. General officers showed him all there was to see, he watched the Russian use of searchlights, of star rockets that revealed night movements of the assailants, he heard the thunder of the great coast defense mortars brought over from Japan to reduce the Russian works—even took pictures of these dreadful engines in action.

Of all these things Mr. Barry tells, not avoiding, but rather insulating upon, the slaughter-pen details. Besides, he talks of Gen. Kodama, whom he calls the real director of the war. He interviewed Gen. Kodama, by the way, the great man (who is very small) sitting the while curled up in a large armchair wearing only a kimono and having his bare toes tucked under him. There is an interview with Marquis Ito also—in a second-class railway carriage in Japan.

The book is on the whole more to be commended for its material than the manner in which the material is used.

RUSSIAN HISTORY.

A SHORT HISTORY OF RUSSIA. By Mary Flack Parmele. New edition. 12mo. Pp. 288. Cloth. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.
THE RUSSIAN. By Stepanak. New edition. 12mo. Pp. 651. Cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.25 net.
RUSSIA, THE LAND OF THE GREAT WHITE CAKE. By E. C. Phillips. (Mr. Horace B. Looker.) 12mo. Pp. 188. Cloth. Illustrated. New York: Cassell & Co. Ltd.

The above three books, like others on the subject which are now appearing, are of interest apropos of the current events connected with the country of the Czar. The new edition of Miss Parmele's account has been brought down to the Russo-Japanese war and the recent massacres in Russia. She writes in her new preface:

If this book seems to have departed from the proper ideal of historic narrative—if it is the history of a power and not of a people—it is because the Russian people have had no history yet. There has been no evolution of a Russian nation, but only of a vast governing system; and the words "Russian Empire" stand for a majestic world-power in which the people have no part. A splendidly embroidered robe of Europeanism is worn over a chaotic, undeveloped mass of barbarism. The reasons for this incongruity—the natural obstacles with which Russia has had to contend; the strange ethnic problems with which it has had to deal; its triumphant entry into the family of great nations; and the conditions leading to the disastrous conflict now in progress—such is the story this book has tried to tell.

The little volume contains a summary, "complete and picturesque," of the rise and progress of a great people in simple language and concise form. Besides the index, including principal names and events, there is also a list of the Princes of Russia, from Rurik down to Nicholas II.

In view of the recent social and industrial upheaval in Russia and the very great interest taken by British and American people in the progress of the Russian working classes toward liberty, a new edition has been issued of Stepanak's chief work, "The Russian Peasantry," which

"PORT ARTHUR. A Monster Heroism. By Richard Barry. Illustrations from Photographs Taken by the Field by the Author. 12mo. Pp. 344. New York: Moffatt, Yard & Co. \$1.50.

the death of the author, who also published volumes on "The Russian Storm-Close," "Russia Under the Czar," and "The Russian Empire." In 1905 the book has not been brought down to date, but as it is printed out in the short preface note, the Russia of to-day is not different from the Russia of a decade ago. The present volume is in regular form, printed in large type on thin paper, and bound in red cloth.

Mrs. Looker's volume on Russia is in the form of a story of the doings of two little Russian boys, one of whose father has been sent to Siberia accused of nihilism, but who is later released. In the course of the story descriptions are given of the customs and manners of the Russians, peasants, and other classes, their religion, their impressions of their own country; pictures and descriptions of Moscow, St. Petersburg, Orenburg, the "Far East," at Nijal Novgorod, the "Far East of the Crimea." The illustrations are from photographs, and show interiors and exteriors of some of the palaces and churches, scenes in villages, streets of some of the large cities, roads in Siberia, &c. The author will be remembered by her books, "Peeps Into China," "Bunchy," &c.

SOMEWHAT PRO-RUSSIAN.

THE CASE OF RUSSIA. A Composite View. By Alfred Samuels, Vladimir G. Benkevitch, J. Novikov, Peter Roberts, and Isaac K. Hovrich. 12mo. Pp. 187. New York: Fox, Duffield & Co. \$1.50.

This volume consists of a number of independent contributions; the purpose of which is to promote an understanding of Russia and gain for her by that means a wider sympathy than she seems now to possess in the world at large. Most of the matter, however, is somewhat vitiated by having been written some time ago, taking a false color from notions of Russian strength which existed before the present war.

The articles trace the history of the rise of the Russian Empire from a petty dependency of the great Mongol dominion; they touch upon Peter the Great's part in making semi-Oriental Russia a European power; they show how the Czar's Government has been constantly thwarted by the European powers proper, and how those Balkan States which Russia hoped would come to roost under her wing have become enamored of independence, and so bar her perpetually from Constantinople.

Then they trace events in the East—in Persia, in Turkestan, Manchuria, always giving Russia credit for the best intentions, and finally they attempt to get at the psychological traits of the Russian, show that absolutism is a non-Russian system grafted upon the people from Asia or German Europe or both, and to exhibit the nature of the religious intolerance which rests so heavily upon the Jews. The book tries to cover so wide a field as to leave little room for skillful presentation of the ideas advanced.

A STORY FOR BOYS.

"At the Fall of Port Arthur" (Boston: Lee & Shepard, \$1.25) is a book designed to dilute Russo-Japanese war interest into entertainment and (perhaps) instruction for boys. Mr. Edward Stratemeyer, the author, has taken two heroes of his, who have appeared in former stories, Larry Russell and Luke Striker, and taken these Americans into the war zone, there to be captured by the Russians, and then recaptured by the Japanese, in whose navy the venturesome pair take service so as to see the war at close range and be in at the death at Port Arthur.

JAPANESE CHARACTERISTICS.

Dr. Sidney L. Gulick's volume, "The Evolution of the Japanese," is appearing this week in its fourth edition, revised and enlarged, through the Fleming H. Revell Company. It contains a new preface and numerous changes in the text, which have been turned into notes and placed at the end of the chapters to which they belong. In the course of the preface the author indicates the alterations he has made:

Fuller acquaintance with the people since the manuscript for this study was prepared has brought into greater prominence in my own mind certain traits of Japanese national character. Important among them is the universal trait of emotional repression, discussed in the text under the head of "Stoicism." Another most important trait is doubtless that of *gi*—a term impossible of adequate translation into English. The two syllables of the word stand for two Chinese ideographs, which mean "justice," "propriety," "duty," and "reason,"—meaning, in principle.

A third trait needing additional emphasis is the sense of gratitude. Still another important feature of Japanese character is the exceeding gentleness and culture of the common people. Quite as important as any other is the ability of Japan in administrative organization. Attention should also be drawn to the peculiar national feeling about money. Direct acceptance of fees is felt to be degrading. This trait is doubtless due to refined feeling in regard to the appearance of greed or covetousness. The present war is bringing to light the readiness to die in battle and the utter disregard of danger manifested by the common soldier. The strong outbreak of religious

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"SPIRIT" OF THE JAPANESE.

George Meredith has written an introduction to "The Japanese Spirit," by Okakura-Tenshinburo, in which he writes of the book:

These lectures by a son of the land, delivered at the University of London, are comprehensive and explicit in a degree that enables us to form a summary of much that has been otherwise partially obscure, so that we get nearer to the secret of this singular race than we have had the chance of doing before.

The author tells briefly what he considers to be the essentials to an understanding of Japan to-day, its political, religious, and social qualities of basic importance. The book will appear in a few days with the imprint of James Pott & Co.

Essays by Vernon Lee.

THE ENCHANTED WOODS AND OTHER ESSAYS ON THE GENIUS OF PLACES. By Vernon Lee. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. 2-311. New York: John Lane.

Very charming are the essays in Vernon Lee's latest book, "The Enchanted Woods." They are not very deep; many of them are quite superficial, but they are charming, and if not full of thought themselves, may easily cause thought in those who read them. A "ragbag," their author calls her book, in a letter of dedication; "take this new ragbag of impressions with you next time, my dear," she writes to a friend, "and pull out some of the contents at random. For the only justification of my idle wanderings is if their sunshine and romance may amuse, for a moment, people more useful, though not more willing, than myself."

Vernon Lee has lived many years in Italy, and most of the essays in the new volume deal with aspects of Italian life. But we are inclined to think that those referring to non-Italian subjects are more interesting.

Take this little divagation on travel, from the essay which gives its name to the volume—an essay, by the way, that recalls to some extent Kenneth Grahame's wonderful children's stories, "In the Golden Days."

My growing belief is that the journeys richest in pleasant memories are those undertaken accidentally, or under the stress of necessity; moreover, that the most interesting places are those we stray into, or just detect toward, as we wander for the sake of friends or work, or even in humbler quest of cheapness of living or economy of health. As we continue to live, and see more of our own and other folk's lives behind, or alongside of us, there arises a dim comprehension of some mysterious law by which the good things of life, all the happiness—nay, the very power of being happy—are not life's aims, but life's furtherance, and their true possession depends on willing and uncalculating response to life's manifold and changing beckonings and behests. All we can do, while thus traveling, we know neither whence nor whither, is to keep our eyes clear, our feet un-deflected, to drop as much useless baggage as possible, and fit our hands with the fruits and herbs, sweet or salutary, of the roadside.

The author laughs sometimes at the Germans, but she can appreciate them, too. Her ridicule is not bitter. They possess, she notes, "a genius for contemplation of an aesthetic, sentimental, yet homely kind." And this genius Vernon Lee finds responsible for much that is beautiful in Germany.

It is this spirit of roast veal in ruined castles and coffee and cinnamon cake in haunted forest glades which accounts for the Alpine landscapes and charming household details of Dürer and the little master; accounts also for the lovable side of rough, dogmatic old Martin Luther; and nowadays for whatever is sane the genius of Wagner. The Germans enjoy themselves through several senses at once, in a confused, suffused, permeating manner which does away with definite images and thoughts, (and hence with literature and the plastic arts as an adequate expression,) but accumulates a vast host of indefinable emotion. Their feeling for the Rhine is typical of this. You cannot paint the Rhine; you cannot even describe it. But you can set the Rhine to music. And as she has done by the Rhine, so Germany has done by all her deep, inexplicit emotion, making those indefinable moods of hers sensual and spiritual at once, melancholy yet pleasant, in a complex and yet perfectly fused, indefinable and soul-subduing as they.

Vernon Lee hates to see what she knows she ought to see. She is unconventional in that respect. Thus, when she should have been "doing" the French Exposition of 1900 she was exploring the "Left Bank" of the Seine—she is conventional enough to think that she has discovered that place herself. The "pleasantest and (such is human perverseness!) the most suggestive impression" she derived from Mont St. Michel was the insistence of her landlady, whom she had not seen during her stay, that the maid should put a little orange flower water in a glass of water the author had asked for.

There used to be rules of grammar—that relatives must have antecedents; that a sentence must contain a verb; that

Dr. Gulick's volume, "The Evolution of the Japanese," is appearing this week in its fourth edition, revised and enlarged, through the Fleming H. Revell Company. It contains a new preface and numerous changes in the text, which have been turned into notes and placed at the end of the chapters to which they belong. In the course of the preface the author indicates the alterations he has made:

THE PRINCESS NUR MAHAL.

THE GREAT MOHOL. By Louis Tracy. Author of "The Wings of the Morning" and "The Pillars of Life." Illustrations by J. C. Chase. 12mo. Pp. 316. New York: Edward J. Clode.

To link in one romance the glamour of Elizabeth's England and the Oriental magnificence of her Indian contemporary, Akbar the Great, shows a bold and adventurous imagination. This thing Louis Tracy has done, and the story he has woven of such rich material is a good story to read whenever of an idle evening you are in the option to cheat yourself with borrowed splendors and lose yourself in the ageless land of dreams.

Good Queen Bess is dead, when the story begins, the wrecks of the shattered Armada have strewn the Scottish coast, his "Sowship" James Stuart rules at Whitehall, but the Englishmen are the same Englishmen who flattered and courted Elizabeth and sailed and fought with Drake. Mr. Tracy takes two such adventurous Englishmen, one of them a huge fellow, with the strength of a yoke of oxen, and gives them fit parts in a game to fit the times. First they incur the royal displeasure by rescuing two pretty English girls from the very palace of the Spanish Ambassador, and the authorities abetting, are kidnapped by the Inquisition and sent toward Spain. However, in the harbor of Lisbon they escape to a Portuguese ship bound for India, and so fare around the Cape of Good Hope and come to Delhi and Agra, where that beautiful Princess, Nur Mahal, is about to begin her shining career. This Nur Mahal (whom even cold history counts one of the seven wonders of the world, with Helen and Cleopatra and Mary of Scotland and the rest,) is the candle about whose fierce and lovely flame all the moths of Mr. Tracy's romance flutter. Walter Mowbray meets her—yellow-robed, dark-eyed, lithe, capricious—in the garden of her father's house, that old Persian merchant he was, who, coming a stranger to India, rose to be First Minister of Akbar, and Roger Sainton, the giant, (whom the Orientals called the man-elephant,) notes that the wonder woman looks upon his companion kindly. As she does, though, the Rajput Prince and the Emperor's own son and heir, Jahangir, are even then at daggers drawn for the honor of her rosy hand. Thus the stuff of which tragedies and epics are made—the slaying of many men and the wreck of dynasties. Great Akbar, Oriental scornful of his graceless son, gave the lady to wife to the Rajput Prince, his rival, but Great Akbar was presently gathered to his fathers, and the graceless son has his innings as Emperor in his father's room.

So the plots multiply and the adventures throng under the hot Indian sun or the storming Indian stars. Now Mowbray is fighting hand to hand with Jahangir himself; now he flees northward with Nur Mahal (a demure widow) by his side; now he stands with the Princess in a millet field and tells her of his lady love in London town; now he rescues Christian prisoners from Jahangir's minions; now he is himself in chains; now he stands by the Emperor's side and fights against the rebels while Nur Mahal looks on. And the man-elephant; now that huge bulk jests in heavy Yorkshire dialect; now he casts a ton weight of stone upon a tiger, toppling over the royal throne and the Emperor in the act; now he falls a victim to the mature beauties and soft wiles of a captive Portuguese Countess. Again he fights through a mile of enemies with his left arm, and then he slays a great war elephant with two mighty strokes of a huge iron bar.

It is romance which rides a great pace with a free rein—a canvas made of broad, sweeping strokes and effective in measure and degree according. It will not bear close critical inspection of course—but it will reward reading.

Myrtle Reed's Autobiography.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have received the following biographical note sent them on request by Miss Myrtle Reed, author of "The Master's Violin," "The Book of Clever Beasts," "Lavender and Old Lace," &c.:

I discovered America thirty years ago, and I liked it so well that I have not since left the country. When I came I had a pen in one hand, a sheet of paper in the other, and was yelling for ink. At this my father knew that was destined for the fourth estate, and ran to the dictionary for a name that would look well in print. Hence my title, which everybody thinks a pseudonym, and the English reviewers insist to be the name of a "gentleman," one of them saying: "The gentleman who calls himself Myrtle Reed. Don't you call that hard when I have always been a perfect lady? After this suspicious beginning, the rest of my career is history." See chronicles. Knickerbocker Press last seven years.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.
WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT. By Harry Thurston Peck. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents net.
MIRABEAU AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. By Charles F. Warwick. 8vo. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$2.50 net.
STUDENT'S AMERICAN HISTORY. By David H. Montgomery. Revised edition. 12mo. Pp. 612-iv. Illustrated. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.40.
LIFE AND LETTERS OF J. H. SHORTHOUSE. Edited by his wife. 8vo. 2 vols. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$4.25 per set.
THE PERSONAL STORY OF THE UPPER HOUSE. By Kewm Wilkinson. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$3 net.
DICTIONARY OF BATTLES. From the Earliest Date to the Present Time. By Thomas Benfield Harbottle. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2 net.
THE AFTERMATH OF SLAVERY. A Study of the Condition and Environment of the American Negro. By William A. Sinclair. Introduction by T. W. Higginson. 12mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$1.50 net.

Essays and General Literature.
TALKS IN A LIBRARY WITH LAURENCE HUTTON.—Recorded by Isabel Moore. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
THE JAPANESE SPIRIT.—By Okakura Kakuzō. Introduction by George Meredith. 12mo. New York: James Pott & Co. \$1.00 net.
TIDES OF THE SPIRIT.—Selections from the writings of James Martineau. Edited with Introduction by Albert Lazenby. 12mo. Boston: American Unitarian Association. \$1.00 net.
THE GREY BRETHREN. and other Fragments in Prose and Verse. By Michael Fairless. 18mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.25.

Religion.
THE PRE-EXILIC PROPHETS. By the Rev. W. Fairweather. 18mo. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.
JESUS AND THE PROPHETS. A Historical, Exegetical, and Interpretative Discussion of the Use of Old Testament Prophecy by Jesus and of His Attitude Toward It. By Charles S. Macfarland. Introduction by Frank K. Sanders. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50 net.
THE CORRECTED ENGLISH NEW TESTAMENT. A revision of the "authorized" version. By Nestle's resultant text. Prepared with the assistance of eminent scholars and issued by Samuel Lloyd as his memorial of the society's centenary, 1894. Preface by the Bishop of Durham. 18mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY. By Lyman Abbott. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50 net.
THE WITNESS TO THE INFLUENCE OF CHRIST. By William Boyd Carpenter. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.10 net.
BEATING SEA AND CHANGELESS BAR. By Jacob Laferre. 18mo. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publishing Society of America.

Drama, Poetry, and Art.
VELAZQUEZ. By Auguste Brial. 18mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1 net.
THE NORSE NIGHTINGALE. Being the Lyrics of a "Lumberjack." By William F. Kirk. 18mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 75 cents net.
THE FLEEING NYMPH AND OTHER VERSES. By Lloyd Mifflin. 12mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$1 net.

New Editions.
SON'S SONETS. Sung by Solomon the King, and Perphras'd by Francis Quarles. Square 18mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$4 net.
ORIGINAL JOURNALS OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION, 1804-1806. Now for the first time published in full and exactly as written. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites. Vol. V. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.
THE GARDEN OF A COMMUTER'S WIFE. Recorded by the Gardener. 12mo. Macmillan Paper Novel Series. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Nature and Out of Doors.
WILD WINGS. Adventures of Camera Hunter Among the Larger Wild Birds of North America on Sea and Land. By Herbert Kitchley Job. Illustrated. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$3 net.
THE GOLD MINE IN THE FRONT YARD AND HOW TO WORK IT. Showing How Millions of Dollars Can be Added to the Value of Prairie Farms. By C. S. Harrison. 12mo. St. Paul, Minn.: Webb Publishing Company.
HUNTING WITHOUT A GUN, AND OTHER PAPERS. By Rowland E. Robinson. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Forest and Stream Publishing Company.

Fiction.
TOLD IN THE GARDENS OF ARABY. (Untranslated until now.) By Isora Chandler and Mary W. Montgomery. 12mo. New York: Eaton & Mains. 75 cents net.
THE WALKING DELEGATE. By Leroy Scott. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.
THE LUNATIC AT LARGE. A Novel. By J. Stover Clouston. Authorized edition. 12mo. New York: Brentano's. \$1.
FURFLE FRANK REMOTE. A Romance of Italy and America. By John Martin Delver. Illustrated. 12mo. Chicago: Laird & Lea. \$1.50.
THE SPIRIT OF THE SERVICE. By Edna Elmer Wood. Macmillan's Paper Novels. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.
AT THE FOOT OF THE ROCKIES. By Carter Goodhue. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
A MODERN UTOPIA. By R. G. Wells. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50 net.
THE TYRANNY OF THE DARK. By Hamlin Garland. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.
THE GIRL FROM HOME. A Story of Homelife. By Isabel Briggs. 12mo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.
THE ACCOMPLICE. By Frederick Trevor Hill. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.
CURLY. A Tale of the Arizona Desert. By Roger Pocock. 12mo. Illustrated. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
THE HOUSE IN THE MIST. By Anne Katharine Green. 12mo. The Pocket Book Series. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

William Alexander. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50 net.
GOLD STANDARD IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE. Report of the introduction of the Gold Exchange Standard into China, the Philippines, etc., and on the Stability of Exchange. Submitted to the Secretary of State Oct. 22, 1904, by the Commission on International Exchange—Hugh E. Sanna, Charles A. Conant, and Jeremiah W. Jenks. 8vo. Washington: Government Printing Office.

THE EVOLUTION OF MAN. A Popular Scientific Study. By Ernst Haeckel. 2 volumes. Octavo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$10 per set.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR. Bureau of the Census. S. M. D. North. Director. Special Reports. Street and Electric Railways, 1902. Prepared under the supervision of W. M. Stewart, Chief Statistician for Manufactures. Folio. Washington: Government Printing Office.

THE DOG BOOK. A Popular History of the Dog With Practical Information as to Care and Management of House, Kennel, and Exhibition Dogs, and Descriptions of All the Important Breeds. In Ten Parts. By James Watson. Part II. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. (Paper.)

PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF INDUSTRIAL PEACE. By A. C. Pigou. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.10.

ANIMALS THAT HAVE MET ME. By A. P. M. Illustrated. 16mo. New York: The Nantucket Publishing Company.

A MANUAL OF ELOCUTION AND EXPRESSION FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND READERS. Especially Adapted for Use by Theological Students and Clergymen. By the Rev. Albert Francis Tenney. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50 net.

THE POULTRY BOOK. By Harrison Weir. Edited by Willis Grant Johnson. Complete in 18 Parts. 35 Color and 250 other Plates. 8vo. Parts 1, 2, and 3. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. (Paper.) 50 cents net per part.

LESSONS IN HYGIENIC PHYSIOLOGY. By Walter Moore Coleman. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.
THE TREE OF WORLDS; or, A Greater and Higher Creation and Life. By Jesse T. Hall. 12mo. Chicago: E. A. Donohue & Co.

A California Story.
THE VISION OF ELIJAH REEL. By Frank Lewis Nason. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

This is a novel, centering about the orange groves of California. Elijah Reel, a strange mixture of visionary and strait-laced New Englander, came to California when the boom of its small towns was thundering over the country. He settled in an arid part of California and dreamed of the days when, through the means of irrigation and cultivation, he should have established the greatest orange groves in the world.

Mr. Nason has drawn the character of Elijah with excellent precision and clearness. A man of force and eloquence, of strong desires and unusual magnetism, he was nevertheless blinded in his judgments and weak to his own undoing. The love element of the story is brisk and holds the attention. One feels sorry for Elijah in the mental poverty of his wife, but even while pitying him a doubt creeps into the mind whether, after all, Amy was not to be pitied too. On Helen Lonedale, the fine young business woman who comes under the magnetic charm of Elijah Reel, the author has lavished all the graces of mind and body, just as in Ralph Winston, Elijah's partner, and Helen's lover, he has put all the force and strength of manhood. Helen and Ralph seem a trifle exaggerated for real life—Elijah and Amy are truer to nature.

Elijah's innate avarice, his greed for gold and power, his weakness at the moment when he should have been strongest, his cowardice and fear of exposure and imprisonment, all these helped to crush him. Step by step we follow his mental and moral decline to the point when, goaded by jealousy, fear, and fury, he turned the full course of the pent-up water of the hills against Ralph's newly constructed dam and then himself plunged headlong down the cliffs.

Love and Sacrifice.
AN AMERICAN ABELARD AND HELOISE. A Love Story by Mary Ives Todd. 12mo. New York: The Graton Press. \$1.50.

Here is a book obviously written with a purpose. The contemplation of mankind in matters of religion especially occupies much of the author's attention. The Reverend Abel Allen of Boston, pale and aesthetic—the modern Abelard—is the adored idol of the feminine members of his flock. Impervious to their charms, however, he pursues his solitary way until Heleise Mills appears upon the horizon, then suddenly the Reverend Abel discovers the meaning of love.

Heleise is not orthodox in her belief, nor can she tolerate the orthodoxy of Abel's creed. After the death of her father Heleise disappears from Boston, and the Reverend Abel is cast into the depth of gloom. But through the means of married newspaper, which she happily leaves behind, he traces her to Los Angeles and in his mind's eye already sees her the bride of some Western unworthy. Jealousy gnaws "Here a worm I the bed," and by and by the Reverend Abel languishes and grows paler than ever. It is during his illness that he suddenly sees the broader religious course based upon science rather than faith. He renounces his pastorate and seeks health and Heleise in Los Angeles.

However, just why Heleise persists in her refusal to marry Abelard, just what she expects to accomplish, and where all leads to in the end, it is hard to discover from the story. After carefully reading the 357 pages of sermonettes and rather dry love story, one is led to ask of the author, "What's the use?"

THE PROSPECTOR

New York Mail: "Certainly his best. From first page to last 'The Prospector' is vigorous, wholesome, manly reading."

Boston Times: "One of the strongest novels of the year. In every way a masterpiece, where goodness blends with humor, simplicity with courage."

Chicago Tribune: "It far surpasses its predecessors. A novel so terse that one grinds his teeth, lest the sinews should snap, ere the strain is released."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "More plot and action than in his previous books. Practice has improved his skill, without impairing the freshness of his style."

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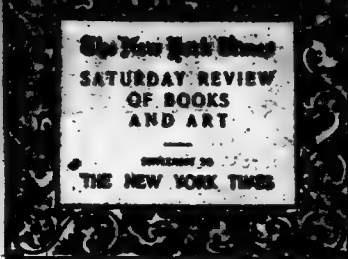
THE TREASURES OF THE ROYAL LIBRARY, DRESDEN.

By TH. A. FISCHER.

NOTES FOR A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF OSCAR WILDE. By W. E.

BOOK PLATES by J. W. SIMPSON, HAROLD NELSON, A. DE RIQUER and others.

MAY



NEW YORK, MAY 12, 1905.

AN INTERESTING LAW BOOK.

Paul Jones, LL. B., is the author of a law book which is singularly interesting to a considerable class of readers, and it seems to have been for him, in a way, a labor of love. It is "privately printed," and very well printed, too, in neat binding, with gilt top that sets the seal of personal nicety on it, as if to emphasize the fact that it is not the ordinary professional, still less the ordinary trade, product. It bears evidence of a lot of painstaking work, is written in a style excellent for its purpose, and offers very few of those slips of the pen or proofreader that are apt to invade in force the pages of the amateur. An "amateur," as we have intimated, Mr. Jones is in the good old sense of the word, since he is plainly fond of his subject and of his task, but he is far from showing himself one in his mode of treatment or in the results he aims at and quite remarkably reaches.

The title of his book is "The Commercial Power of Congress," and his object is to trace the history and show the present authoritative interpretation of that pregnant declaration of the Constitution of the United States: "Congress shall have power . . . to regulate commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes." At the present moment much attention is being given to the application of this provision to the effort to regulate what are popularly known as "trusts"—usually with a very large T—and to the effort to regulate the charges of transportation companies. But whatever authority may finally be recognized as lodged in Congress for these two purposes—very vague and complex and important purposes they are—it must be relatively a novel outcome of more than a century of legislation and adjudication under the clause quoted. Previous to this outcome there had been an immense development of commerce and of the varied interests and activities involved in commerce, and the "commercial power of Congress" had been slowly assuming force and extending its scope until the effect of its exercise had gradually entered into the daily life of the people. So completely was this the case that public opinion may be said to have been rendered almost unconscious of the existence of the power and of the intimate and important consequences of its exercise. The fourth generation since the adoption of the Federal Constitution is passing away. It is a generation used to the daily employment of the highest forms of steam and electricity—a generation that goes to the Pacific from the Atlantic more easily than George Washington could hope to reach New York from Philadelphia, and which knows what is occurring in Manila more promptly than news could reach the first President, in this city, from the other side of the East River. It is a generation with which the trade of China is larger than was the total trade of the continent when the Constitution was adopted. And practically the law which has "regulated" the evolution of these enormous commercial changes has flowed from the score of words in the Constitution above quoted.

It was the beginning of this wonderful evolution that caused "the Fa-

Constitution. May, it was the mind upon it. Meanwhile, Mr. Bernard Shaw's clever already arising from this present evolution which, more than anything else, gave rise to the Constitution itself. Because under the Articles of Confederation there was no certainty or stability, but great confusion, in the trade with foreign nations and among the several States; because currency and customs duties and the laws of credit were varying and conflicting and domestic and foreign trade were bound in a hopeless tangle, the Constitution was seen to be imperative. The convention showed great wisdom in framing the provision for power to remedy these intolerable evils. The general principle of Federal regulation was stated; the general principle of powers conferred and powers reserved was also stated, and then the Congress, greatly aided by the Supreme Court, proceeded slowly and gradually to work out the problem as it presented itself from year to year.

Mr. Jones has undertaken to trace this process in a manner not only satisfactory to the professional lawyer, but to be understood of the people, and he has had remarkable success. One admirable feature of his book is the very full series of references he gives to the court decisions. Of these we have only one complaint to make. Following the custom of his profession, he rarely gives the dates of decisions; to the lay reader these would be extremely useful. And we wish he had felt like making an index, and an adequate one, though we know it would have been a tiresome task. But these suggestions seem a little grudging where there is so much good work to be grateful for.

SHAKESPEARE'S FAME.

An English critic of renown has felt it worth his while to intimate that some of Mr. George Bernard Shaw's recent remarks humorously condemning Shakespeare serve a good purpose. The English-speaking people, he thinks, make a fetish of Shakespeare's name. Half-educated folks have come to regard him as a divinity who could do no wrong. This is probably true, but we doubt if the felicitous irony of Shaw will have any effect whatever upon the minds of such persons. It would be well, of course, if the masses possessed a high order of literary judgment. A day may come, though it is yet far off, when the multitude of men may be able to praise not only Shakespeare, but Milton and Goethe, Dante and Browning, with discrimination. Meanwhile, it seems to us that the Shakespeare fetish, as our English critic calls it, is a good thing. It is better for the multitude to think well of the greatest poet the world has ever known than to think ill of him; and every shrewd observer must know that, in the present state of artistic and literary culture, the multitude must do one or the other. In reckoning with the awakening mind of a people it is well to make allowances.

The general ignorance of Shakespeare is a deplorable fact, as remarkable as the general reverence for his name. Only the other day a distinguished American educator was a witness in a suit at law, and the curious exigencies of the case required that he should submit to examination touching his knowledge of the tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet." The witnesses not only failed to place lines quoted by counsel from the play, but he could not say who Tybalt was, although he asserted that Juliet's dangerous cousin was "not a prominent character." He could not tell with which of the two warring houses of Verona Benvolio was connected, and could not even remember the names of the houses. Perhaps he had even forgotten the dying Mercutio's imprecation of a plague on both of them. As for Mercutio, the witness could not state his relationship to other personages in the play, nor could he tell in what part of Italy the scene of the play was laid. He had even forgotten the name of the city.

Thus an educator, who had been advertised as a lecturer on this very tragedy, failed in an examination from which any member of a rural Shakespeare class should have emerged triumphantly. But this does not prove that this gentleman might not utter many wise words on this

subject. Mr. Bernard Shaw's clever comic criticism of Shakespeare (Mr. Shaw is at present the Marcelline of English letters,) and Mr. Arthur Walkley's unfavorable comparisons of Shakespeare's plays with the conversational comedies of the contemporary French stage, which deal exclusively with one topic avoided in polite conversation elsewhere, serve, not to weaken the popular faith, but merely to arouse the ire of a few true Shakespeareans whose ire is easily aroused. Mr. Sydney Lee has lately declared in public at a Shakespeare birthday dinner in England that Mr. Walkley prefers chocolate creams to venison, (forgetting for the moment that the association of venison with Shakespeare's name is bound to recall Mr. Thomas Lucy's stolen deer,) and that Mr. Shaw is best described in Bacon's phrase that "vainglorious men are the scorn of wise men, the admiration of fools, the idols of parasites, and the slaves of their own vanities." Mr. Lee's ire will only amuse Mr. Shaw, however, and not him to jesting anew.

The plans for the proposed national memorial to the poet in London have not yet taken shape. There seems to be no room for doubt, however, that most of the influential persons interested in the scheme favor a worthy statue or a monument, conspicuously placed, containing a statue. Such is the idea of Mr. Richard Badger, the wealthy Englishman, who was the chief instigator of the movement, and who has been thus far the largest contributor to the fund.

THAT SLEEPING SWORD.

Our readers continue to manifest great interest in Mr. McLandburg Wilson's felicitous quatrain touching the unsettled repose of the innate martial spirit of the President of the United States:

His sword within his scabbard sleeps,
But, mercy! how it snores!
They cogitate, also, their efforts to produce a first couplet for the Roosevelt quatrain more apt and melodious than Mr. Wilson's, originally contributed to Tom Watson's Magazine, which was as follows:

Our President's a man of peace,
Preparedness he implores.
Now, the first line of Mr. Wilson's couplet is not so bad. Of course, with the qualification, our President is a man of peace—a man of peace ever alive to the possibility of war and its stimulating effect on latent patriotism. But of "preparedness" we are compelled to say, as Polonius said of "beautified"—"it is a vile phrase." Moreover, it spoils the metre, and for these reasons we have been urging that the quatrain be rebuilt. Last week we printed a few suggestions from our readers for a new first couplet, and this week our mails have been burdened with many letters containing other suggestions. For instance, a "Constant Reader" proffers:

In arts of war he's trained, yet keeps
His eye on peaceful scores,
What are "peaceful scores"? We must have no ambiguity in this matter? "Constant Reader's" suggestion, however, is much better than "a tinker's," which is positively unintelligible:
At "weaklings" now and then he leaps,
E'er wobs the "gods" encores!
We confess our inability to follow this tinker unless he means that the President habitually "plays to the gallery," in which case the idea is not well expressed. Much better, in its patriotic quality, and as a statement of fact, is this couplet from another reader:

The peace of justice well he keeps,
And unjust wars he scores!
"Scores," it may be needful to explain, is here used in the sense of "denunciations." Another rhymes "snores," in three several specimen couplets, with "bristling shores," "neutral shores," and "strenuous shores," the neutral shores being the best kind for any nation to have.

As yet, however, the quatrain as Mr. Wilson originally wrote it has not been greatly improved upon. "Preparedness" is a halting and ineffective word for verse, and the word "implores" scarcely fits any of the President's moods. But we fear the lines must stand as they were written unless the poet himself chooses to revise them.

An Inter-Trade Weekly.

The Broker is the name of a new weekly for tradespeople to begin publication May 25 and to appear on Thursdays. It will contain a weekly list of intended purchases of goods manufactured, an inter-trade advertising medium, a distribution of weekly requisitions, an information bureau as to credits, &c., and other matter. The periodical will be devoted strictly to marketing in all branches of trade. It is to be issued by The Broker Publishing Company of Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAKING an entry in his diary of the death of Francis H. Palgrave—he calls him "Frank"—Mr. Mountstuart Grant Duff observes: "Many people found the torrential rush of his talk intolerably tiresome, but I cannot say that that was my experience." This is his characteristic attitude toward most of the people and the talk of which Grant Duff's diary is in some way a record. Sir Mountstuart is probably one of the last of the diarists. He is at a considerable distance, it must be confessed, from Pepys and Evelyn and the more noted of their fellows, in the interest and value of his records; but there have been few more industrious than he. These two volumes are the thirteenth and fourteenth of the notes which he began to select from his diary in 1899, and which extend from New Year's Day in 1881, after he had taken his degree at Oxford. They bring him down to Jan. 28, 1901, when as a member of the Privy Council he took the oath to King Edward VII. There, he declares, he ends. The "Notes from a Diary" are published in New York by Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co.

The chief interests of this diarist's life have been politics and administration; but he carefully avoids both in the matter he has selected from his diaries. He has said what he had to say on these subjects in his speeches and in his other books. And he also avoids bringing in his dislikes. Agreeable subjects are the ones he has preferred to discuss. How vast and varied are the "tracings of interest" that lie within the field of the busy man's life these diaries disclose. That they will be as interesting to other people as they are to him he does not hope; books of this kind survive chiefly in "the largest libraries." He has accomplished his purpose if he has preserved "some interesting and amusing things that would otherwise have soon disappeared."

Not much that is human, especially that belongs to the upper strata of humanity, is alien to Sir Mountstuart. His observation, with extensive view, surveys mankind from China to Peru, and he never omits the opportunity to extract what he can out of travelers from any of the intrinsically districts. His acquaintance is enormous, and seems to embrace most people of distinction in any walk of life in England. Prime Ministers, Bishops, poets, philosophers, travelers, politicians, Dukes, Luchessas, and the nobility and gentry in general are the personages who chiefly people his pages; and whose conversations, he reports on all imaginable topics. "We beat over a variety of subjects," he observes of one of his own dinner parties; he serves the same sort of meal between these four covers. A more luxuriant breakfast and dinner-out, it would seem, could scarcely exist. The Club, the X. Y. Club, the Breakfast Club, Grillias's, the Literary Society, the Dilettanti, the Omar Khayyam Club, are only some of the scenes of his degustations; to say nothing of his private invitations. Anything and everything from the table talk that strikes his fancy for any reason goes down on his record. Of consecutive connection in his pages there is nothing; nor are such pages meet for consecutive reading of long duration. They are bed-candle reading. As such they will divert, interest, and offer diverse suggestion to different people.

All sorts of anecdotes that people have told one he jots down. Mr. J. R. Green once recounted his experience of Ruskin in a lecture at Oxford on Botticelli, which he had gone to Oxford to hear:

The lecture began with a few words about that painter. Presently, however, he said: "Before I can make you understand Sandro Botticelli you must understand Fra Angelico and the monastic system of the Middle Ages." Then followed a sentence or two upon Fra Angelico and the monastic system of the Middle Ages, but ere long he exclaimed: "Yet what is the good of talking to you about Fra Angelico and the monastic system of the Middle Ages? All your sons have latch-keys," and the rest of the discourse was devoted to that subject.

Walking with Frederic Harrison, they came upon a Gothic building on the Embankment, the next house to the west of the Temple Gardens. Harrison said, "I must really find out what that is."

He walked across the street as he spoke and put the question to some people who were standing at the gate. It turned out to be the estate office of Mr. Astor, the American millionaire—a strange sign of the times.

An American who lives in Italy was asked if he knew the Vanderbilts. "No," he replied, "it is long since I left the United States. When I was there they were only Vanderbuilding, you know."

Another friend told him one amusing story of Odo Russell and Beaconsfield. The latter, so Russell found, intended to address the diplomats assembled at Berlin in a French speech.

Knowing the Premier's acquaintance with the tongue of the Gaul to be very imperfect, he was in despair, but as usual proved equal to the occasion. "It will," said he, "be a very great disappointment." "Why?" said Lord Beaconsfield. "Because," answered Odo,

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"knowing that you are a great master of English eloquence, they have been looking forward to your addressing them in English as to a great intellectual treat." "You don't say so," was the rejoinder, and the French speech was torn up.

They told him, too, of a remark made by George Darwin's son, a mere child about eight years old, which was "simply astounding." "What are metaphysics?" some one asked, and some one else answered jestingly, "It is what you take after physics." The child, it seems, was not satisfied with this—and might well not have been—but in a few minutes rejoined, "I see what it is; you think, and you think, and you think, and then you say that two and two are about five!"

His literary friends give him an entertaining budget of gossip. Thus John Murray, the publisher, declared that there was one English poet for whom no font of type sufficed, a necessary preliminary to reprinting his works being largely to reinforce the "I's" and "v's." This was Tennyson, and the cause was the constant recurrence of the word "love" in his writings! He mentioned also that Clark, the Edinburgh printer, had told him that he had paid £40,000 in wages to compositors for setting up the works of Walter Scott for the house of Adam Black alone.

Animal stories delight him, as the President of Magdalen's account of an Aberdeen ferrier, who prayed to the sun. A long ray of light on a cold Autumn day was falling through an opening in the shutter, but it came down but slowly toward the floor. The dog, feeling very cold, did what he was in the habit of doing when he wanted anything, and begged earnestly. "He was evidently a fire-worshipper." And the cat, who stopped a passerby by seizing her dress with his teeth, led her to the doorbell of his home, which she rang, and so gained his object of being let into the house, is to Sir Mount Stuart worth chronicling. He is evidently a collector of minerals, and records his acquisitions with a collector's pride—a berylloite, "very nicely cut," in its faceted form indistinguishable from rock crystal; "the very rare green variety of apodumene," and many more. Plants and flowers have another corner in his heart, and a frequent mention in his diary; a specimen of a rare plant from South Devon charms him, as well as rambles in search of the earliest blossoms, which he names always by their botanical names. His versatility perhaps could not better be summed up than by the entry he makes of one July day in his life:

Mr. Spelman, with whom I have had some correspondence of late about Greece and squirrels, told me to-day that Watts had said to him: "If I had been as well taught as I have should have been a far greater painter." Un fier mot!

There is a certain touch of actuality in these rambling records that gives them interest. And while Sir Mount Stuart Grant Duff will probably never emerge as a very striking figure in contemporary English history, his diaries show him as a man in contact with some of the most interesting phases of life at many points.

Immigration and Emigration.

In "The Problem of the Immigrant," James Davenport Whelpley gives a brief discussion, with a summary of conditions, laws, and regulations governing the movement of population to and from the British Empire, the United States, France, Germany, Belgium, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy, and Scandinavia.

The author studied the immigration and emigration conditions in Europe for a year and decided to put into book form the data he secured through Government officials, Ambassadors, Consular representatives, Attachés of Embassies, and others who could give the material he desired.

The opening chapters of the book are general and treat of emigration as an international affair, and immigration and emigration laws of Europe. The introduction is a résumé of the problem and the present conditions, as compared with those of twenty years ago. Besides giving the laws of emigration and immigration, Mr. Whelpley has included the reasons for emigration, the area and population of the country under consideration, and other matters connected with the subject. E. P. Dutton & Co. are the American publishers of the book.

A New Story by Howells.

A new novel by William Dean Howells is promised by the Harpers for some time early in June. No one will be surprised to learn that it is a novel of New England life. The feminine protagonist, they say, is a young woman with somewhat advanced—not to say serious—views of her function in the world. She is "educated," of course, and is a lecturer in a Western college; besides, there's an Englishman in love with her. Her problem is to reconcile her aspirations with the Englishman, and for the better solution of that problem she visits a matrimonially ingenious aunt of hers (in New England) and meets people and encounters ideas. Mr. Howells' intention is, not needless to say, to tell how it ends with such material.

LONDON NEWS.

Usings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. (Copyright, 1905.)

LONDON, May 12.—It is said that the "Book of Memories" which the late Sir Wemyss Reid completed a short time before his death contains a great deal of matter of exceptional interest. The book will be published in the Autumn by Messrs. Cassell & Co., with which firm Sir Wemyss was associated for so many years.

Sir Algernon West has nearly completed his biography of Admiral Sir Henry Keppel. It is expected that the book will be extremely entertaining to the general reader as well as to naval men.

Mrs. Russell Barrington's "Reminiscences of George Frederick Watts" will be published this month by George Allen. It is the result of a friendship between the great painter and Mrs. Barrington and her husband which lasted more than thirty years. The book contains references to most of the leading English painters of the last quarter-century.

Messrs. J. M. Dent & Co. will soon publish "Bharagadita," one of the great Sanskrit classics, which has been edited and translated by Dr. Barnett. It was composed at the beginning of the Christian Era, and is in the form of a dialogue between the Epic hero and the Supreme Being incarnated as the demigod Krishna.

The first number of the new University Review is published to-day. This periodical has been established in recognition of the development of the university movement in recent years. It will consider literary, scientific, and educational questions.

Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co. will soon issue an illustrated book entitled "Scarabs: An Introduction to the Study of Egyptian Seals and Signet Rings." Percy Newberry is the author.

"English Embroidery."

"The history of needlework," writes A. T. Kendrick in the introductory chapter of "English Embroidery" (in Newman's Library of the Applied Arts, 8vo, pp. 128, gilt top, cloth. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, \$2.50), "holds a prominent place in the art record of any country. The use of the needle must have become necessary with the very first beginnings of civilization, and plain stitching instinctively developed into ornamental embroidery of some sort."

The book describes needlework in England from the "period when the social life of the women of England was very different from what it has been during the past few centuries" down through the eighteenth century. However, it does not provide descriptions of every important example of embroidery existing, and contains only accounts of examples that, in the author's opinion, are "undoubtedly English," although attributed by other writers to French, Burgundian, Flemish, German, or Italian workers. The question of "stitchery" has not been discussed.

The eight chapters have been divided into the following periods: The Anglo-Saxon, the Norman and Early English, the "Great" period, (between 1270 and 1380), the period of decline and revival in embroidery, (between 1380 and 1550), the sixteenth century, the seventeenth century, and the eighteenth century. A long list of "useful books of reference" has been provided. There are also many illustrations of notable examples, in half-tone, and few are in the original colors. The pictures include photographic reproductions of stoles, copes, altar pieces, fragments from tombs, coverlets, wearing apparel, samplers, and other articles, each of which is described in the text.

Forestry.

Part II. of the work on forestry prepared by Gifford Pinchot, Forester of the United States Department of Agriculture and Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, "A Primer of Forestry," is now being sent out. It deals with "Practical Forestry," the purpose of which is "to make the forest render its best service to man in such a way as to increase rather than to diminish its usefulness to the future." The book is intended for use in the schools.

of the forest, a discussion given of the yield of a forest, and a description of the different systems of cutting trees so as to give the best results. The second section discusses "Work in the Woods," and contains a contrast of conservative and ordinary lumbering; information and suggestions on the work from the time the tree is found standing in the forest until it passes through the mill. Chapter III, entitled "The Weather and the Streams," discusses the influence forests have on climate, and explains the effect of forests on moisture, temperature, evaporation, and fallen rain. The book closes with a brief sketch of the history of forestry in the United States and abroad. Important events in forestry in this country are recorded down to the beginning of 1905.

The illustrations include eighteen plates and forty-seven figures. The first volume appeared in 1899, and is reported to have passed through several editions. It deals with the life of a single tree, trees as they exist in a forest, the life of a forest, and the "enemies" of the forest. The work is in two volumes.

Playing Cards.

Frederic Jessel, as already announced in our cable dispatches, has compiled a bibliography of the works in English on playing cards and gaming, which Longmans, Green & Co. will publish. The author writes that he has prepared the volume for those who are interested in books on the subject, and adds:

I have described the title of every work, however slight, on cards or gaming that I have been able to discover, and have also included all books which contain allusions of sufficient importance to be recorded, to those subjects.

There are also a few plays and works of fiction which depend on gaming for their plots; books that treat of or make reference to conjuring, fortune telling, and other tricks done with cards; the different card games—bésique, loo, cribbage, écarté, euchre, napoleon, piquet, poker, whist, &c. There are the names and descriptions of French works on the subject of cards and gaming, German, Italian, and English books, among the earliest volumes mentioned being Abbé Nive's "Eclaircissements sur l'Invention des Cartes à jouer," published in Paris in 1780; J. G. L. Breitkopf's "Versuch den Ursprung der Spielkarten zu erörtern," printed in Leipzig in 1784, and Samuel Weller Singer's "Researches into the History of Playing Cards, with Illustrations of the Origin of Printing and Engraving on Wood," which appeared in London in 1816. There are extracts from diaries and journals of the fourteenth century down, kept by Italian, French, or English diarists.

"A Modern Utopia."

In his latest book H. G. Wells explains in the preface something of his object in writing "A Modern Utopia," which is being published by Charles Scribner's Sons: "This book is in all probability the last of a series of writings, of which—disregarding certain earlier disconnected essays—'Anticipations' was the beginning. Originally I intended 'Anticipations' to be my sole digression from my art or tradesman's work, and of an imaginative writer. But 'Anticipations' did not achieve its end. I have a slow, constructive, hesitating sort of mind, and when I emerged from that unglorious I found I had still most of my questions to state and solve. In 'Utopia' I tried to do this. I tried to give a different way. I ventured upon several theories with a greater frankness than I had used in 'Anticipations.' In this present book I have tried to settle accounts with a number of issues left over or opened up by its two predecessors, to correct them in some particulars, and give the general picture of a 'Utopia' that has grown up in my mind during the course of these speculations as a state of affairs as once possible and more desirable than the world in which I live.

Mr. Wells's books have been translated into French, German, Norwegian, Danish, Italian, Spanish, and Czech; and some have appeared simultaneously in French, German, and English. The au-

thor has had a varied career, having been a chemist, school teacher, dramatic critic, and other things. His fondness for athletics was probably inherited from his father, (who in a first-class cricket match bowled four wickets with four successive balls,) but he is not so enthusiastic since he received an injury a few years ago in a football match.

E. W. Hornung

In STINGAREE, the Australian "Raffles," he has created a man to whom, says the *N. Y. Globe*, "Sherlock Holmes may well take off his hat."

"His adventures make a group of rattling good tales."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Robert Grant

"THE ORCHID is as brilliant as anything he has written," says the *Chicago Record-Herald*. A proof that he "mirrors the social life of American men and women as no other writer."—*Boston Herald*.

F. Hopkinson Smith

The stories in AT CLOSE RANGE "contain more of the real art of character drawing than a score of novels of the day," says *The Evening Post*. "It is a fact that not to have read the book is to miss a treat."—*Cincinnati Times-Star*.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

MAY NOTES.

The *Garden Magazine* is just four months old, but it has been accepted as filling its place with success. The last seven days brought 1357 full paid-in-advance subscriptions, although this is a notably dull time for magazines. This, we believe, promises well for the time when the magazine really gets going. June number ready on Monday. \$1.00 sent now will give you a year's pleasure, if you have a garden.

The *Walking Delegate*, the new labor novel, by Mr. Leroy Scott, is already attracting considerable attention. In Chicago, where people are well acquainted with strikes and the accompanying troubles and riots, *The Tribune* says: "There is not an intelligent employer or honest unionist who will not admit the force and truth of this tale. If all labor leaders were like 'Keating' and all contractors like 'Driscoll' the State Board of Arbitration couldn't earn its salt."

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FROM READERS.

A Vigorous Protest Against Mere Civility in Literature—Truth and the Smearing Novel- ists and Essayists.

New York Times Book Review.

Americans are not converted, that is to say, a converted poet, a view with horror every sign of healthy minded Americans acquiring a taste for European decadence.

There are several such signs in the recent number of THE BOOK REVIEW. There is a defense of Edith Wharton's "House of Mirth"; there is an appreciation of James Huneker's latest book; there is "an inquiring, unprejudiced mind's" keen enjoyment of Henry James. Also G. Bernard Shaw is favorably noticed for my taste. Some of those mentioned are Americans born, but Europeans by tastes and associations.

It is very natural that an "inquiring, unprejudiced mind" should enjoy Henry James. I myself read him with avidity. I did not lay down either volume of "The Golden Bowl" until it was finished. His books are fine mental gymnastics, and after him other writers seem insipid. But his cleverness is an argument against him and not for him. His books are to me like abstinence.

It is only by such scintillating brilliancy that moral views are dazzled and distorted. The youth of Europe looks up to Georg Brandes as the towering authority on the world's literature. They call him "the Talpe of the North"—a questionable compliment in my opinion. But the North, I am thankful to say, does not claim him, his real name being Maurice Cohen.

Glancing through his books casually, no longer enchained by the brilliancy of his style, one observes that all authors in whom is perceived a respect for the teaching of the Scriptures, Old or New Testament, he regularly denounces as weak, rapid, utterly worthless, while he defends all immoral literature as mainly—especially the shocking literature of the so-called Romantic School in France of the early half of the nineteenth century. Still, he writes subsequent to 1870, when it was so clearly demonstrated what manliness that school had engendered in the French Nation! Here I happen on a quotation, in which he actually verifies my assertion and summarizes this view of his, referring to the period mentioned: "The charge of immorality is the invariable insult hurled by literary ignorance [sic] at everything in literature that is vigorous and virile." It is manifest that the poor man is resolutely oblivious to the fact that there is an extremely vigorous and virile and clean American literature.

Max Nordau is another of the prophets of misguiding European youth, less dangerous than the former, perhaps, because more openly a renegade and scoundrel.

It seems to me then that, as one who has gone through the fire, I have a right to cry "Halt!" to those who seem to flutter like moths around the flame. When I see Georg Brandes referred to in swartwicker briefness as an unquestionable authority and Max Nordau quoted in all seriousness when he himself never seems to half mean his audacities, I shudder for the poor public. And the persons first mentioned are but followers, pupils of the same school.

All this is meant, boldly, as an argument against the merely clever in literature. Aside from their moral worthlessness, I maintain that each of the authors mentioned is worthless as authority. Each one of them is unreliable, flighty, letting his own brilliancy run away with him, sacrificing veracity and even consistency to a pretty turn of phrase.

Those who speak of Henry James as a man with a mission, a high purpose, as a prophet and seer, I beg to refer to the last portrait published of him, and also to his own explanations of "The Golden Bowl," as quoted by M. H. in your last issue. "It is only too deep any deeper, an artistic trap." "It is a real feat of engineering." A noble task, indeed, to set himself with such a subject!

And to this everlasting cry of "Truth, Truth!" I answer: By all means, let us have truth, but let the truth be taught in the home, in the schools and universities, from the pulpit and bench, by those who are selected for wisdom and seriousness: Never, never, by smearing novelists, who see only those truths which they happen in print, will cater to the evil found in all people and sell their books well. Truth? Is there, then, really nothing good and pure in this world, since all books which portray good people are decreed by these truth-seekers as hypocritical and untrue? If evil is to be treated by a novelist, then let it be by a man like Robert Grant, of trained and judicial mind, who scathes the wrongdoers in his books as he would scathe him from the bench. I could perhaps mention some other sincere novelists, on both sides of the Atlantic, who are capable of handling grave truths for the public good, particularly Feodor Dostoevski and Leo Tolstoy; but Russian truths are of no use for the American public.

COSMOPOLITAN.

New York, May 9, 1905.

Lowell's Obscure Allusions.

I.

New York Times Book Review.

Another word on the subject of Lowell's literary allusions. On one point Mr. Mott was right in his letter in THE BOOK REVIEW of May 6. The "ludicrous exegesis of Antwerp" intended by Lowell is not that which I gave carelessly and

phrased. Let it Mr. Mott had originally looked up the main reference contained in the passage in Lowell's review of Carlyle's "History of Frederick II. of Prussia" (which he misquoted to the effect of making a negative an affirmative); he would have found in the first volume of Carlyle's work the following:

"Antwerp. (At the Wharf. On the Wharf, so to speak, against the French, which function soon fell obsolete. I take it that here Mr. Mott and I, and probably Carlyle, were at fault, but not Lowell. In regard to the Massachusetts gentlemen who were 'tailored-improvements from the far spot by indignant neighbors, and sent forth to illustrate the 'feathered Mercury,' as defined by Webster and Worcester." I fail to understand how any one can doubt that this is a jocular comparison between the victims of the ringing and feathering process and the winged and therefore feathered messenger of the gods. The very first definition of the word "feathered" in Webster reads:

"Clothed, covered, or fitted with (or as with) feathers or wings; as, a feathered animal; a feathered arrow."

Rise from the ground like feathered Mercury.—Shakespeare.

This, I submit, should amply justify Lowell to even the most literal minded. I am glad that Mr. Mott does not dispute the identity of Ganelon with Ganelon, the betrayer of Roland, but I must deplore his readiness to assume that Lowell used a possibly less familiar form of the name with the sinister purpose of mystifying his readers. My own judgment, too charitable it may be, is that all three forms of the name, Ganelon, Gano, and Gan, were equally familiar to Lowell, and that with the natural preference of a poet he employed the dissyllable that preserved the cadence of his sentence.

As my original argument in defense of literary allusions in general are not disputed, it would be superfluous for me to say more on that subject.

ARTHUR GUTTERMAN.

New York, May 8, 1905.

II.

New York Times Book Review.

If Mr. James Mott, whose list of obscure literary allusions was very interesting, but who seems unable to accept the offered solutions, will consult no concise reference book as the Century Cyclopaedia of Names for the name of Charlemagne's perfidious paladin, the world's by-word for treachery, he will find it in the three recognized forms of Ganelon, Gan, and Gano, followed by an "e," indicating still other forms less familiar. Most of the names of old romances that have come down through many legends and languages have several forms with similarity enough to make them recognizable. A writer may choose among them and keep in good company. As for another of Mr. Mott's puzzles, can there be much doubt that Macaulay's "lucky Valentine" was he of the name whom a fortunate chance made a royal ward and favored courtier, in contrast with his twin brother, who in a bear's den developed into the uncouth, terror-bringing "Wild Man of the Forest"? M. C. L.

Plainfield, N. J., May 8, 1905.

A Letter of Carlyle's.

New York Times Book Review.

Two or three years ago, looking over some old letters, I came across an autograph by Thomas Carlyle. I have not been able to find the letter in his published correspondence; and, if it has not appeared in print, the letter has more than an autograph value, and it is clearly my duty to see that it is published. It is an interesting communication, not alone as regards the characteristic style, but on account of the nature of some of the comments.

What Carlyle, were he alive to-day, would have written concerning those Greeks of the Mongolian race, the Japanese, may be left entirely to the imagination of our numerous pro-Japanese friends. But his opinion of the Russians seems, in 1850, to have been pretty well defined, and it is curious to find Carlyle at that time championing the cause of what he designates as "the essential democracies" of Europe.

JOS. PAUL ABEL.

Brooklyn, May 10, 1905.

THE LETTER.

Chelsea, 20 Nov. 1850.

Dear Miss Smith:

I have read your friend Bartelmann's pamphlet, a long letter, and perceive without difficulty both that he is painfully in earnest, and also that matters have fallen sadly out. Something rotten in the State of Denmark, it is very clear; and also presumably some things not altogether sound in the duchies, either. I am heartily sorry to see my poor brother mortally driven to such exasperation on both sides; and, if it lay in me to do it, surely I would take no rest till I had settled them on some just basis, as such were discernible. The following points come out with decisive evidence to me from Herr Bartelmann's pleadings:

That Schleswig-Holstein has by the letter of the bond and by his Majesty of Denmark's marriage with the mantuamaker a decided right, as before law courts, to a "repeal of the union"; and likewise that their humor is desperately bent upon it just now. That nevertheless they have, in fact, been united to Denmark for 400 years past; that law courts with judges in wig, and scanning the "letter of the bond," are (unhappily or otherwise) not the tribunal where such cases are tried in this world; that the one tribunal for such is the High Court of the Universe, not sitting visibly in any place and scanning the letter, but the spirit and the eternal propriety of things, a court very difficult to plead before, whose decisions are slow, but at last irrefragable and unalterable; and that, in candid truth, the circumstance of male heritage and female heritage and of a poor royal blackguard's marrying a mantuamaker in the morganatic [sic] manner does

seem a small matter on which to found the disruption of a partnership that has lasted four centuries, better or worse, between nations. It is that Denmark, with a view to self-preservation and continuance of the list of kingdoms, is desperately bent upon resisting said "repeal of the union." I therefore deem it imperative fighting and slashing of throats, very intelligible to me on both sides, and very lamentable, which surely ought to end as soon as possible. That Denmark during those 400 years has not taken the due method of conciliation and interpreting and reasonably settling to itself the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein; that it must with all earnestness and energy adopt and severely prosecute said method—or it will be the worse for Denmark. That being myself a friend to "union," an enemy to violence, quarrel, and disruption of all but the quite inevitable blood and writhing carping almost nothing whatever about this temporary nonsense which has arisen everywhere (in Ireland, Hungary, Rumania, Aitland, Czechland, Deutschland) concerning nationalities and mere [or more] genealogical reasons for repeal of partnership between men or nations—I, for my own share, very much wish, and even incline to hope, that somehow or other some just pacification of Schleswig-Holstein, some "reinstatement" of the union in poor Denmark (which naturally grudges to become zero among nations) may gradually prove possible, with amended conduct on the part of Denmark in time coming.

This last is really all the practical conclusion I can arrive at just now, and I wish much Herr Bartelmann and the Holstein patriots, whose valor, respect and whose injuries I sympathize with, would look at this side of the matter, too, and try to move their strength in that direction rather. To that issue, it seems to me likeliest things will have to come at length. To that, or else to annihilation of Denmark as a kingdom—which latter also is a result painful to contemplate to the Teutonic or any other human soul. Deutsch and Norsk are first cousins, after all, are they not? Brothers German, I should say, who have unluckily got into ill-blood in times bygone! They live very nicely here in this island together, divided only by the Trent, Humber, or imaginary lines, and never dream of quarreling. As to all that of Russian or other fleets on the Baltic frightening England, (also, our terror lies elsewhere than there at present!) or of Russia crushing down the democracy of Germany, coercing the West into "from despotism again, or, in fact, modelling at all with the West and its essential democracies or other interests, I confess I suffer no disturbance of mind at all; but see well that if Russia do actually meddle with those extraneous matters, Russia will get such a pounding in the mortar (all Europe joining in unutterable and unimaginable rage at such a proposal) as will bray Russia to powder or make Russia wiser for a thousand years to come.

These things are not worth to Herr Bartelmann and his friends, and whom I like very much and wish to stand well with; but do you, dear Miss Smith, write to him some appropriate synopsis of them when you next send a letter to Oldenbourg. And recommend me to Bartelmann, so far as facts will permit; and come here again some day, and let us see and hear what the world is now saying to you and you to it.

With many kind regards from my wife.

I remain always, yours very sincerely,

T. CARLYLE.

Miss Branch's Poems.

New York Times Book Review.

Miss Anna Hampstead Branch's first book, "The Heart of the Road," made no widespread commotion. What will happen to the new volume, "The Shoes That Danced," does not yet appear—that is, what will happen immediately, for of its ultimate future, together with "The Heart of the Road," there can be no manner of doubt. These poems must rank in due time among the few volumes which grow venerable but never stale, are honorably placed in all libraries, and in a modest shelf of books are inevitable.

This is a new and resonant voice, not an echo of any other. For this reason it may not be at once accepted by the many, who will very likely complain of obscurity. For example, one who runs may not read "The Dreaming Man," nor "Paracelsus" either, nor Emerson's "Sphinx."

Another class of objectors may be pained by roughness of verbalization, and with reason; but there is something pleasing about a poet's refusal to be shackled by a rhyme or a question of metre. She will lead language where she likes, but it may not lead her, nor any happy or musical phrase turn her from her thought. That the effect of the whole should be so musical and finished, as well as without apparent effort, is wonderful, considering the great freedom of the technique.

One thinks of Whitman's prophetic utterances or of Emerson's rough-shod rhymes and metres, but it is not because of similarity in technique that one calls these two great ones to mind, nor is anything so foolish as a comparison intended; only that in theirs and in this new verse is the same strangeness that is in clear music. Many poets, some of them famous and admirable, are merely performers, not composers at all. One takes up a sonnet as if it were a violin and skillfully plays upon it with other men's thoughts and phrases, and he has his reward, but his music dies with him. Other poets must have a full orchestra— all sorts of instruments playing at once, some of which you only half hear. There are many people of intelligence to whom Wagner is only a confused noise and Browning's similarly orchestrated poems a jargon.

The more important of these new poems, I suspect, have not been through the magazines. If they have I should like much to know in what periodical "The Madonna of the Earth" appeared, or "The Dreaming Man," or "Under the Trees." They do not classify with what one knows as "magasinable." And they are of such uniform fineness that the one or two which are weaker stand out conspicuously, as the one or two good ones do in most such volumes. One may smile a little at "A Political Boon" and "Shame on Thee, O Manhattan." The poet is astonished and indignant at our

New York, and somehow forgets to be amazed at it. "Madonnas and grimes and all suchnesses are so strange that there is only a rather trite but natural exclamation, of almost. She saw the beast, and, under this guise, does not understand him, though elsewhere, treating him theologically, she knows him to the bone."

The humanist thing in the book is also of New York, and that is "To a New York Shop Girl Dressed for Sunday." The humanist thing, for somehow the people within these covers are shadowy. Yet that does not mean lack of reality. It is rather the unbalanced souls of men and women that are dealt with; and although every-day little things may not be obscure or unimportant to her, what people hope for and dream, and do not know at all how to give expression to even in their own inner say—these are the things with which she is concerned.

There is a natural body and a spiritual body. It has been asserted, but today we are put in doubt about that spiritual body. The poet has been put in doubt about it too; nevertheless it is her theme.

But between the theme of this new collection and that of the first one there is a difference, not very evident, but something as one passes from the Kyrie Eleison to the Christe Eleison in Dvorak's mass. At first the cry comes from the ground, but Christe Eleison is uttered by a man standing upright and looking at the sky.

Mediaeval forms of thought and the clear-cut modern scientific way of looking at things are strangely mingled. It is a synthesis.

Did not Emerson talk wistfully of the coming of a synthetic philosopher, something as John the Baptist spoke of Him who was to follow? No particular man or woman can ever be or do as Emerson out of his desire, predicted; but a new voice such as this one means that there is a new spirit abroad, that people are thinking in a new way, a clearer and a better. There will be other poets of this order during the twentieth century, no doubt, some two or three at intervals, as there were in the nineteenth. We are never quite without our prophets, though we do not know much about them until they are dry and old upon our book shelves.

New York, May 9, 1905.

Serendipity Again.

New York Times Book Review.

It is a pleasure to receive a criticism so kind and graciously administered as Mrs. Carleton's in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW April 29. The writer of the criticism is further to be congratulated on the coinage of the word "serendipity," which should be welcomed to our language and allowed the same rhetorical rank accorded to its verbal ancestor of Walpole extraction.

Apologies of the criticism on my article on "Serendipity" in the April Criticism, I may perhaps be allowed a few words of defense or explanation. Although I was aware that Horace Walpole had circumscribed the use of the word serendipity to discoveries of things unthought, it seemed to me that my usage of the word was justified on three grounds. First of all, on the basis of Walpole's own words, "This discovery I made by a tallman which Mr. Chute calls the sortes Walpolianae, by which I find everything I want," that is, everything for which he had consciously or unconsciously been seeking.

Secondly, those who read the article in THE CRITERION will observe that in only one of the cases which I have cited did the discovery occur when the "serendipity" was in pursuit of his quarry, but several hours, or days, subsequent to the search, when the subject had been indefinitely dismissed.

Finally, like nearly every word that loses some of its original significance or wins an increment of meaning, even the slight use which has been made of serendipity would seem to indicate a disposition on the part of writers to lengthen its etymological tether.

There are two other arguments in favor of abolishing the restriction which Walpole placed upon the use of serendipity. One is the very obvious lack in the English language of any adequate word for the sixth sense which I attempted to define in the last paragraph of the essay on serendipity. The other is the great psychological disparity—the gap—between the spacious word serendipity and the very limited function—accidental sagacity—which it is made to cover. For, reduced to its lowest terms, accidental sagacity is nothing more nor less than open-eyed alertness, of the Sherlock Holmes order, whereas coincidental sagacity is a complex faculty of which alertness is only one factor.

However, if a quorum of discriminating authorities agree that "serendipity, pure and simple," is a faculty which "flower only in mental 'dolce far niente,'" the minority must be resigned, though not without a passing regret, since "coincidental sagacity" wears no such becoming garment of syllabic occultness as its "accidental" brother, "Serendipity."

ELLEN BURNS SHERMAN.

Omaha, Neb., May 8, 1905.

June Delinquent.

The literary portion of THE DELINQUENT for June will have contributions by Weymss, Fay Miller, the first of a series of "Romances of Summer Resorts" by Berkeley Smith, a description of "A Corner in Normandy"; I. Hudson Moore, a paper on old glass, entitled, "The Collector's Manual"; Dr. Murray, a discussion on the care of the ears and eyes; Allan Sutherland, a paper on Newman's hymn, "Lead Kindly Light," and fiction by Albert Sydney Pine, Grace Macdowen Cooke, L. Frank Baum, and others.

MAY

**A New Book by Sidney McCall—Chief
Toma-chi-chi in Fiction—New
Books and New Editions.**

By way of refreshing surprise, there is no wily, omniscient, terrifying Russian anywhere in the story, and this lack sets it apart from nearly all Asiatic fiction of recent years;

Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. will issue the book to-morrow.

Its companion will be Mr. Roger Pocock's "Curly." The Yankee's natural aversion to a useless quarrel, leads him to avoid the Irish land question as a subject of fiction, inasmuch as he knows that he cannot possibly treat it without displeasing both parties in the actual dispute, but, being English, Mr. Pocock has no such scruples, and his book is chiefly concerned with one of the cases in which the tenant's hatred of his landlord survives emigration, and causes him to follow any road that leads to vengeance.

Remembering the case of the James boys and certain other well-attested criminal cases, it does not seem prudent to deny the possibility of any of Mr. Pocock's tales of wild adventure, and no one of his humorous stories surpasses those related in Mr. Andy Adams's three books, by Mr. David Spenshield, who does not retract one word of them even to-day, when he is a well-known resident of the city.

Mr. Adams's publishers—Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.—announce the seventh printing of Miss Margaret Sherwood's "Daphne" and the third of Miss Edith Rickert's "The Reaper," and of "The Matrimonial Bureau," by Miss Carolyn Wells and Mr. Harry P. Taber.

Mrs. Mary Austin has temporarily abandoned her home in Death Valley, the friends whose strongly marked characters furnished her with so many suggestions for her first book, and her long rides, and has sought a more densely inhabited region for rest and refreshment, going to San Francisco for a fortnight, and thence to Bakersfield, where she intends to resume work.

L. C. Page & Co. announces one more Spring novel, "Mrs. Jim and Mrs. Jimmie," by the author of "The Second Mrs. Jim," Mr. S. C. Stuntz, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. "Stephen Conrad" is the name on the title page.

This book differs from its author's first novel in having a serious love affair for its chief interest, although many of its chapters are as purely comic as the tale of Mrs. Jim's own courtship. The scene is one of those small towns in which nothing can be hidden, and most of the characters live in the additional light which biases in a church and Sunday school organisation. Mrs. Jim's opportunities for arranging the love affairs of persons of differing ages are manifold, and not one does she neglect, and the curtain falls upon a village deeply interested in the question "How one may be happy though married."

The Daughters of the American Revolution have recently placed a monument above the grave of Toma-chi-chi, the Indian friend of Oglethorpe, buried in the city, that his grave might for all time defend it against his people. The chief plays an important part in "Return," the novel written by Miss MacGowan and her sister, Mrs. Cooke.

Measer, John W. Loe & Co. being now established in their new quarters in the Rogers Building, are busily engaged in preparing a volume of "Epigrams and Aphorisms" drawn from the novels, plays, essays, and other prose of the Occult Wilde, and containing all that is necessary for forming a judgment of the man's best abilities. To understand the moral influence it is necessary to read all his work and to know something of his time, and current comment betrays amazing ignorance in regard to both. It is customary to talk of the cosmopolitan information forced upon the newspaper reader, but when one reads some of the criticism of the aesthetic drama in general, and Wilde in particular, one wonders if the general glare of illumination may not blind rather than enlighten.

trated by Mr. Wallace Goldsmith, and each copy will contain an ingenious policy and application blank of the "Exceerable Life Insurance Company." The application is written for "Gideon Wurdz of Charlestowne." This fixes the guilt of writing the two "Foolish" books on a resident of the Bunker Hill district, and is an ingenious parody of the ordinary form.

The American Unitarian Association is this week producing the Rev. Albert Lazenby's "Tides of the Spirit," a collection of citations from the works of Martineau, with a highly interesting introduction. The quotations are arranged in eight groups, each with three or four subdivisions, and is also indexed, so that reference is easy. It is admirably bound for reference, opening easily anywhere without elaborate coaxing, and it is well and accurately printed.

STEPHENSON BROWNE
Boston, May 12, 1905.

Sea Story by T. Jenkins Hains.

THE BLACK BARQUE. A Tale of the
Pirate Slaveship Gentle Hand on Her
Last African Cruise. By T. Jenkins Haina.
Illustrated by: W. Herbert Dunton. Pp.
323. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 1860.

Even admitting that most sea yarns of the old-time variety, to which "The Black Barque," by T. S. Hains, belongs, bear a confusing similarity to one another, the incidents in this one seem so particularly familiar that we are quite convinced that this is not their first appearance on the deck of the Gentle Hand, but only a reincarnation, as it were, under a fresh title. Many things may be forgotten, but scarcely anything so attractively fantastic as Mr. Hains's whim of naming—or duck in discovering—the slave ship whose last voyage to Africa is here chronicled, and then making her the scene of most of the blood-curdling events that took place on all the pirate ships that ever sailed the five oceans.

The chief impression left by this story of "The Black Barque" is that there is enough material in it to have been expanded into several books exciting enough for all practical purposes. It begins with the shanghaing of the hero at Havre, and progresses through innumerable horrors to the going down of the barque with the grimly facetious name, bow first, on the homeward voyage. The ingenuousness of the nominal narrator, who shipped as first officer at a salary of £30 a month, and awoke one day out from port to find himself a plain gunner with a good prospect of getting no salary whatever, is as funny as the name of his ship. He constantly refers to his own gentleness and refinement as compared with his roaring mates, but one looks in vain for evidence of either in his deeds. With the exception of a fellow with hands developed to preternatural proportions by having, according to his own boast, "strangled more men than there is on this ship," Mr. John Heywood, gunner, did more personal damage to neighboring flesh and bone than any one else on the Gentle Hand, and one doesn't much blame the aged but revengeful steward, Watkins, for nearly biting his ear off one day when he was in irons and could not defend himself. Watkins got even with him in several primitive but effective ways before the day when a cannon ball ripped up the deck and drove a long pine splinter through his own body with fatal results.

Of course there was on board the Gentle Hand a brave and beautiful girl, who defied bands of armed men without the quiver of an eyelid, and who was pursued by the attentions of various villainous passengers. But it was not until the return emotions except scorn and rallery. When the inevitable mutiny occurred, however, and the Gentle Hand was set afire, the time seemed to have come for Mr. Haywood to win her eternal gratitude as well as her affections by deeds of daring in her behalf, but Mr. Hains did not choose to have things end in that conventional manner. He was not a man who would let Allen's life, nor did he quit the thinking ship as such a hero should, but some months later, when he was commander of a coaster running general cargo to Havana, he received a mysterious letter from New York, which he is recorded as having read many times, with the result of deciding to call on the writer at the end of the return voyage. Mr. Hains doesn't say so, but it is pretty plain that it was an encouraging word from the author's penpal with absolutely no strings attached.

In spite of its exaggerations, it is probable that one does not get from this story a very erroneous idea of slave ships, as they were in 1811. Anyway, we quite agree with his final words concerning the men who ran just such enterprises: "They were good. They were bad. They were a mixture of the two. But they were all human. And who shall say where they have gone?"

Plunkett's "Ireland"

The new popular edition of Sir Thomas
Pitt-Rivers' "Ireland in the New Century"
which S. S. Pott & Co. are publishing

book—the application to Ireland of the principle that all true national progress must rest upon a moral foundation." The author shows that the criticisms were inspired by a failure to appreciate the exact purpose he had in his mind when he decided to write the book. He continues:

That purpose was to concentrate thought upon certain social and economic problems hitherto neglected in Ireland and to expound a practical programme of national development. Thought and work on these lines is to my mind the condition precedent to the solution of the Irish question. But our people have been taught by history and under present influences are held to the belief that all such efforts have been doomed to failure until that question may be regarded as one man's endeavor to break this vicious circle in which poor Ireland revolves.

The Manor.

THE GROWTH OF THE MANOR. By Dr. P. Vinogradoff, M. A., Hon. D. C. L., Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Oxford, Late Professor of History in the University of Moscow. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. viii. 384. New York: The Macmillan Company. 22 50

Dr. Vinogradoff, who came from Moscow to succeed Sir Frederick Pollock as Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford, has started at once to "find himself" in his strange seat, and he has done so with much effect, though it would be untruthful to say that he has popularized his subject, the growth of the manor in England. The subject, Dr. Vinogradoff says, has fascinated him, and it is capable of attracting most intelligent persons. Of it, the Professor says:

When observing the classical world we are apt to fix our attention on the city, the "polis," as the most complete expression of the social order, and to look for something as marked and as peculiar in mediæval life. It is impossible to discuss the subject of the manor as the subject of discovery, for the manor of the Classical City, economic, social, and political, and its institutions and ideas are concentrated in the city, and are not developed or arranged by any one in particular, but slowly evolved by the needs of the community. The manor of the mediæval period, on the other hand, as a social organism in its special framework appears as a thoroughly English institution, and is the product of the best example of the feudal organization that ever extended its sway over the whole of Western Europe. It may be said in a sense that the manor is a constitution, and that by the constitution of the manor the autonomous self-government of its manorial community is established. The manor of England has not quite as much of the character of a constitution as the State, and the manor is not a point of social development as has obtained political precedence over them by the development of our parliamentary institutions.

In handling a subject that promises so much Dr. Vinogradoff has displayed an accuracy rare among holders of British professorships. He is exact, as S. R. Gardiner was exact; and the result, with him as with Gardiner, is a work that will never be read with pleasure, though it may be studied with profit.

Brentano's May Importations.

Brenbance have received from bread this month: From Paris-Ferdinand Brunetiere's "Histoire de la Literature Francaise Classique, (1515-1330)," Vol. I, Part 2; Colonna de Cesari Rocca's "Le Nid de l'Aigle. Napoleon. Son patrie-son Payer-sa Race"; George Ohnet's "La Conquerante," Hughes Rebelle's "Le Diable sans tache," and Alfred Weber's "Histoire de la Philosophie Europeenne," in a seventh enlarged edition. From Rome-Ed. de Amicis's "L'Idioma gentile," G. Giacosa's "Il Più Forte," a comedy in three acts, and a poetic drama in four acts, and a poetic cantata "La fiaccola dell'etere," maggio," by Madama de Madama, Apicario's "El Vicario," M. Corvantes de Maedra's "Las mujeres del Quijote," J. Grenville's "La Muresca," and a Spanish translation of Low Wallace's "Don-Rur" in two volumes. From Berlin-Ed. I. P. de Roussat's "Von Tolstoi's Besatzung," and A. Strindberg's "Die

Praise for an Editorial Article.

Yankee Times Book Review:
I haven't yet read the May magazines, but have read Schiller and a great deal of what has been said about him; never before, though, until now. The article, which appears on page 286 of *Yankee Times Book Review* of May 8, which comprised in few words the true spirit of Schiller, I think it would be well worth while for your readers to know who wrote that article. It is an intellectual pleasure to centre into a personality ideas so truly expressed by a writer who has such an affinity of soul with the great man he commemorates. R. M.
New York, May 8, 1905.

[The article referred to was written by
Mr. Montgomery Schuyler.—Editor.]

Frankengola
New York Times Best Seller

As to the permitted use in your columns of "Frankenstein" as the name of the manufactured monster in Mrs. Spalley's "mad romance" with that title, which has been objected to by one of your correspondents, I regret that to the objection I cannot assent. The word has become so prevalent that it is destroyed by any other word. The Standard Dictionary gives this definition: "Here of the story; name transferred to a commonplace in reason and action and the frequent name selected in

Harper's Book News.



The Tyranny of the Dark

Hamlin Garland has pictured a delightful Western girl in his latest novel. The romance of her life while in New York is a moving story in a strange and wonderful setting. Her rescue from this "tyranny of the market," accomplished by her lover, is as novel as it is breathless in interest. It makes the book stand out as a striking departure in modern fiction.

The Accomplice

In this story of an absorbing murder trial, Frederick Trevor Lewis, the well-known author, creates a story of mystery along lines entirely new in fiction. The narrative is told in the words of the foreman of the jury, who advances upon outside evidence which greatly complicates the situation and eventually precipitates a tremendous climax. The book is a maze of mystery to the very end, and is not without a pretty love tale in its lighter moments.

Fond Adventures

Since the publication of *The Forest Lovers* Maurice Hewlett has written nothing so palpitating with the full and splendid life of the middle ages as these four tales. Mr. Hewlett is a magic mastery over the world of mediæval romance. His rich, sensuous impressions are blended with life and always tinged with poetic feeling.

The Marriage of William Ashe

"The most noteworthy heroine of English fiction since Becky Sharp," declares *Life*, "the speaking of Lady Kitty, who arrives and dominates through her charms. Humphry Ward's greatest novel. 'It is impossible not to love Lady Kitty,' says *Current Literature*. 'Her wit and wildness are adorable—an irresistible woman.'"

"It is without question a masterpiece of modern English literature—a great, strong, mas-

MAY

ERNEST RENAN.

Dr. William Barry's Way of Looking at the Author of the "Life of Jesus."

Dr. Barry's volume on Renan falls several points short of being satisfactory as an exposition of the reality behind the man who was an atheist, devoutly and with a sort ofunction. To tell the truth, Dr. Barry belongs to the race of biographers who by forgetting in the delight of psychic analysis the necessary more humanness of their heroes—the commonness of their day with ours—rather befog the man of these epochs than realize him to the reader. Especially such biographers (and Dr. Barry) have a way of dressing up the crises of the man's mental life in a subtlety of words. They seem reluctant to reduce the reaction to plain, everyday terms.

So when Ernest Renan, born Breton peasant, imbued in early childhood with the simple faith of his kind, brought up by the Church and trained for the priesthood, begins to change to the sentimental "devout atheist," the process is invested by Dr. Barry with complexities and mistiness which, while they may well have existed for the mind in doubt, should not be allowed to blur the student's comprehension of the real issue. In general the effect of the book is not of the presentation of a man, but of the use of a human figure to illustrate certain ideas. For instance, Renan is primarily not Renan, but the modern Abelard, the incarnation of the Celtic spirit. He is reduced (or elevated, as you please) to a type. Nevertheless the thing modern men most want to know about the author of "The Life of Jesus" is not at all what he typifies, (or may be made to typify,) racially or mentally, but what manner of man he was.

So much having been said, (less by way of criticism than by way of explanation,) it may be added that of Renan the idea (his idea of him) Dr. Barry has written some excellently readable and true things. We may lay aside as irrelevant the notion that Renan incarnates the Celtic attitude of irresolution between yea and nay, we may pass over as unimportant the idealization of his processes of change from believer to unbeliever in Christian dogma, we may fail to hold with Dr. Barry where he compares Newman with Renan and insinuates (without saying so) that the Englishman's conclusion of the logical necessity of a seemingly illogical faith is the truth which the Frenchman missed by following what he thought severe logical processes. For all these are matters of widely divided opinion. Few of us, however, will dispute the value of Dr. Barry's summing up of the real significance of the famous "Life of Jesus," published in June, 1883, a world scandal in a few weeks, and sold to the extent of sixty-five thousand copies by November. "On all sides men looked upon the volume as a banner lifted up, which must be attacked or defended."

What, then, had Renan achieved? Something great, if not portentous. Thanks to his unrivaled command of language, to the color of his description, to the suavity of a sentimentalism which enchanted without rhetoric, he had transformed the Gospels into a publication of the day. "The Hebrew truth," to speak with St. Jerome, had been softened down to an idyl, which was not truly Eastern, but which corresponded to the decadent mood of "Paul and Virginia" and was sometimes more than a little cloying in its sweetness. That which was instantly admired and which alone will not be forgotten in the "Life of Jesus" was the Galilean episode. The landscape gave birth to the character, not any well-interpreted documents. But again the character may be traced in Renan's own history, with its varying stages; Brittany is the key to Nazareth, Paris shadows forth Jerusalem. By "gently soliciting" the inspired text Renan put together, in mosaic fashion, a sentimental romance which was colored from end to end by his own experience.

Thereafter Dr. Barry quotes contemporary commentators. Carlyle "disliked the book and wished it had not been written." "Das ist nichts," said German Tholuck. "Ewald and Keim were severe upon this romance" which professed to deal with great questions, but which answered none. "Mommson, on the other hand, said Renan was "a savant in spite of his beautiful style."

So Dr. Barry proceeds to explain the Renanian performance:

When the Romans besieged an enemy's city they called on its tutelary gods to leave it and follow them to the Capitol. This unhappy fugitive from the Christian altar was busy with a like incantation. He desired to make the Prophet of Nazareth an idealist who had set him the example, a free spirit in revolt against the hierarchy. The cause of Jesus was to be severed from that of the Church and to be identified with revolution. The supernatural would be vanquished if Jesus were left in his enemies' keeping. But rebels have never known how to deal with a captive King, except to make way with him, and so it proved now.

The writer makes the meaning of this somewhat dark saying clearer by another passage:

From a scandal so arresting, and of such proportions, which has been perpet-

ERNEST RENAN. By William Barry, D. D. Illustrated. (Literary Lives. Edited by W. Robertson Nicoll.) 12mo. Pp. 246. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.00.

nated in thirty-three editions at home, with translations and cheap editions in every European language, one result, hardly anticipated by its author, is becoming daily more evident. The "Life of Jesus," passing from technical theology, from catechisms and sermons, into literature, vindicates to itself an importance as the first, in every sense, of human biography, and the centre of history. Between sacred and profane, the old wall of division has been broken down. It is impossible for any man to explain the world without fixing his regard on Jesus. He is real to the present generation, even to those who do not believe, as He never was to the Voltairian or freethinker of a previous age. Theologians uncomprehending in a more vivid fashion than ever before of His words, His works, His personality. Critics know that they have to deal with Him as a fact.

Naturally Dr. Barry descends sometimes from sermonizing on the text "Renan" to narrative. He tells something of the life of the peasant lad who was born at Tréguier in 1823, of what he learned from the good fathers in that town, of his student life in Paris, at Issy, and St. Sulpice, of the loyal help and brave advice given him by his sister Henriette, of his giving up the priestly life after taking the tonsure, of his travels in Italy and Syria, of the public scandal of his first lecture when he assumed the Chair of Hebrew in the Collège de France in 1850, of his further travels and his later life in Paris, lived like the rest of his life "in a mental intoxication." "The renegade of St. Sulpice," says Dr. Barry, "was now a somewhat worldly minded man, or as a witty friend called him, 'the dandy of the exegesis,' compelled to look on while Paris was burning."

We need not here follow Dr. Barry in his remarks upon Renanism as expressed in the "St. Paul," (1869); "The Anti-Christ," (who is Nero), published in 1873; the "Reminiscences of Youth," (1883); "Philosophic Dramas," (1888), and the "History of Israel," (1893).

Renan was elected to the French Academy in 1878, making upon that occasion an address after his best manner. He died in 1892.

An Irish Lad's Romance.

SANDY. By Alice Hegan Rice. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. \$1.

Sandy is Mrs. Rice's first venture into the field of real novel writing, and the book possesses much of the wholesome sweetness of her two earlier volumes. Sandy was Irish in everything but name. "He had a smile that waited for an answer and usually got it—a smile so brimming over with good-fellowship and confidence that it made a lover of a friend and a friend of an enemy."

As a stowaway he boarded an American liner and might have found safe and undiscovered passage in one of its lifeboats but for a sudden excess of patriotic zeal for the land of his adoption when the big American vessel won in a friendly race with an English liner. However, all things are for the best in the story of Sandy, and had he not been discovered and cast into the steerage in disgrace Ruth Nelson would undoubtedly never have thrown the golden orange down from the first cabin deck and Sandy might have finished his life in an altogether different manner. As it was Sandy ate the orange and developed a deep love for the giver—so deep that when he watched her leave the vessel and saw her name "Ruth Nelson, Kentucky, U. S. A.," on her bag he at once renounced his intention of becoming a doctor and joined forces with Rickie Wilson, an unlikely looking young person, but who "possessed unlimited knowledge of all things terrestrial, from the easiest way of making a fortune to the best way of spending it." After that Sandy's course is the usually unexpected one of young novel heroes.

There is no denying Mrs. Rice's pleasant manner of telling a story. Here is an account of Sandy and Ruth's wedding:

Sandy looked joyously out across the fields of waving blue grass to the shining river. In quick flashes the scenes of his boyhood came before him. "Fore de Lawd, Mist' Sandy, ef you ain't fergit yer necktie!" It was Aunt Melv who burst in upon his reverie with these ominous words. "Sandy's hand flew to his neck. 'It's at the farm,' he cried in great excitement, 'wrapped in tissue paper in the top drawer. Send Jim, or Joe, or Nick—any of the darlies you can find!'" "Messengers were sent in hot haste, one to the farm and one to town, while Jimmy Reed was detailed to canvas the guests and see if a white four-in-hand might be procured.

"The nearest thing is Mr. Meech's," he reported on his fourth trip upstairs; "it's a white linen string tie, but he doesn't want to take it off." "Faith, and he'll have to," said Sandy in great agitation. "Don't he know that nobody will be looking at him?" The bridal march had sounded many times, and the impatient guests were becoming seriously concerned when a handkerchief fluttered from the landing and Sandy and Ruth came down the wide steps together. Mr. Meech cleared his throat, and with one hand nervously fidgeting under his coat tails, the other thrust into the bosom of his coat, he began:

"Suddenly a loud shout sounded from the upper hall, followed by sounds like the repeated fall of a heavy body. "Then through the stillness rang out a hailshout from above. 'Praise de Lawd, de light's done come! De darkness, lak de thunder, done roll away. I've saved at last, and my name is done written in de Promised Land! Amen! Praise de Lawd! Amen!' To part of the company at least the situation was clear. Aunt Melv, after seeking religion for nearly

sixty years, had shown this inopportune display of "come de light" to the pupil to be educated instead of the pupil to be educated to the education. Yet another article by Charles Wellington Furlong tells about the "burial place" of the famous American frigate Philadelphia, blown up by Decatur at Tripoli, while Dr. C. W. Saleeby provides some plain, blunt facts about the lack of knowledge of the brain and its workings.

A Practical Book on Printing.

PRINTING. A Practical Treatise on the Art of Typography. By Charles Thomas Jacob. Illustrated. Cloth. 8vo. Pp. xxii+488. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Mr. Charles T. Jacob, managing Director of the Clarendon Press, and lately Examiner in Typography to the City and Guilds of London Institute, has found time to prepare many books on the subject of printing; and one of these, in a third revised and enlarged edition, has recently been issued. It deals with printing, especially book printing, and is a wonderfully compact manual, which might well be as useful here as in England.

The completeness of the book will be apparent from a brief list of its chapters, which number thirty-five. They are in seven divisions, and deal with typesetting, composition, (thirteen chapters,) proofreading, handpress work, (six chapters,) illustrated and color work, motive power, machine printing, (six chapters,) and warehouse work (four chapters.) Two supplementary chapters give questions in typography set in the examinations at Mr. Jacob's school, and others set to applicants for clerkships in His Majesty's Stationery Office. There is also a glossarial index of terms used in printing, and a collection of samples of printing paper.

Just eighty years ago another master printer, John Johnson of London, issued "Typographia; or, The Printer's Instructor." It was in two volumes, dedicated to the members of the Roxburghe Club, and bound appropriately in Roxburghe style. The first volume related the history of printing—"The Origin, Rise, and Progress of the Typographic Art"—and gives full accounts of Caxton and Wynkyn de Worde, with lists of the 64 books known to have been printed by the former and of the 410 printed by the latter. It gives also lists of Fyson's publications and the names and works of the other early English printers. Volume II describes the mechanical side of printing, almost as fully as Mr. Jacob does in his more recent book. In some respects "J. Johnson, Printer," is even fuller than his successor, for he gives King Solomon's original Hebrew alphabet, as well as that later invented by Edras! He discusses other alphabets, going back, as he says, "to the antediluvian Hebrew" for the foundation of his essay! Evidently Mr. Johnson was an antiquary. It is plain that "Typographia" inspired Mr. Jacob; for he follows Johnson's order of subjects, and, allowing for changed conditions, treats them in much the same manner.

Harper's Magazine for June.

The June Harper's contains the first chapters of Booth Tarkington's serial of the Indiana country, (already announced in THE BOOK REVIEW), "The Conquest of Canaan," with shorter stories by Marie Manning, Arthur Colton, Abby Meguire Roach, Charles Moreau Hargess, Marie Van Vorst, Jennette Lee, Margaret Cameron, Annie Hamilton Donnell, and W. D. Howells. W. D. Howells has in this number an account (accompanied by illustrations in color) of his adventures with English lodgings in London, and his rambles about town in the London parks, churches, markets, and slums. Mr. Howells says, by the way, that the English poor children "have the dirtiest faces in the world." There is also a sort of reply to John Burroughs's article in the February Harper's by "Peter Rabbitt," said to be a very learned scientific animal, and proof in his proper person that the "mental powers" of animals are not as Anthony Hope says, "despicable." Edmund Gosse writes about "Elizabethan Flower Gardens," and President Hadley of Yale on "Mental Types and Their Recognition

in Our Schools"—the modern degrees of fitting the education in the pupil to be educated instead of the pupil to be educated to the education. Yet another article by Charles Wellington Furlong tells about the "burial place" of the famous American frigate Philadelphia, blown up by Decatur at Tripoli, while Dr. C. W. Saleeby provides some plain, blunt facts about the lack of knowledge of the brain and its workings.

"The American Nation."

The Harpers announce that they will publish during the Summer, beginning with June, one more volume each month of their "The American Nation—A History," edited by Albert Bushnell Hart. Five volumes of this monumental work issued during the Winter were reviewed at the time in THE BOOK REVIEW. The sixth volume, which will appear next month, is the work of Everts B. Greene, Professor of History in the Illinois State University, and deals with "Provincial America"; that is, the conditions of the colonies and the colonists from 1600 onward to the beginning of the French and Indian wars, when the scattered settlements along the Atlantic Coast first began to draw together in a common interest. The frontispiece is a portrait of Franklin, who may be called the first American in any wide sense. This sixth volume, with the others which follow it, will be issued in two shapes—an edition uniform with the set of five published last Winter, and another "University Edition," uniform with the separate volumes in which the set of five was later republished for the use of colleges.

The June Bazar.

In the June number of Harper's Bazar Margaret Deland has some observations in her familiar manner "concerning saints," wherein she notes particularly that overdevelopment of selfishness which is the highest form of selfishness. "The Baddy Bazar," by Juliet Wilbur Tompkins, is an "amusing record of happenings during the nurse's afternoon out." In the same number, James Humecker has a paper on "Bernard Shaw and Women." Mr. Humecker asserts that Mr. Shaw is the man who "discovered and popularized the Unpleasant Girl." Mrs. Mary E. Wilkins Freeman's serial, "The Debtor," is continued, and there are illustrated articles on "The Chicago Woman's Athletic Club," and "Among the Illustrators," besides shorter papers. The papers, which deal with fashions are as entrancing as usual and very appropriately concern themselves with June brides and the Summer girl's armament.

An Elementary Algebra.

Walter R. Marsh of the Pingry School, Elizabeth, N. J., has prepared an "Elementary Algebra," which is about to come from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons in the Marsh and Ashton Mathematical Series. It is to be followed by a "College Algebra," "Plane and Solid Geometry," "Plane and Solid Analytic Geometry," &c.

As Mr. Marsh points out in his preface, the volume contains a discussion of the fundamental principles of algebra. The scheme of the text is to illustrate the meaning of a principle by carefully selected exercises, every principle being followed by a group of examples. These examples have been prepared to illustrate various principles dealt with in the text. The subject-matter of the text follows the requirements of the College Entrance Examination Board. The subjects treated include equations and problems, graphs, graphs of equations, progressions, permutations and combinations, quotients used in physics, &c.

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A DUTCH SETTLER.

HARM JAN HULDEKOPER. By Nina Moore Tiffany and Francis Tiffany. With an Appendix by Alfred Huldekoper and a Huldekoper Genealogy Prepared by Frederic Wolters Huldekoper and Frederic Louis Huldekoper. Pp. 338. Boston: The W. B. Clarke Company.

Harm Jan Huldekoper was a young Hollander, a member of an old family that includes a noble branch, and has furnished the Netherlands with high public officials and other men of prominence, who moved to this country in 1796 and gradually rose to considerable wealth. But of more importance to the estimate of his importance in our history is the fact that he was one of the founders of American Unitarianism, and a close friend of such men as William Henry Channing and James Freeman Clarke. The latter married one of his daughters, Anne. His son Frederic was the founder and first head of the McDeville Theological School, an institution which still continues to have great influence in liberal religious circles. Among his living grandchildren may be mentioned Gen. Henry Shippen Huldekoper, once Postmaster of Philadelphia. To the teeming multitudes that constitute the population of our present-day Republic the man's name is hardly even known. Yet he labored faithfully and well, was instrumental in the developing of vast regions that now are counted among the most prosperous in the land, and helped to establish institutions that continue to be useful in the never-ending upward struggle of mankind. And his biographers are able to say of him, although he had been dead since 1854, that "he is still a vital influence in the community where he was revered and loved." As agent for the Holland Land Company, an association of Dutch capitalists that owned 1,500,000 acres of land in New York State (including the entire site of the present City of Buffalo) and 500,000 acres in Western Pennsylvania, he had intimate and praiseworthy connection with the work of building up the region west of the Alleghenies.

Much of the material embodied in this volume has been drawn from an autobiography prepared by Huldekoper for the benefit of his grandchildren, which contains highly interesting details in regard to the conditions and appearance of this country at the end of the eighteenth century. That was in the days when Trenton, N. Y., was known as Oldenbarneveld and as the home of Dr. Francis Adrian van der Kemp, a friend of Huldekoper, of John Adams, and of De Witt Clinton, whose life work consisted in the translation of the records of the Dutch West India Company, owned by the State of New York. Buffalo was a pretty village, and Pittsburgh an insignificant town where the traveling Huldekoper witnessed the abortive attempt of two Frenchmen to establish a shipyard for the building of ocean-going ships. Of New York City, young Huldekoper writes in his letters home:

"The pigs and cows running about the streets first disgusted me, and the more

I saw of the town the more I realized its inferiority to the majority of our Dutch cities. Even the fashionable promenade of the Battery, of which one secures so much, has nothing to boast of except the view over Staten Island and the river."

Huldekoper was a close friend of Capt. Perry, too, and an eye-witness of that famous commander's struggle to fit out the little fleet that afterward took part in the battle of Lake Erie. The book is full of instructive and charming reminiscences of those early days, as well as of later ones, when Brook Farm existed and provided the otherwise tolerant Huldekoper into referring to it as "a hospital of invalids."

The Duties of a Citizen.

CITIZENSHIP AND THE DUTIES OF A CITIZEN. Ethics for the Young. For Use in the School and the Home. By Walter L. Sheldon. 12mo. cloth. Pp. 408. Chicago: W. M. Welch Company. Price, \$1.25. This book aims to teach the young how to apply the fundamental principles of right and wrong to the problems of citizenship and the State. Each chapter is written in the form of a dialogue in which the teacher appears to converse in easy language with his scholars, pointing out the meaning and beauties of some poetical and prose selection dealing with the different elements of patriotism and National life. In addition to these dialogues, more elaborate selections are appended, including portions from the best speeches and writings of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Hamilton, Everett, Webster, Ruskin, Clay, Horace Mann, Charles J. Fox, John Bright, and Pericles.

In his advice to instructors, the author gives this helpful suggestion, which is well worth remembering:

"Do not talk too much about the words 'citizenship' or 'love of country.' There is always a danger of making valuable words or phrases commonplace by repetition. Our purpose is to build up a mass of sentiment or feeling in the minds of the young with regard to citizenship itself. It is the sense of duty in this relationship which we should work upon without definitely talking too much about duty."

Muhammad and His Faith.

Arthur N. Wollaston, G. I. E., has revised and enlarged his book, "Half Hours with Muhammad," which appeared some years ago and is now out of print. The name has also been changed to "The Sword of Islam," and E. F. Dutton & Co. are bringing the new edition out here. It has been written more for the general reader than the scholar; the subject has been treated of, the author writes in his preface, in a way suitable for "general" information. He adds:

"At a time when the East, with its bright images and ever-varying romance, is gradually arousing the attention of the less emotional West, it has been thought advisable to enter the lists with an endeavor to awaken interest in the history of a religion and its followers—no inconsiderable number of whom bow the knee of submission to the Emperor of India. For nearly half a century destiny has linked me with the East, and I shall be more than repaid for any labor bestowed on the present volume if, happily, readers of the hour cast an eye of favor upon a work the interest of which centers in Eastern lands and Eastern peoples."

The book deals with the history of Arabia before the time of Muhammad, the time of the Prophet, the Omayyad and Abbassid Dynasties of Khalifa, the Crusades, the Sultans of Turkey, the pilgrimage to Mecca, the Sunnis, Shias, and minor sects of the Muhammadan religion, &c. There are several illustrations from photographs of places of interest in Turkey, Arabia, Palestine, and elsewhere.

Col. McClure's "Presidents."

Col. A. K. McClure's "Our Presidents, and How We Make Them," will be republished shortly by the Harpers in a new edition revised and brought down to date by the author so as to include in clear and concise form the chief features of the recent Roosevelt-Parker campaign. Col. McClure's book is already pretty well known; his journalistic and literary experience of more than fifty years has furnished him with a wealth of first-hand material about Presidents and Presidential candidates. The present edition of his book is introduced with a preface by ex-Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith and contains portraits of the Presidents.

Hebrew Narratives.

The second volume in "The Student's Old Testament," which Charles Scribner's Sons have in active preparation, by Prof. Charles F. Kent, deals with "The History of Israel's Historical and Biographical Narratives." It includes all the direct Biblical sources for Hebrew history from the establishment of the monarchy under Saul to the end of the Maccabean struggles, chronological charts, historical maps, and an appendix containing a translation of the most important historical inscriptions which throw light upon Israel's history. This affords a manual for the study of the old Hebrew political, social, and religious life not only for Old Testament students, but also for the general reader interested in the subject. Prof. Kent writes in his introduction on "the origin and present literary form of the narratives":

Viewed as literature, the historical and biographical narratives are a whole, constituting an exceedingly attractive and important department of the Old Testament library. They are narrative, with a certain amount of didacticism, and are written in a simple, direct, and unadorned style. The narratives are not only of great value as a source of information, but also as a source of inspiration and as a source of instruction.

lamentations, popular traditions, didactic stories, and historical romances are all represented. Viewed as the record of the centuries of Israel's national experiences, they are unique among the writings of antiquity because of the relative completeness and exactness of the picture which they represent. Above all, these Old Testament narratives at every point call attention to the divine guidance and purpose which molded Israel's history.

"Mythology of the British Islands."

We have made in this volume some attempt to draw a picture of the ancient religion of our earliest ancestors, the Gaelic and the British Celts. We have shown what can be gathered of the broken remnants of a mythology as splendid in conception and as brilliant in color as that of the Greeks. We have tried to paint its divine figures and to tell their heroic stories. We have seen them fall from their shrines, and yet rising again, take on new lives as Kings, or saints, or knights of romance, and we have caught fading glimpses of them surviving to-day as the "fairies," their rites still cherished by fishermen who hardly know whom or why they worship. Of necessity this survey has been brief and incomplete. Whether the great edifice of the Celtic mythology will ever be wholly restored one can at present only speculate. Its colossal fragments are perhaps too deeply buried and too widely scattered. But, even as it stands, it is a mighty quarry from which poets yet unborn will hew spiritual marble for houses not made with hands.

Thus writes Charles Squire in his summary chapter to the introduction of Celtic myth, legend, poetry, and romance, which Charles Scribner's Sons are importing. The volume is believed to be the first attempt made to acquaint the English reader with the subject. The author deals with the ancient Britons, the Gaelic gods and their stories, the British gods, Pinn and his Fenians, Arthur and his knights, and other celebrities of Celtic legend and romance. It is his aim to provide a book for those acquainted with Greek, Roman, and Scandinavian mythology which treats of a nearer source of poetry. References and explanations are given in footnotes.

"A Twentieth Century Idealist."

This novel, by Henry Pettit, is probably an attempt to write biography in the form of fiction. It is an introspective, retrospective, meditative, idealistic tale, the scenes laid in the Orient. The heroine, who "loves and seeks the truth for its own sake," is a young and charming girl. She has her own ideas of the "true" faith, and tells them to those who argue with her. Adele Cultus, her parents, and her friend, join two gentlemen in a trip to the Orient. Paul Warder falls in love with the heroine. Together they visit the many interesting places, and finally come to understand each other very well.

The book is the result of travels around the world, eastward and westward, by Mr. Pettit. He has compiled, as an amateur, about forty volumes of notes of travel, dealing particularly with scenery and music. He is a retired civil engineer and architect. He is a native of Philadelphia; his great-grandfathers were Col. Charles Pettit, a member of the Continental Congress, and Chief Justice Thomas McKean, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. There are two illustrations in the book artistically reproduced from photographs by the author. One is a view from a pinnacle on the roof of a cathedral among the Himalayas, showing the Delectable Mountains beyond; the other shows the Kunchingang Sanny range, from the Observatory Hill at Darjeeling. "A Twentieth Century Idealist" bears the imprint of The Graton Press.

Carter Goodloe.

The author of "At the Foot of the Rockies," which Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing, Miss Carter Goodloe, is the daughter of a well-known lawyer of Louisville, Ky., where she was born. She is a graduate of Wellesley College, and was the youngest woman who had taken her degree at that institution up to that time. She then studied in Paris for several years. The girls' college stories she has written at various times within the past two years for the magazines will be brought out in book form in the Autumn by the Scribners.

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Consulship of Marius, B. C. 133 to 104—
more correctly, A. U. C. 620 to A. U. C.
649, for the Romans, strange as it may
seem to us, did not count their years back-
ward. In that short period occurred the
two agrarian movements, led by Tiberius
Gracchus and, ten years later, by Caius
Gracchus, and the Jugurthine war. The
turning point in the history of the repub-
lic was reached when Tiberius was slain;
thereafter everything tended to a mon-
archy, which was reached nearly a cen-
tury later, when Caesar became dictator
for ten years.

When Tiberius Gracchus became Trib-
une, B. C. 133, the city had got beyond the
simplicity of its early days in everything
except name. It still had Consuls, Trib-
unes, a Censor of Morals. The first
named were the Chief Magistrates; the
second were still the guardians of the
rights of the poor, but though thirty years
earlier the people would hardly put out
their lights when it was whispered that
the Censor Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus
was passing through the streets, in B. C.
133 the Censor had become more histor-
ical than useful, though the people ad-
mired a stern official as an ornament to a
famous list. The city had grown wealthy;
it had become the home of the wealthy
classes, while the country had become
merely a place of refreshment, when busi-
ness and ordinary pleasures were suspend-
ed. Property in the city had increased in
value, as much so "skyscrapers" were
built, and the poorer nobility had to live
in flats. Vast "islands" or flat houses
were built and let out in floors or rooms
to those who wished or had to stay "in
town," but could not afford whole houses
to themselves. The separate houses were
larger than formerly.

Meantime the Senators had entered
trade—not always personally, for to do so
was forbidden—but through their freed-
men; they had gone into land speculation,
however, for it was permissible for even a
Senator to buy and sell land. Their chief
source of income, indeed, came from their
landed possessions. The Knights, how-
ever, who formed the second rank in the
city, could and did become business men.
They farmed the taxes, were the bankers
and importers, operating in large and per-
manent companies. While the Forum was
still crowded when a famous lawyer plead-
ed, the courts were not the only attrac-
tions there; the great Basilicas were the
Lombard and Wall Streets of the time
and crowded continually by buyers and
sellers, lenders and borrowers. As "high
finance" grew higher manufacture and
retail trade declined. The trade guilds re-
mained, but they were busied rather in
ceremonial matters than with their trades.
The freedmen carried on the retail busi-
ness of the city—non-citizens, or men of
defective citizenship, Dr. Greenidge calls
them.

With agriculture, however, even the
nobles Senator would deal without degra-
dation. And so in time it came about that
the Senators became the owners of most
of the land. Great estates took the place
of small holdings, farms were turned into
sheep walks and cattle ranches. Between
the millions of the rich and of the occu-
pied provinces the small holder often
enough was glad to sell his little prop-
erty lest a wealthy neighbor might seize
it legally or illegally while he himself was
absent in the army. And upon the great
estates of the rich were herded thousands
of slaves, among whom the poor citizens
were not wanted even if they sought em-
ployment. Citizens were subject to mili-
tary duties, slaves were not; the great
landholders had no use for the former,
therefore. In fact, so one except the
Generals had any use for them; they had
been crowded out of all occupations ex-
cept the army.

Gracchus, as Dr. Greenidge points
out, was not a mere demagogue. He had
respect for vested rights, did not propose
to touch the vast landholdings; his proposals
were really conservative, a return to long-
existing statutes, and to enforce them he
authorized a commission of three to hear
and determine all cases arising under
them.
Over the passage of the bill a great
popular tumult occurred. Marcus Octa-
vius, a Tribune and friend of Gracchus's,
interposed, as was his right, to prevent
the bill from being read, and a second
time did the same. Gracchus then passed
his deposition, and the bill was passed.
Gracchus, his brother Caius, and his
father-in-law were elected Commissioners.
But, though the board could give land to
the poor, it had no money with which to
help them cultivate it. At this point
Tiberius prepared a bill to use the legacy
of Attalus, King of Pergamon, which he
had left to the Roman people, for the pur-
pose of starting in business the people to
whom land had been assigned.

At this time the annual election of
Tribunes took place, and the question
arose as to the right of a Tribune to re-
election. The election began, but the
Senators interrupted it. They and their
attendants "rushed" the election crowd,
reached Tiberius, and clubbed him to
death, and with him 300 of his adherents.
Not one was slain by the sword.

But the law having been enacted, it re-
mained in force—a curious instance of log-
ical inconsistency, much like that of the
Medes and Persians, as told by Daniel.
The commission was active, and in six
years the number of its citizens was in-
creased by nearly a quarter, almost all of
them new small holders. Thus Gracchus's
failure proved a success in the end.
Caius Gracchus was not a mere imi-
tator of his brother, but he trod so closely
in his footsteps that his reputation is
largely lost in that of the elder. Dr.
Greenidge relates his hopes and his fate
no less interestingly than he told of those
of Tiberius. Space prevents any more
than a mention of him, however. Of
Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi, some-
thing must be said. Of her writes Dr.
Greenidge:

That strange feeling which a
great and beautiful life has often inspired,
that it belongs to eternity rather than to
the immediate past, and that it has few
points of contact with the prosaic round of
present existence, had almost banished
from Cornelia's mind the selfish instincts
of her loss. The memory of her sons drew
no tear, her voice conveyed no intonation
of sorrow or regret. She spoke of them
as though they were historical figures of
the past, men too distant and too great to
arouse the weak emotion which darkness
contemplation.

At her villa near Misenum she lived
quietly, surrounded by all that was best
in letters, exchanging gifts and letters
with the great men of the earth, and
there she died, possibly the only mother
who shares equally with her sons a fame
that has lasted for twenty-one centuries.

A Seashore Romance.

SANNA. By M. E. Waller. Author of "The
Woodcarver of Lympeus." Cloth, 12mo.
Pp. 322. New York: Harper & Brothers.
\$1.50.

Sanna is a genuine sea maiden, full of
fearless life, as well as of beauty and co-
quettish witchery. We like her none the
less because she suggests the Shells for
whom many young hearts besides Dr. van
Dyke's cherished a tender passion some-
where in the seventies. There will never
be another Princess of Thule, but Sanna
is a lovable girl, sure to capture the
reader's sympathetic interest at her first
appearance, and not to lose it until the
curtain falls upon her romance. She has
the best possible setting in Nantucket,
with its simple-hearted ancient mariners
left high and dry on the sands by the ebb
of the whaling industry. Its quaint old
maids stamped with a sort of unlikable
perpetual youth; all the neighborly, home-
ly life of the place pervaded by the
brooding presence of the sea.

Miss Waller has succeeded in transfer-
ring to her pages the atmosphere of Nan-
tucket, which is just another way of say-
ing that one will find her novel an ideal
summer resort, restful, original, with a
peculiar charm of its own.
The more ambitious characters are less

human and appealing than are the plain
Nantucket folk, and the labyrinthian
mazes of a needlessly intricate plot are
far less attractive than the path to Uncle
Riah's grocery. As was the case with
"The Woodcarver of Lympeus," we should
like the story much better without the
smirch with which the author just touches
it. Passion and wrong are the very roots
of many romances, but Miss Waller's are
so innocent and healthful that an episode
of sin seems to be something extraneous
and pinned on, not an inevitable feature
of the novel. She has not yet learned to
keep her material well in hand. Certain
characters, which we are sure she intend-
ed to use and develop, rather aimlessly
fade away; some might be dispensed with
altogether; others would well have repaid
expansion. The author's art falls below
her invention.

Nevertheless, "Sanna" is a well-writ-
ten, wholesome, breezy tale, a welcome
addition to the library of Summer fiction,
a distinct advance upon "The Woodcarver
of Lympeus," and holding much promise
of still better work.

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MAY

1905

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

OUR FIRST CENTURY" is the title of an important work upon which George Cary Eggleston has been engaged for some time, and which A. S. Barnes will publish shortly as the first volume in the series Little History of American Life. Like his brother, the late Edward Eggleston, with whom the author was so closely associated, Mr. Eggleston has always been interested in the more personal side of history—the life, manners, and customs of the people. Much of his material for the new book was accumulated with many advantages, and he had ready access to his brother's extensive library.

The Macmillan Company has received and will issue this Spring "The Foundations of Sociology," a new book by Prof. Edward A. Ross of the University of Nebraska, author of "Social Control." The author's aim is to show what tends to be in society, and not what has been or ought to be, and he has made an attempt to lay down the foundation for a social science that shall withstand the severest logical tests.

McClure, Phillips & Co. are about to bring out a new edition of Emily Holt's "Encyclopaedia of Etiquette," a work which will be new chapters on etiquette in foreign countries and etiquette of travel. The same firm reports that the United States Navy has adopted for the use of ships' crews Cyrus Townsend Brady's "Indian Fights and Fighters," Joel Chandler Harris's "Little Union Scout," and Booth Tarkington's "In the Arena."

The Funk & Wagnalls Company is publishing an edition in twenty-six volumes of the complete works of Tolstoy, translated with his approval by Louise and Aylmer Maude. His "What Is Art?" will be in its original form, with a preface by the author, in which he tells the reader to judge his views on art in their present shape.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have down for issue at the end of this month or the beginning of June "Money Inflation in the United States; a Study in Social Pathology," by Dr. Murray Shipley Wildman of Central College, Missouri. In Part I. of the book the writer states the psychological principles which underlie the motives of persons under pressure for certain economic conditions; Part II. deals with the economic conditions which prevailed in the four periods of American history.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have postponed until the Fall the publication of the new volume of essays by Hamilton Wright Mable. This house also announces that it has in active preparation "The Art of Organ Building," by George A. Adkins, Esq. The edition de luxe of the book will appear in half vellum.

The Funk & Wagnalls Company has bought the complete rights in the Pulpit Commentary from Kegan Paul, Tribner, Trench & Co., of London. The work comprises fifty-one royal octavo volumes, edited by well-known theologians of all denominations. The publishers further state that the translation of Dr. Dubois's work by Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe will appear with the title "Psychic Treatment of Nervous Disorders," instead of "Psychoneurosis and Its Moral Treatment," as first announced.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have in press "A Mother of Cears," being a sketch of the life of Maria Fedorowna, wife of Paul II. and mother of Alexander I. and Nicholas I., by Mrs. Colquhoun Grant, author of "The French Noblesse of the Eighteenth Century," &c., and "Letters from Catalonia and Other Parts of Spain," by Rowland Thirmer, in two volumes, with colored illustrations.

McClure, Phillips & Co. have postponed until June 1 the publication of Booth Tarkington's new novelette, "The Beautiful Lady," and Dr. Felix Adler's "Religion of Duty," edited and arranged by Leslie W. Sprague.

Longmans, Green & Co. are publishing "Hay Fever," a novel, by Walter Herries Pollock and Guy C. Pollock. The story has to do with some business proposals made by a stock broker, an "easy-going, impulsive, wealthy, lucky old idiot," who is troubled with hay fever. A friend recommends a remedy, which produces unexpected results.

Keppler & Schwabmann, proprietors of Puck, will shortly publish a historical novel, "Monsieur d'en Brochette," by Bert Leston Taylor, Arthur H. Pollock, and John Kendrick Bangs, with illustrations by Frank A. Nankivell. The narrative tells of the wooing of a French nobleman of the Countess Isabelle, who was at one time affianced to the Duc de Pommes des Terres Au Gratin.

The Webb Publishing Company of St. Paul, Minn., is bringing out "The Gold Mine in the Front Yard and How to Work It," by C. S. Harrison, the well-known nature writer. The volume treats of fruits, flowers, hints and suggestions

Walter J. Travis's article in the June issue of Country Life in America, on "Changes in the Game of Golf" will describe the effect on the game of the author's new invention of a fifty-inch driver. The article will be illustrated from photographs for which Mr. Travis posed.

The article in the next number of The Century, on "Our Heraldry of Storm and Flood," by Gilbert H. Grosvenor, author of "A New Method of Purifying Water," "Inoculating the Ground," &c., will begin a series about the scientific work of the Department of Agriculture, especially the results obtained by the Weather Bureau.

The current issue of The Journal of Outdoor Life of Saranac Lake, N. Y., has a paper by Dr. E. L. Trudeau, President of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, on "Sleeping Out of Doors." The writer recommends sleeping out of doors for those threatened by consumption.

The Frederick A. Stokes Company is publishing "The Wedding Souvenir," a new gift book containing thoughts of great poets and prose writers on the wedding day, the ring, marriage, love, sympathy, forbearance, duty, constancy, unity, hope, and other appropriate subjects. There are also wedding certificates and a page for autographs and various records.

Isaac Pitman & Sons are about to bring out "Money, Exchange, and Banking Practically Considered," a manual for bank officials, business men, and commercial students, by H. T. Easton, and "The Law of Heavy and Light Mechanical Traction on Highways in the United Kingdom," by C. A. Montague Barlow, LL. D.

The forthcoming novel, "Mrs. Esington," according to the authors, Esther and Lucia Chamberlain, "is not an observation of sectional types and local color, but the California atmosphere and landscape are used with the story because that country and atmosphere are vital and young, and in these triumphant qualities they reflect the motif of the story." As was announced, the book will appear May 18 through The Century Company.

The Hall Publishing Company is issuing a new "Automobile Register and Tourists' Guide." It includes forty-one descriptive touring routes in New York State, official registration of 19,000 owners of automobiles, with description of machines; a list of towns and cities, State laws, ordinances, repair and charging stations throughout the State, hotels, trade directory, &c.

Charles Scribner's Sons are issuing the thirteenth volume in the Strad Library, the series of books devoted to the violin. It is on "Violin Solo Playing," by William Henley, a well-known English player. Among the topics discussed are solo playing, solists, and solos. The author also includes suggestions which are the result of practical experience.

The articles by Oliver Bronson Capen on "Country Homes of Famous Americans," which have been appearing in Country Life in America, will appear through Doubleday, Page & Co. in October, with an introduction by Thomas Wentworth Higginson. Among the homes described will be those of Jefferson, Irving, Whitier, Longfellow, Thoreau, Emerson, Washington, Henry Clay, Hawthorne, Gen. Lee, Lowell, Bryant, Jackson, Holmes, Webster, Madison, and John Bartram. The book will retain its name, and will contain numerous unpublished photographs.

Dodd, Mead & Co. are issuing Vol. V. of the "Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804-1806," edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites. The book contains the journals of the explorers describing the journey home from Musketoe Creek to St. Louis, May 8 to Sept. 26, 1806. Two more volumes and an atlas are in preparation, which will complete the set. The illustrations in this fifth volume include fac similes of drawings by Lewis and Clark of fishing implements used by Indians, maps, plans, and manuscript pages.

Doubleday, Page & Co. will issue Thomas Dixon, Jr.'s, new volume of essays, "The Life Worth Living," May 20. Besides the opening chapter on "Dreams and Disillusions," showing what the author calls "the horrors of city life," there will be other chapters on "Beside Beautiful Waters," "Some Sins of Nature," "The Shouts of Children," "In the Haunts of Wild Fowl," "What is Life?" &c.

Alfred Henry Lewis says that in his "Sunset Trail," which A. S. Barnes & Co. are publishing, "it is with the cattle day that I have dealt. In doing this I have seized on a real man, and in its tragedy at least, told what really happened." It is interesting to know that a leading character in the book is the well-known "Bat" Masterson, now in his peaceful later years, whom President

The new edition, the sixth of Thomas Dixon's "Clansman," which Doubleday, Page & Co. are issuing, will not have the name of Senator Morrill. Instead, that of Roman has been substituted. The change was made because the daughters of the Senator complained to the author that their father was misrepresented, but Mr. Dixon replied that he got his facts from history. This did not satisfy them, so the name was altered.

The passing of Joseph Jefferson gives added value and interest to his autobiography, published, after its serial run in The Century Magazine, by The Century Company. The volume is full of characteristic humor, stories of the stage, reminiscences of colleagues, and advice and criticism.

Ellen Glasgow's new novel, entitled "The Wheel of Life," is announced by Doubleday, Page & Co. for publication the middle of January. It is a Virginia story, and said to be the most mature work of the author so far.

"A Hair of the Dog."

THE CREAM OF THE COUNTRY. By Fred. M. White. Author of "Tropics of the World," "The Robe of Lucifer," &c. Illustrations by Victor Frost. 12mo. Pp. 374. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Here is a new and ingenious application of that old saw about the hair of the dog. Since story writers have most practice in the concoction of plots, what could be more logical than to employ a story writer to resolve a real mystery into its elements? Yet neither private persons nor the police so far have formed the habit in cases of conspiracy and crime of consulting the criminal novelist. Wherefore it is most considerate of Mr. White to give the hint in fiction. He weaves a most elaborate conspiracy, and has the young ladies most interested in discovering and checkmating the villain and devising counter-plots, seek the advice and help of the most popular novelist of the day. By that means, of course, the process of untying the knot is as complicated and devious as the original process of knotting it. Which strings out the story good and long and provides a surprise in every chapter.

Mr. White has further taken a hint from Sir Arthur Conan Doyle as to the use of fierce dogs, and avails himself of a mysterious telephone message at night and of a meeting with a beautiful girl in the dark. The ringing of that telephone bell, in fact, ushers in the story, and, with the meeting of the unseen girl just afterward, provides the eagerest thrills which the book in its course affords.

Mighels's New Book.

Philip Verill Mighels, author of that "Bravest Jim's Baby," which was matter of some correspondence in The New York Times Book Review a year ago, has written another novel which the Harpers are about to publish. This time Mr. Mighels has left the West behind him—left babies also behind him. His story is one of New York and politics and the ways of rings and ambitious and confident young men who join in with such rings in order to spy out the methods of them and so destroy them in the end. Mr. Mighels's hopeful young man is called Hakon, there's a "boss" named Graystone who has a daughter as well as a machine and designs to make Hakon President and his son-in-law, there's a Mrs. Meade (eloquent designation) who is a shrew and spins entanglements for the honest politician's feet, and there's the girl the honest politician really loves. The story is said to be one of strength and interest.

HAROLD MACGRATH.

Author of "The Princess Elopes."

Mr. Harold MacGrath, author of "The Puppet Crown" and "The Man on the Box," will again endear himself to thousands with his new novel, "The Princess Elopes," which is just published in the "Pocket Book Series" by the Bobbs-Merrill Company. "The Princess Elopes" is a romance of the grand duchy of Barscheit and is one of the daintiest, most charming and most romantic tales in modern fiction. The hero is a strangely involved prince-cowboy-quarterback-doctor, Max Scharf-enstein. As for bewitching Princess Gretchen—read the book; that is the only way to gain even an approximation of the proper adjectives for such a combination of grace, spirit, beauty, and coquetry.—*Boston Globe.*

AMANDA OF THE MILL

THE NEW NOVEL BY MARIE VAN VORST

Author of "The Woman Who Toils," etc.

"The plot is strong and unusual. The book is alive from cover to cover."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

"'Amanda of the Mill' is unquestionably a good piece of work, and we have read it with unaffected interest."—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

DODD, MEAD & CO., - PUBLISHERS

"Miss Van Vorst has given her readers a story of unusual strength and dramatic force."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

"The story is most interesting throughout; it is well written and thoroughly realistic in its portraiture."—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

H. V. CROKER'S ROMANCE REVEALED BY HIS DEATH

Was Engaged to Marry Miss
Jeannette Horton of This City.

MRS. CROKER HAD OBJECTED

Coroner's Jury Says ex-Tammany
Leader's Son Died from Narcotic
Poison—Kansas City Arrests.

A letter taken from the pocket of Herbert V. Croker, son of Richard Croker, who was found dead in his seat on a train near Newton, Kan., yesterday morning, led to the revelation of a romance in his life. He was, it appears, engaged to Miss Jeannette Neal Horton, formerly of Horton, Delaware County, this State, but now living with her mother at 153 West Twenty-second Street.

Miss Horton avers that she and Mr. Croker became engaged the night before he started for the West, which was on May 4, and her statement is corroborated by her mother, who said last evening that Mr. Croker had asked for her daughter's hand and had been accepted by her as her future son-in-law. Mrs. Croker, the young man's mother, denies all knowledge of her son's engagement, and went so far as to authorize the statement last evening that she did not believe Miss Horton's assertion.

Miss Horton last evening denounced the printed stories about Mr. Croker having been in an opium den.

"It's a libel on Herbert's memory," she said. "He did not smoke opium; of that I am certain. He may have taken a little too much drink, and this may have affected his heart. He told me several times that he had a weak heart."

"I knew Herbert for seven months before we were engaged," she continued. "I knew his brother, poor Frank, long before that. He and I were engaged to marry, and he told me he had spoken to his mother and that she had objected. I had never met his mother, but I knew Flossie, his sister. I could not see why Mr. Croker should object."

"The night when Herbert left for the West we became engaged. He was to go to Billis, Oklahoma, and I was to follow him there in two weeks. My mother was to go with us, and the marriage was to take place at a friend's house there. I suppose it was Ranch 101, which the papers speak of as the place he was going and where he died. I cannot remember, in view of his opposition, told his mother of his determination to marry."

"He was just beginning to make money, and he said that he had many opportunities open to him as Frank had had."

Her mother a little later added something to Miss Horton's interview. With her was a man who appeared to be a clergyman.

"I notice," said Mrs. Horton, "that some of the papers say my daughter supports the family. That is not true. I notice also that they say that I am a widow, which again is not true."

"Your daughter does not work, then?" was asked.

"She does work," interposed the man. "You'd better tell it, it will get out anyway."

Mrs. Horton denied that Miss Horton was an actress, but refused to tell her daughter's vocation.

Richard Croker, Jr., who is now on his way to the West to bring the body of his brother on to this city, is not expected to arrive there until Monday.

Special to The New York Times.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 13.—Herbert V. Croker, in the opinion of the Coroner's jury to-day, came to his death from the effects of narcotic poison taken into his system before he boarded the train at Topeka & Santa Fe train yesterday.

Chief Hayes says there is little to indicate that Croker was robbed, and none to show that he was drugged unless by himself. Croker was helped to the Santa Fe train Thursday evening by Charles Wilson, a negro porter at the Coast House. At that time he was in a dazed condition. The negro counted \$10 to him on the train, he says.

Wilson and the two Chinamen who run the opium resort are in jail, held for investigation. From what could be learned from these men and others, it seems that Croker came to Kansas City Thursday morning and checked his umbrella and rain coat at the Coast House. When he returned to the hotel about 6:30 he prepared to go to the hotel, according to the latter, that they go somewhere but "have a good time." After a few drinks they went to the opium resort over the Negro Club at 123 West Fifth Street, and Croker spent an hour there smoking opium.

Ah Lee, when questioned by Chief Hayes, insisted that Croker "smoked only three pills." He went to sleep in the Chinaman's place, and Ah Lee woke him up and made him go to the negro porter, who was playing pool in another part of the building. The negro went to a saloon with Croker and they drank beer. Ah Lee says that to drink after smoking opium is very dangerous.

Croker's clothing consisted of a black unfinished worsted suit, the coat a three-button sack. The collar bore the mark of a New York tailor. Bow coat and trousers were well worn. His shirt had the initials "F. H. C." and a trade mark. His black derby had the trade mark. "Powers, Minneapolis, Minn." and initials "D. N. B." cut in the inside lining. On his patent leather button shoes was the mark, "Robert Whyte, 51 West Twenty-second Street, New York." Gaudy underwear had the initials "F. C." and "H. C. Miller, manager of the famous 'Ranch' at Billis, Oklahoma, wires were in regard to letters he received from the ranch.

Some of the letters were from C. M. Carroll, New York, asking Croker how he was along and stating that he would like to see him soon. The other letter was from a man wanting to know how he was getting along and how he liked the place. I received a letter from 'Zack' Mullhall, stating that Croker was coming and to take good care of him."

RICHARD CROKER NOT COMING.

His Son's Heart Had Been Affected for Five Years.

DUBLIN, May 13.—Richard Croker does not intend to go to the United States for the funeral of his son Herbert.

Mr. Croker said that he had no reason to suspect foul play, as Herbert's heart had been affected for five years. He was making the trip West for his health. Mr. Croker said, and he was convinced that his son had died a natural death.

FOLLOW RACERS ON MOUNTS.

August Belmont and Party Gallop 'or View of Steeplechase.

A spectacle absolutely new in steeplechase racing was introduced yesterday at Belmont Park, when, with the running of the Whitney Memorial Steeplechase, a large party of the riding and hunting colony about the race course, under the leadership of August Belmont, followed the chase on horseback in the infield, and, as they scurried about to get the best view possible, made almost as entertaining a race as the champion steeplechase horses did.

It was the first time in modern racing over an artificial steeplechase course that horse other than the field have been permitted to enter the field while a race was in progress, and the innovation was one that puzzled the spectators not a little when the riding party began to assemble in groups as the nine horses to start for the Whitney Memorial went to the starting post. The saddle horses and hunters in most cases were led across the regular track, and the riders mounted after the starters in the big cross-country race were on the way to the post, just in front of the club stand.

Mr. Belmont himself was one of those who then got into the saddle, his mount being a bay thoroughbred. He wore a riding costume in which he had spent the early part of the afternoon about the club stand, riding leggings, and a soft hat with a bright-colored band of cream and gold braid being the most conspicuous part of his attire. With him was his son Raymond, also well mounted on a trained hunter. Harry S. Page, the amateur jockey, who had withdrawn his horse from the race, was another of the mounted party in the field, which also included several women.

When the start was made and the steeplechasers began the run around the first turn, the riding spectators wheeled their horses and cut across the field, galloping at a good pace to the other side of the course, and thereafter hurrying from one point to another, seeking to be close to the racing steeplechasers through all the contest, and scurrying about in a style that added much to the interest of the spectacle that was presented to the occupants of the grand and field stands.

Mr. Belmont's horse was the only one that dropped so far out of the race that he no longer was a contender, but Mr. Belmont and his party continued to follow the chase until the last round of the course was made. Then all the mounted spectators gathered near the finish line where they saw Good Luck, who was leading, win the race by a margin of five lengths. Immediately after the decision of the steeplechase the group of spectators on horseback left the infield and returned to the club stand.

WOMAN SENSELESS IN CAB.

Her Companions Disappear and Police Are Seeking Them.

A young woman was found unconscious last night in a cab in front of 245 West Twenty-first Street. Her companions, a man and a woman, left her hurriedly on an apparently fictitious excuse of finding her relatives, when policeman Scheedel appeared.

The woman, who was thought to be under the influence of drugs, or possibly both, is in the New York Hospital in a serious condition. The driver of the cab, Robert Thompson, 413 West Thirty-eighth Street, and employed by Proctor's Stable, at Fifty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue, was arrested on suspicion. The police are looking for the two persons who were seen with the unconscious woman.

Two little girls who live in West Twenty-first Street saw the now missing man and woman supporting their senseless companion along the street until she collapsed in front of No. 245, and her companions laid her on the steps there. The man went away, and in about ten minutes returned with the cab driver by Thompson. Thompson had gathered up the woman put into the cab.

As she lay with her head out on one side and her feet on the other Policeman Scheedel came up. The man explained to Scheedel that the woman was a friend of his, and that he was going to take her home.

"She has relatives in the next block," he told Scheedel, "and I will go down and get them and have them come here for her."

Both the man and the woman walked away. Scheedel waited about fifteen minutes, and as the man and woman did not return, he ordered the cab driver to take the unconscious woman to the West Twentieth Street Police Station. She was removed from there to the hospital.

In the woman's pocket was a letter addressed to Mrs. Mackay, 390 Sixth Avenue, at 94 West Twenty-first Street. The address given to Scheedel by the man and woman, who vanished, it was said that no one in the house was missing and that no one named Mackay lived there.

SKYSCRAPER CHURCH A CLUB.

Rockefeller to Give Money for Novel Institution in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 13.—John D. Rockefeller, it is understood, will aid in building the largest church in Ohio. While it is to be a Baptist church, it is to be open all the time for every one who wishes to use it. The church is to be built on the corner of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, Mr. Rockefeller's pastor, is behind the movement. He will celebrate his fourth anniversary as pastor here next month, and on that occasion will announce his plan.

It is the intention to erect on the site of the present church edifice, which is very old, a skyscraper church, perhaps ten or twelve stories high. It is admitted that Mr. Rockefeller has agreed to furnish the money needed, which will reach far into the hundreds of thousands. The Rev. Mr. Eaton is to have free rein to exploit certain ideas of his on practical religion. He purposes to utilize the church building largely for club purposes, where the people of the city and visitors from without may drop in, read the latest books and periodicals, or find amusement in some other way. He will also have quarters fitted up for social organizations, athletic clubs, and other associations that he hopes to organize, not for the benefit of church members, but for those who are now kept away from church because they think the atmosphere too frigid.

Dr. Eaton has many other innovations that he hopes to embody in this building, and Mr. Rockefeller is said to be very much interested in the project.

VICE ADMIRAL NAZITOFF KILLED BY AN ORDERLY

Murderer Was Angry at an Order
to Proceed to the Front.

A BOMB FACTORY IN ODESSA

Discovered in Sailors' Quarter—Fears
That To-day Will Be Another
"Red Sunday" in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 13.—Vice Admiral Nazitoff was shot and killed by an orderly in his room to-day. The orderly fired three shots from a revolver at the Admiral. The crime is attributed to the anger of the murderer at his dismissal from his duties as orderly and an order to proceed to the front.

A bomb factory has been discovered in the sailors' quarter of Odessa. Six bombs ready for use were found on the premises.

To-morrow, the Russian May Day, is awaited with nervousness both by the public and the authorities. The revolutionary agitators would like to make it another "Red Sunday" in every city of the empire, and everywhere are urging workers to celebrate the day with anti-Government demonstrations and to resist with arms if the police and troops interfere.

Some Radicals are warning the authorities that the meetings are meant to be a prelude to a general strike, and that the police should be on the alert. For instance, in St. Petersburg, for instance, is flooded with reports that it is really intended to precipitate collisions. Many workmen are said to be armed with bombs and revolvers, and a large stock of pistols of an automatic repeating type, smuggled in for the revolutionists, is being offered for sale to the initiated at cost price.

The sailor Liberals, and even those of radical views, realizing the futility of bloodshed, are counselling the workmen not to jeopardize their lives uselessly. The police also have issued a warning against the meetings. Nevertheless, the Social Democrats and Social Revolutionists have called big meetings to be held at Smolensk Field on Vassili Island, at the Preobrazhensk Cemetery, at Petrovsky Park, in the Viborg quarter, at several places in the Futloff district, and at other industrial centers.

Gov. Gen. Treppoff and Director of Police Kovalensky, while expressing the hope that all will be quiet to-morrow as far as St. Petersburg is concerned, admit the possibility of disorders.

Elaborate precautions have been taken. The garrison of the city was further increased this week and a large detachment of Don Cossacks arrived to-night. They stared open-eyed at their first view of the St. Isaac's Cathedral and other sights of the big city as they rode to their quarters.

Twenty-five thousand Cossacks are stationed to-night in various quarters of the city, principally in the outskirts, and all of the Guard Regiments are under arms, but specific written orders issued by Prince Vassilichoff, the Grand Duke Vladimir's aide, who will be in active command, are that the order to fire must under no circumstances be given until the troops are actually attacked.

Special orders have also been given to the Cossacks, who with the gendarmie will be used to disperse crowds, not even to draw their sabres unless a Cossack is killed or wounded, and to employ their whips freely if necessary to scatter demonstrators.

The workmen of Kharkoff have proclaimed a general strike for to-morrow, and the Governor is taking special precautions to prevent disorders.

Dispatches from Riga, Libau and Revel announce the inauguration of a general three days' strike in the Baltic ports, where the Social Democrats are strong. The leaders told the workmen the demonstrations were intended to be peaceful, and that they were designed primarily to prevent the dispatch of troops to St. Petersburg and Moscow, where serious demonstrations were intended.

The police to-day discovered a bomb manufactory in a student's room at Kieff. The bombs were intended for use to-morrow.

Serious demonstrations are expected to-morrow at Baku, Batoum, Kutais, and other cities in the Caucasus. The workmen are exceedingly well organized, and the suspension of work, which began to-day, is complete. The cities are flooded with proclamations, and the streets received notices from the Revolutionary Committee that shops must be closed to-day, to-morrow, and Monday. The order is being obeyed.

BOSTON BOYS CHASE HINDU.

Gamins Tear Souvenirs from Baba Barati's Flowing Garments.

Special to The New York Times.
BOSTON, May 13.—Baba Barati, the Hindu priest who was from last Summer to the Peace Congress, and since then has been entertained in the social circles of the Back Bay, was mobbed last night by boys in the West End.

Baba still wears the picturesque flowing yellow clothing that is his mark of distinction at the meetings of the congress. He was followed by a mob of boys, who pulled at his clothing, and many souvenirs were captured by the urchins. One youngster grabbed his baggy trousers and something else.

With a groan the Hindu priest pulled up his garments and fled. A haven was reached in the quarters of the association before he was to lecture. Outside the boys hooted and made so much noise that the members appointed a committee to go out and disperse them.

THE STRAW HAT IS HERE.

Curb Brokers Discover It and Suspend to Cheer the Wearer.

The first straw hat of the season in Wall Street was its appearance yesterday morning. Tall, foreign-looking young men wore it. It was rolled down the street, hands in pockets, passed down by the curb market, and then turned back. The curb had been active, but the curb is always ready to suspend for a few moments when the occasion requires it. The brokers all began to cheer. A young man looked around and smiled in a way that was not a smile. In front of the Mills Building he stopped and asked a cabman what it was all about. The cabby explained, the young man smiled again, and disappeared in the direction of Wall Street.

The West Shore Railroad is the only line to have a straw hat on its cars. The cars are decorated with straw hats, and the passengers are encouraged to wear them. The railroad is said to be very popular with the young men of Wall Street.

PACKERS TO SEE PRESIDENT.

Complain of the Methods Used in Beef Trust Inquiry.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Representatives of four large meat packing companies have gone to Washington with the intention of making a protest on Monday next to President Roosevelt against the manner in which they declare the investigation into the beef industries is conducted before a Federal Grand Jury. The protest, it is said, will be made along the following lines:

That packing-house witnesses have been browbeaten before the jury and compelled to tell what they know; that questionable detective methods have been used by Secret Service men to secure information for the Government; that the wives of the packers have been called before the Grand Jury to testify against their husbands, who are out of the city, and they have been forced to remain constantly in Chicago for no apparent reason; that the private mail of some of the packers in Chicago has been opened; that the general treatment of the packers in Chicago by the local Federal authorities has been such as would be accorded by the police to a common criminal.

It is said that the packers have already arranged for a meeting with the President.

DRAGGED TO DEATH BY CAR.

Aged Woman's Foot Caught in Step as the Vehicle Started.

Dragged along for more than 100 feet, with her foot caught in the step of a car and her head and shoulders rasping over the pavement at Melrose Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, Mrs. Emily Voetsch, sixty-five years old, of 645 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, was so badly hurt last night that she died within a few minutes after her reception in Lebanon Hospital. The conductor, William T. Hepburn, of 423 Willis Avenue, was arrested.

A north-bound Mount Vernon car, crowded with passengers, stopped at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street while the conductor was up in front collecting fares. He looked back, supposing that every one who desired had gotten on or off, and inquired, "All right?" Several persons, including a woman, called out to the conductor. Some one called back "all right" to the conductor, and he rang for the motorman to go ahead.

As soon as the car started, there was a cry from the rear platform that some one had fallen off. Hepburn rang the emergency signal, but the car was already on its way. The conductor, who was in the front of the car, did not see the woman. The woman, who was in the rear of the car, was dragged along for more than 100 feet, with her foot caught in the step of the car and her head and shoulders rasping over the pavement at Melrose Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street. Mrs. Voetsch had attempted to board the car, and had one foot on the step when it started. Her foot and dress were caught in the step, and she was dragged along for more than 100 feet, with her head and shoulders rasping over the pavement at Melrose Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street. She was so badly hurt that she died within a few minutes after her reception in Lebanon Hospital. The conductor, William T. Hepburn, of 423 Willis Avenue, was arrested.

BERI-BERI KILLS OFFICER.

Lieut. Commander Truxton Acquired Disease in Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.
NORFOLK, Va., May 13.—Lieut. Commander William Truxton of the navy, retired, died this morning at St. Vincent's Hospital, where he had been confined for six weeks. While serving as executive officer on the gunboat Manila in the Philippines three years ago, he contracted beri-beri, which developed into a complication of diseases, and compelled his retirement from the service.

Lieut. Commander Truxton entered the navy in 1876, and was forty-four years of age. He was a son of Commodore William Talbot Truxton, and a great-grandson of Commodore Thomas Truxton, after whom the torpedo boat destroyer is named. During the Spanish-American war, Lieut. Commander Truxton was executive officer of the gunboat Bancroft, which was engaged in the Cuban blockade. His last service was as Executive Officer of the receiving ship Independence at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Beri-beri is a tropical disease, believed by some to be of the miasmatic order and by others a species of poisoning resembling lead or alcohol poisoning. Poor diet is usually the cause, but, unlike the plague and cholera, it is not a contagious disease, and although recovery is slow, in the acute stage the heart is attacked.

ATHLETES PUT OUT FIRE.

Bucket Brigade's Work Effective—Captive Tenants Scared.

The Ashford Athletic Club of Brooklyn gave a ball last night at Leboner's Dexter Park, Jamaica Avenue and Enfield Avenue of the Hudson. Edward Hagaman of the Leboner Athletic Club, who was on the ball was target practice in the shooting gallery. While the shooting was going on somebody shot a hole through a gas-line lamp. An explosion followed, and a cry of "Fire!" sent the dancers on a stampede for the open air.

The fire spread rapidly. Thomas Hicks, the head waiter, and George C. Leboner, the proprietor, instead of waiting for the firemen, organized a bucket brigade. The guests entered with seat upon the work of drenching out the flames.

Next door to the picnic ground is the East New York Truant School. It contained 180 boys last night. Superintendent Spurdie had them lined up for fire drill in readiness for any emergency. When the firemen arrived, however, the boys had already fled. They had about \$400 damage. Then the athletes, with their companions, returned to the ball-room and the captive truant to their beds.

LIVE WIRES FELL FIREMEN.

Nine Severely Shocked at Blaze in Pelham Park.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., May 13.—The New Rochelle Fire Department was called upon this forenoon to assist in extinguishing a fire in the handsome residence of former Congressman Alexander R. Smith in Pelham Park.

One of the firemen had responded quickly to the alarm, but before they had been long at work six of their number were temporarily knocked out by coming in contact with live electric wires. It was then that the New Rochelle firemen were called upon. They had to work in the dark, and the fire was very hot. The fire spread rapidly, and the firemen were forced to retreat. The fire was finally extinguished, but the damage was done. The firemen were severely shocked, and the fire was very hot.

ARTILLERY TO SHELL OUTLAW.

Whole French Regiment Being Employed Against One Man.

PARIS, May 13.—A remarkable military mane is taking place at the village of Usial, Department of Nièvre, where Brig. Gen. Babin, with a regiment of infantry, is preparing to use multiple shells against a hut in which an outlaw, heavily armed, is holding the authorities at bay. The outlaw is said to be a man named Harry Gen. Babin made a final demand for the man's surrender last night, and the shooting of the hut was expected this morning.

Thousands of people thronged the village to see the military operation. The outlaw was said to be a man named Harry Gen. Babin made a final demand for the man's surrender last night, and the shooting of the hut was expected this morning.

ADMIRAL DEWEY ABSENT FROM PATRIOTS' DINNER

Mrs. Dewey Sent Note That He
Had Been Taken Violently Ill.

HER NAME OFF GUEST LIST

Admiral Said She Couldn't Attend, It
Was Explained—Nothing Known
of His Illness at Hotel.

Admiral Dewey, Governor General of the General Court of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, did not attend the ninth annual banquet of the New York State branch of that order, held last night in the Hotel Astor. He was expected to be the principal speaker at the banquet. Late in the afternoon Theodore Fitch, Governor of the New York Society, received the following note from Mrs. Dewey:

"Admiral Dewey came over to New York Thursday expressly to be present at the meeting of the society to-day, and for the banquet to-night. He was taken violently ill yesterday, and is unable to leave his bed to-day. He is greatly distressed at the contretemps and begs that you will make his regrets to the General Court and to Governor Theodore Fitch that he cannot dine with the society this evening."

The note was read by Mr. Fitch when the diners had seated themselves, and caused considerable stir. Mr. Fitch said that he had no doubt the Admiral regretted his inability to be present even more than did the members of the association.

At the Hotel Cambridge the clerk said that the Admiral was keeping to his apartments, and that Mrs. Dewey had left orders that he must not be disturbed. The clerk said that if the Admiral was ill nobody in the hotel knew anything about it, and that, so far as he was informed, no physician had been called in.

Some comment was made on the fact that the name of Mrs. Dewey did not appear on the list of guests as published for the banquet. Gov. Fitch said that this was due to a letter he had received from the Admiral on Friday. Admiral Dewey wrote that his wife would be unable to attend and for this reason her name was omitted, as the list was printed after the receipt of the letter.

There were other absentees at last night's banquet. Robert B. Roosevelt, former Governor, was indisposed, and Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, former Governor General, was detained at the military tournament. Gov. Fitch presided as toastmaster.

There were many women, wives and daughters of members present. College Hall, in which the dinner was given, was beautifully decorated. The souvenirs, emblems and pins fashioned after the flag of the society, were among the handsomest given at any banquet of the season.

In calling the company to order Gov. Fitch recalled the fact that the banquet celebrated the two hundred and ninety-eighth anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown. He spoke of the regulations for membership in the society.

"We stand for good citizenship and right living," he declared. "For love of country and for true Americanism." In the absence of Admiral Dewey, Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan responded to the toast "The Navy." After paying his tribute to Dewey, and according him credit for the victory at Manila Bay, he told the story of that momentous struggle, beginning with the departure of the American fleet from Hongkong and winding up with the sinking of the last Spanish ship.

Walter S. Logan, Attorney General of the General Court of the Founders, said the work of the patriot was needed in 1905 as never before.

"There was never anything at San Juan Hill that troubled Theodore Roosevelt as much as the corruption he found in the Post Office Department," he said. "Public welfare was never in so much peril from an armed enemy as from the influence of rebates given and false passes issued by the railroads."

"But we have our champions for good as well as for evil," he said. "No Revolutionary hero deserved better of his country than those two splendid Americans, Gov. Folk of Missouri and Gov. Le Follette of Wisconsin. William Travers Jerome deserves to go down in history by the side of Anthony Wayne, and Orville H. Platt, who died the other day, was as true a hero as any knight of the olden days."

Other speakers were Eben E. Olcott, who responded to the toast, "The Discovery of the New World." Edward Hagaman of the Leboner Athletic Club, who was on the ball was target practice in the shooting gallery. While the shooting was going on somebody shot a hole through a gas-line lamp. An explosion followed, and a cry of "Fire!" sent the dancers on a stampede for the open air.

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PHIPPS CHAUFFEUR ARRESTED

Refused to Stop at Fire When Policeman Called to Him.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—Harry Lehr arrived here to-day for the Horse Show next week. He is visiting his mother. On his arrival Mr. Lehr, Edward and his Hall, who told of the discovery of Jamestown, and Theodore Gilman, whose theme was "The Women Patriots of America."

The late Gen. Fitzhugh Lee had been requested to respond to the toast later assigned to Mr. Hall, but he had accepted. Mr. Fitch made the announcement and proposed a toast to Gen. Lee's memory, to be drunk standing.

At the annual session of the General Court of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, held in the Governor's room in the City Hall yesterday, the following officers were elected:

Governor General—Admiral George Dewey; Deputy Governor General—Edward Hagaman Hall of New York; Chaplain—General The Rev. Charles Wadsworth of Pennsylvania; Secretary General—Theodore Gilman of New York; Treasurer General—Henry D. Miller of New York; Attorney General—Walter S. Logan of Connecticut; Genealogist General—Edward Everett Smith of Connecticut; Historian General—Harry E. Atwater of New Jersey; Councilors General for three years—Theodore S. Gold of Connecticut; Judge James Albert Betts of New York, and Carlton M. Moody of Pennsylvania.

CRUISER REPAIRS \$1,000,000.

The New York Will Be In Navy Yard Workshop for More Than a Year.

BOSTON, May 13.—Repairs to cost about \$1,000,000, and which will require more than a year's time, are recommended by an official board appointed by Rear Admiral Albert S. Snow, Commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, to survey the United States armored cruiser New York. The cruiser is tied up here and out of commission.

KILLED BY TEXAS TORNADO.

Woman Dead, Many Injured—Three Miles Swept of Houses.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Tex., May 13.—A tornado passed two and a half miles southeast of here this afternoon. Mrs. Gerald was killed and many persons injured. The tornado struck the earth southwest of the city, and for a few moments it appeared as if the town would be destroyed, but the twisting funnel turned almost easterly, and after proceeding a mile, went northeast. The path was half a mile wide, and the country for three miles was cleared of every house, barn, and fence.

To-night every doctor in Mount Pleasant is caring for the wounded. Clothing and food have been supplied in large quantities by citizens.

OLD ROMAN JEWELS FOUND.

Several Objects of Beautiful Design Discovered Near Pompeii.

ROME, May 13.—Excavations near Pompeii have resulted in the discovery of a human skeleton, and near it four solid-gold bracelets of beautiful design, set with emeralds, a pair of large Oriental pearl earrings, two golden necklaces set with pearls and emeralds, and two emerald rings.

The articles of jewelry are of the Roman Pompeian epoch, and are of great artistic value.

SHOT IN EYE WITH ARROW.

Boy May Lose His Sight Through Accident While at Play.

Special to The New York Times.
GENEVA, N. Y., May 13.—Earl Rogers, the eight-year-old son of Charles Rogers, was shot in the eye to-day by an arrow and will probably lose the sight of it. The arrow was shot from a bow in the hands of Harold Nester, also aged eight years, son of Samuel K. Nester, while the boys were at play.

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NATION'S TRADE POLICY AS OUTLINED BY SHAW

No Retaliatory Tariffs, He Tells
Railway Delegates.

ANXIOUS FOR WORLD'S PEACE

Four American Members Added to the
Permanent Commission—The
Congress Ended.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Secretary Shaw and Taft were present at a banquet given at the New Willard this evening by the permanent commission of the International Railway Congress to the Railway Guild and the officers of the congress. Secretary Shaw delivered the principal speech, saying, in part:

"It is a pleasure and a very great honor to bring the President's greetings to so many distinguished gentlemen representing so many great nations. Your mission here is not only peaceful, but that which you represent tends toward the world's peace.

"As there is no disturber of commerce so great as war, so there is no such lover of peace as commerce. In proportion as a people become interested in financial, industrial, and commercial pursuits do they dread and abhor the devastation incident to martial conflicts. The United States stands pledged to the utmost of its influence to the preservation of the world's peace.

"It may not be out of place in this connection to define briefly the international, commercial policy of the United States. What I shall say in this regard relates to the past and the present, and is in no sense a pledge or prediction as to the future. It would be out of place in this presence either to defend this policy or to recommend its abandonment. I must content myself, therefore, with its naked announcement.

"The United States has heretofore and now reserves to itself by means of protective tariffs a large measure of the commerce incident to supplying the needs and wants of its eighty million people. That which it yields to others it yields, with few and unimportant exceptions, to all on equal terms, and gives no preference to any country or to any people. The few carefully guarded exceptions only emphasize the policy, and the slight advantage granted the Republic of Cuba but evidences man's natural regard for his offspring, and does not mark the inauguration of a new policy.

"The United States offers the product of its soil, of its mines, of its forests, of its fisheries, and of its factories, to all the world on equal terms. It grants no export bounty and imposes no export duty. The Constitution of the United States insures to all of earth the right to buy in our markets on equal terms with ourselves. Whoever will pay the most gets our products. As a selling nation the United States contributes more to the international commerce of the world than any other country on the map and more than one-eighth of the aggregate.

"The United States consumes of the product of other countries more than two and one-half millions per day and thus contributes to international markets one-fourth of the aggregate of the world's contribution, barring a dozen or so minor articles, the United States thus far has granted to all on equal terms. Its tariffs, duties, imposed for purposes of protection, as well as those imposed for purposes of revenue, are equal as between those countries which protect their markets and those which make their markets free.

"I hope it will not be considered out of place to add that the United States is consistent with itself in that it criticizes no nation for levying duties, be they ever so high, when levied either for purposes of protection or for purposes of revenue, provided only they are made to rest no more severely upon us than upon others. The United States only asks the right to buy in foreign markets on the same terms as her commercial competitors, and the right to sell in all markets on terms as favorable as any.

"For two or three years past certain of our people have expressed fears lest the United States will be involved in tariff wars. I am glad that the record shows that the United States has never yet levied retaliatory tariffs. I can therefore assure you, and our own people, that the world's work will never be involved in tariff wars or retaliatory legislation so long as the United States pursues its present policy, and other countries do not discriminate against those who do not discriminate against them.

"The seventh session of the Congress ended to-day. Its eighth session will meet in Bern, Switzerland, five years hence. The final meeting resulted in the re-election of all of the officers of the permanent commission of the congress; the addition of four additional members to the permanent commission from the permanent section, and the appointment of two additional members from Germany.

"The American quota on the permanent commission is now nine. The names added to-day were Paul Morton, Secretary of the Navy; George W. Stevens, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; Charles W. Davis, Second Vice President and General Manager of the Grand Trunk; and Frank Barr, Third Vice President of the Boston and Maine Railroad.

"The delegates witnessed a cavalry drill and rough riding exhibition by the Seventh Cavalry at the Fort Myer barracks in the afternoon.

FIGHT TULL SUIT ORDER.

Equitable Counsel Take Steps to Have
Argument on Vacating It.

With Superintendent Hendricks of the State Insurance Department out of town and Samuel Untermyer, leading counsel for James H. Hyde, at his Yonkers residence over Sunday, there were few developments in the Equitable Life Assurance controversy yesterday. Alexander S. Colby, counsel for the society, applied to Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court for an order to show cause why the order compelling James H. Hyde, James W. Alexander, and Gage E. Tarbell to appear in the Supreme Court to-morrow for an examination before trial in the Tull suit over an accounting of the Equitable surplus should not be vacated. The order is returnable on Thursday.

John D. Crimmins, in an interview by telephone from his country place in Stamford, said yesterday that in the earlier activities of the Crimmins policy holders' committee, he had said something to Frank H. Platt, the committee's counsel, about contributions for its expenses. Mr. Platt answered Mr. Crimmins that the expenses would all be taken care of satisfactorily.

Gage E. Tarbell, Second Vice President of the Equitable Society, who is in charge of the agency force, is sending out a letter to the agents constituting them on the work they have done since the controversy in the society has been progressing. Mr. Tarbell says that in April 1900 more policies were written than in the preceding April, and that the premium of the first four months of 1905 is \$5,000,000 ahead of that for the first four months of 1904.

Changes on the New York Central. A number of changes in the time of trains on the New York Central Railroad, to take effect to-day, were announced yesterday in accordance with the usual Spring custom. The Second Empire, announcement of which has already been made, will make its first run to-morrow.

One important change is that of Train No. 17, the Detroit and Chicago Limited, which has heretofore left New York at 4 P. M. but will on the new schedule leave at 4:30 P. M. On the new schedule the road will have 66 passenger trains, and when the summer trains are put on about the middle of June, will have 100 trains a day.

WILL RENEW TAX FIGHT.

Corporations, Preparing for Defeat, to
Raise New Issues.

Fresh litigation is planned to defeat the purposes of the franchise tax law if, as expected, the United States Supreme Court upholds its constitutionality in the test action now pending. New points are likely to be raised by the public service corporations affected with a possibility, that the entire fight, which has dragged for five years through the courts, will have to be repeated.

This new turn of affairs became known yesterday when Controller Groat expressed doubt whether the city would be able to collect the \$20,000,000 or more due in these taxes even when the Supreme Court decision is rendered.

It would be a good thing for the city if the corporations would pay their franchise taxes if the Supreme Court decides against them, as it is almost certain to do," said the Controller yesterday, "but it is too much to hope for. There are other points on which the companies are preparing to fight, and a repetition of the case is threatened. Now the companies want to have their car license fees and the charges against them for repaving between their tracks deducted from the sums charged against them for franchise taxes, and we decline to do so. On this point, and on other points, the companies are preparing new litigation is threatened.

"When the first franchise taxes were imposed the street car companies of Buffalo made a demand to have their car license fees and license charges deducted from the amounts of their taxes. The matter went to court, and it was decided that the Buffalo companies were entitled to these deductions, and on the strength of this decision the companies here are making like demands.

"Conditions in New York, however, are vastly different, and I believe that the car license fees here will be held to be rental for the use of the streets, as also will be the percentages which the companies are compelled to pay to the city out of their gross receipts, and will not be held to be in any way a tax on the franchises of the companies as real estate. However, the raising of such a point and the fighting out of the issue in the courts would mean the delay of several months, or even years, to the city in collecting the taxes due."

Of the total sum due the City of New York in taxes on franchises as real estate the New York City Street Railway, the successor to the Metropolitan and the controller of its subsidiary lines, owes more than \$8,000,000. The Manhattan Electric system is in arrears nearly \$5,000,000, and the various lighting companies are \$3,000,000 and more in arrears. None of the New York City companies has paid franchise taxes since the law became operative, six years ago, and the arrears have been rapidly increased by the addition of 7 per cent interest to their tax bills.

AMBULANCE FOR INK STAIN.

Beggar, in the Meantime, Reaps
Harvest of Pennies.

A crowd gathered around the derelict of humanity as he sat on the curb at the corner of Third Avenue and Third Street. Apparently he was ill, for he was deathly pale, and a big red stain was on the pavement in front of him.

"Poor fellow!" said the sympathetic citizen, "he's bleeding to death. Why doesn't some one call an ambulance?" The derelict of humanity looked up and smiled feebly. That smile went to the heart of another sympathetic bystander. "You fellows stand around gaping. Why doesn't somebody do something? Is there no charity, no fellow-feeling among men?" You ought to be ashamed of yourselves! "I'll call the ambulance myself."

The sympathetic citizen stamped off to the nearest drug store, talking aloud about "the time some people take to make up their minds." The derelict of humanity gathered up the pennies in his hat and said, feebly:

"Is dat feller going to call an ambulance?"

When he was informed that this was so, the human derelict developed wonderful energy. He shuffled away with the Third Avenue crowd. Presently the ambulance came, and the derelict was taken to the Hospital. Dr. Drury jumped off with his surgical case in hand.

"This fellow," said the sympathetic citizen, "Get out, you loafers. Don't block the way if you have no other business than to loiter about a life."

He stopped speaking as he reached the curb. The doctor looked at the wet stain on the pavement.

"Red ink," said he, and his eyes caught those of the sympathetic citizen.

STABBED HIMSELF ON STAGE.

Man Attempted Suicide Beside a Woman
Who Was Reciting.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., May 13.—An attempt at suicide was made last night by David Leashey, a laborer, in a crowded hall in Glendale, a little village in the town of Stockbridge.

During a recitation Leashey walked to the stage, mounted it, and took a position beside a young woman who was reading. Holding aloft a large jackknife, he exclaimed, "There is no one to blame but myself," and then stabbed himself three times in the neck. "Drink did it," he said as he fell to the floor of the stage.

Immediately the audience was in confusion, and a dozen men and women fainted. Two men in the rear of the hall closed the doors and prevented a rush toward the exit to the street. Leashey's sisters, Mrs. Dennis Broderick of New Britain, Conn., and Miss Elizabeth Leashey, were in the audience.

Physicians called to attend the man found that the left lung had been pierced by the knife. His condition to-night is critical.

NEW HAVEN ROAD EARNINGS.

\$417,224 Behind on Operation for Last
Quarter.

NEW HAVEN, May 13.—A deficit of \$417,224 for the quarter ended on March 31, 1905, was announced to-day in the quarterly report of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. This is contrasted with a surplus of \$113,473 for the corresponding quarter of 1904.

The report says: "This quarterly deficit of over \$400,000, the first in the history of the company, is attributable to severe weather conditions and the burdens imposed by the new service laws of New England."

The gross earnings were \$1,089,210, an increase of \$68,022 over the corresponding quarter of 1904. The operating expenses were \$9,896,047, an increase of \$76,839.

SALESMEN DEFEAT CHURCHES
Get Mount Vernon Post Office Opened
Sunday Despite Protests.

Special to The New York Times. MOUNT VERNON, May 13.—After a campaign carried on for five years the traveling salesman of New York firms living in Mount Vernon have succeeded in inducing the Post Office Department to open the Mount Vernon Post Office on Sunday. An order from Washington to-day directed the Mount Vernon Postmaster to keep the office open on Sundays from 9:30 to 10:30 A. M., and to make collection of Sunday mail, closing at 7 P. M.

The application of the salesman was opposed by the Protestant Church societies of the town, and the order was given after a long and bitter fight.

\$460,000 SUIT AGAINST G. J. GOULD AND RAMSEY

Chicago Man Makes Claim for
Buying Ohio Coal Lands.

TELLS OF 18,000-ACRE DEAL

Authorized to Prospect for Mines in
1902, He Says — Subpoena
Awaits Financier.

Special to The New York Times. ST. LOUIS, May 13.—Suits were filed to-day in the Circuit Court for \$460,000 against George J. Gould, William E. Guy, Joseph Ramsey, Jr., President of the Wabash Railroad, and the plaintiff is John S. Jones of Chicago, who alleges that he has performed services and acted as agent for the defendants.

Jones declares in the petition that in October, 1902, the defendants requested him to buy for them 18,000 acres of coal land in the southern part of Ohio. The agreement, he says, was that he was to advance the purchase price and also the expenses incurred in prospecting for coal.

In conformity with this agreement, he alleges, during the part of 1902 he purchased the land in the southern part of Ohio, for which he paid \$370,000, which sum, he alleges, the defendants agreed to repay. He expended \$80,000 in prospecting and examining the title and general conditions.

As George J. Gould is expected in St. Louis soon the papers in the case and subpoenas were made out and given to Deputy Sheriff Louis Huber to serve. Jones is represented legally by the firm of Boyle, Priest & Lehmann and George W. Bailey of St. Louis. William E. Guy of Chicago is also of his counsel. The suit is returnable to the June term of Circuit Court.

"Conditions in New York, however, are vastly different, and I believe that the car license fees here will be held to be rental for the use of the streets, as also will be the percentages which the companies are compelled to pay to the city out of their gross receipts, and will not be held to be in any way a tax on the franchises of the companies as real estate. However, the raising of such a point and the fighting out of the issue in the courts would mean the delay of several months, or even years, to the city in collecting the taxes due."

Of the total sum due the City of New York in taxes on franchises as real estate the New York City Street Railway, the successor to the Metropolitan and the controller of its subsidiary lines, owes more than \$8,000,000. The Manhattan Electric system is in arrears nearly \$5,000,000, and the various lighting companies are \$3,000,000 and more in arrears. None of the New York City companies has paid franchise taxes since the law became operative, six years ago, and the arrears have been rapidly increased by the addition of 7 per cent interest to their tax bills.

BABY LEFT AT PARSONAGE.

Second Gift of Kind at Door of Pastor
Loch.

The Rev. Jacob W. Loch, pastor of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, in Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, stated over a baby in the hall of the parsonage as he went out to post a letter a little after 9 o'clock last night.

Pastor Loch thought he had tripped over an ordinary bundle. Then the parcel began to emit sounds, and he realized that a baby had been left at his door. The child was in a state of great distress, and Loch, who is a nurse, took the baby into his care. The baby seemed healthy and well cared for, was about two months old, and was comfortably dressed. Pastor Loch is known in the neighborhood as a person with a tender heart and great love for children.

WESTERN HEART IS WARMER.

Miss Booth Declares Field Easier Than
That in New York.

Special to The New York Times. CHICAGO, May 13.—Miss Eva Booth, commander of the Salvation Army, arrived in Chicago from New York at 10 o'clock this morning, and spent most of the day in her rooms at the Wellington Hotel.

"The Western heart is warmer and easier to reach than that of the New Yorker," she said. "I have seen but little of the city as yet, but I am sure there is a fine field for our work here, and it is well worth the effort. The derelict of humanity gathered up the pennies in his hat and said, feebly:

"Is dat feller going to call an ambulance?"

When he was informed that this was so, the human derelict developed wonderful energy. He shuffled away with the Third Avenue crowd. Presently the ambulance came, and the derelict was taken to the Hospital. Dr. Drury jumped off with his surgical case in hand.

"This fellow," said the sympathetic citizen, "Get out, you loafers. Don't block the way if you have no other business than to loiter about a life."

He stopped speaking as he reached the curb. The doctor looked at the wet stain on the pavement.

"Red ink," said he, and his eyes caught those of the sympathetic citizen.

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CIGARETTE CAUSES NOISE.

Elevated Passenger Wouldn't Put It
Out—Whistles for Police.

The screeching of the motorman's whistle on a north-bound Sixth Avenue elevated train brought two policemen on the run to the Forty-second Street station early yesterday morning. The strangers near the cornice became greatly excited and ran up the station steps to see what the wild whistling meant. It turned out that a man who wanted to smoke refused to put out his cigarette, and the guard thought the best way to discipline him was to call the police.

The obstinate smoker, sat in the second car and blew pretty rings—how, however, did not appeal to the guard's aesthetic sense. The man in the uniform told the smoker to stop, but the smoker smoked on. The whistling was repeated with an little effect, and then the whistling began.

All the way from Thirty-eighth Street to Forty-second it kept up. A roundman and a patrolman were waiting on the platform when the train drew up at Forty-second Street.

"What's the matter—murder?" asked the Roundman of a guard.

"No; man won't stop smoking inside the car."

"Do you mean to say you whistled and brought us up here to put out a cigarette?" exclaimed the policeman.

"No, but to put out the man who won't put out the cigarette."

The smoker heard of his approaching removal and said:

"Oh, I'll put it out now—you needn't bother the police."

The police let the smoker stay, but they talked as if they would like to arrest the motorman and the guard. As it was no body was arrested and the train rolled on.

GIRL SHOT AT THREE TIMES.

Attempt to Kill Her Mystifies Intend-
ed Victim at Wilmington.

Special to The New York Times. WILMINGTON, Del., May 13.—Miss Mabel E. Vansant, whose home is at 408 East Seventh Street, is greatly alarmed over a mysterious attempt made to kill her.

While she was sitting in the front room of her home a bullet crashed through a window, passed within a few inches of her head, and buried itself in the wall on the opposite side of the room. Before she could move another bullet followed. A third shot was fired as she dropped to the floor to escape injury. The fusillade was then stopped.

The bullet dashed down stairs, thinking that her mother might have been injured, but Mrs. Vansant knew nothing of the affair, and declared that she had not heard the shots.

The bullets had been fired from the rear of the Vansant home. The police have been unable to find a clue to the person who fired the shot. The young woman is unable to give any reason for the attempt on her life.

GRIEF CAUSES HIS DEATH.

Corani Was First Stage Director of
Metropolitan Opera House.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—The body of Henry De Courtney Corani, aged fifty-six, the first stage director of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, was buried this afternoon in Wesleyan Cemetery, with Masonic ceremonies.

"Friends of Corani believe his death was due to grief over the death of his sister, Mme. Ellen Corani, a vocalist of note, who was associated with him in the Corani Conservatory of Music of this city. She died a year ago, and his health failed from that time. For several months it had been his habit to sit by the window of his home playing mournful airs on his violin, and he constantly talked of his sister."

He was a native of Italy, where he received his musical education.

HEROIC JACKIES REWARDED.

Five Men of Battleship Iowa's Crew
Get Medals and Money.

Special to The New York Times. NORFOLK, Va., May 13.—For bravery displayed while the battleship Iowa was in danger while getting under way from Culebra last January five members of the crew of the battleship, now here, received to-day handsome bronze medals of honor and \$100 in gold each. The presentation was made by the commanding officer, an expeditionary force of the Navy while the ship's company was assembled on deck. The men receiving the medals were: Chief Water tender Johannesen, Boiler maker Floyd, and Fireman Venekie, Belhel, and Curaglie.

The men mentioned rushed into the boiler room of the Iowa immediately after an explosion and removed their comrades, who were blinded by escaping steam, and also at the risk of their lives successfully hauled the fires from under the boilers.

SWORD FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Gift of Japanese Officials Brought by
a Missionary.

READING, Penn., May 13.—The Rev. D. E. Schneider, a missionary of the Reformed Church, who has just arrived here from Japan after some years' absence from the United States, brought with him a magnificent sword, the gift of leading Japanese officials, to be presented to President Roosevelt.

The date for the presentation has not been fixed.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

8:40 A. M.—97 West Street; owner unknown; no damage still stated.

12:15 P. M.—1298 West Avenue; John Voycek; damage \$5.

1:50 P. M.—215 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; Louis Lorenzo; damage, \$40.

6:40 P. M.—280 Seventh Avenue; John Leon; damage trifling.

7 P. M.—Attorney Street; W. Schenck; damage, \$10.

1:10 P. M.—210 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; M. Babcock; damage, \$1.

7:15 P. M.—448 Greenwich Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

TORNADO VICTIMS CARED FOR.

Relief Work at Snyder Well in Hand—
Rain Continues.

SNYDER, Oklahoma, May 13.—All the bodies recovered of the victims of Wednesday's tornado have been buried or shipped for burial.

Daily rains are annoying the injured, who are in an improvised hospital. The homeless are quartered in the remnants of houses. The town is well policed. There are several persons still missing.

The Relief Committee to-day had the situation well in hand, and the needy victims were being cared for promptly. Cash donations continue to come in, with provisions and clothing.

CARNEGIE UNDER TWO FLAGS.

President Thwing Tells of Combination
Emblem for Skibo Castle.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 13.—Charles F. Thwing, President of Western Reserve University, has been invited to spend his vacation at Skibo Castle, Scotland. He said:

"Mr. Carnegie was rather uncertain at first as to the flag which he would use at Skibo Castle. If he selected the Stars and Stripes he feared he would offend his neighbors, and if he placed the British flag at the top he might offend his friends across the water. As a compromise he decided to use a flag of one half each of the two flags."

FRANCE FEARS JAPAN DESIRE INDO-CHINA

Government Taking Measures to
Defend the Colonies.

IS ASKING SPECIAL CREDITS

Meanwhile Japanese Anger with the
Republic Grows Less and the Boy-
cott Plan is Abandoned.

PARIS, May 13.—The popular outburst at Tokyo against France leads to the settled conviction here that Japan has territorial ambitions in Indo-China, which the French must sooner or later defend.

Although the Japanese officials disclaim any such intention, this belief has taken firm hold of the French public and press, which unite in calling on the Government to adopt energetic measures to strengthen the defenses of Indo-China and to prepare for the contest which, it is asserted, will be inevitable when Japan's hands are freed from the Russian war.

The Government authorities, while not considering that trouble is imminent, share the public belief that it is essential to make speedy preparations for the defense of Indo-China, and accordingly large special credits are being asked for, the Ministers of Marine and War are considering large augmentations of the forces in Indo-China, and Admiral Fournier is planning a chain of coast defenses similar to those with which he has encircled France. The Admiral and representatives of the army and the colonies will probably proceed to Indo-China shortly, personally to inspect the requirements.

The sentiment that Indo-China is threatened has been slowly maturing into conviction. The first suspicions were aroused some months ago by the publication of a detailed plan of campaign, to have been drawn up in the Japanese War Office, for the invasion of Indo-China. The details which followed the publication of the plan have not changed the popular belief that Indo-China is menaced, and Foreign Minister Delcasse and other Ministers have advised Parliament to give suitable attention to the requirements of the colony.

The recent agitation at Tokyo against Admiral Rojstvensky's use of the waters of Indo-China has given new gravity to the question. Such conservative papers as the Temps and the Figaro, and the Japan's action clearly discloses ulterior motives against the French colonies, while radical newspapers like the Patrie give sensational prominence to statements alleging that Japan is able to land troops above Hanoi, (capital of Tonquin), sweep southward with practically no opposition, and simultaneously occupy Kiamranh Bay and other unprotected coast points.

This doubtless is exaggerated, but it contributes to establish the belief that energetic measures are necessary to place the French colonies in a complete state of defense.

The reassembling of the Chamber of Deputies on Monday will, it is expected, renew the agitation over the questions of Morocco and French neutrality. The notice given to Foreign Minister Delcasse by M. de Pressensac (Socialist) of his intention to interpellate the Government on its foreign policy promises to bring about a decisive issue between the Minister and the Socialists, who have been criticizing his policy.

TOKIO, May 13.—A committee of the Constitutional Party called on Premier Katsura to-day and discussed the French neutrality incident. The Premier assured the committee that the Government was exerting its best efforts on behalf of the country, and explained the various steps taken.

The committee, reporting to the organization later, expressed satisfaction with the actions and attitude of the Government.

As a result of the recent developments the resolution introduced in the Chamber of Commerce providing for the boycott of French commerce has been withdrawn.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 13.—The danger of serious complications over the question of French neutrality is regarded as over for the present.

Throughout there has been a disposition to make allowance for the vexation and irritation manifested by Japan at a moment when the future of the war is staked upon the issue of the coming naval battle. Nevertheless, her willingness to assume a menacing attitude toward France upon the strength of the British alliance is regarded as being an eye-opener for the powers.

Despite the provocative tone of the British press, the British Government used its influence at Tokyo in a pacific direction. However, the harsh things said of both France and Russia in the British papers have, so far as the Russian public is concerned, served still further to inflame the feeling of hostility toward Great Britain, which has always been regarded as Russia's arch enemy.

The Novoe Vremya announces that the incident is closed, adding:

"Japan wished to dictate to France in order to seal the union with Great Britain and then have in her pocket the apple of discord for use in a later attack on Indo-China."

MUNITIONS SENT VIA AMERICA.

Discovery That They Are Loading
Shells for Japan Alarms Captains.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—The Chronicle says:

"There is over a millions dollars' worth of munitions of war, contact explosive shells, unloaded, lying on the wharves on the Oakland side of the bay. The shells are consigned to Kobe, Japan, but were 'made in Germany.' The work of loading these shells began on two steamers, but was stopped to-day when the master of one vessel ascertained the character of the consignment.

"Many cars, sealed, and in bond from New York, arrived at Long Wharf within the last week or so. They were loaded with strong, iron-bound wooden cases shipped from Hamburg to Kobe, Japan, marked 'E. M. E. H. H., and involved as manufactures of metal."

"When notified of the character of the goods he was loading, the Captain of the British steamer Heathdene sought the advice of the British Consul, Mr. Bennett, sent Vice Consul Moore and the Captain to the office of Collector of Customs Stratton for a conference for the purpose of stopping the shipment of the shells, but this the Collector declined to do, as their transportation was not a violation of the neutrality laws."

American Sentenced in Default.

PARIS, May 13.—The Correctional Tribunal of the Seine to-day gave judgment in default in the case of Frank W. Hawley, an American, who was charged by a Mrs. Whistler with obtaining \$10,000 under false pretenses, sentencing him to five years' imprisonment. Hawley, whose home is said to be near Rochester, N. Y., is believed to be in Cuba or Mexico.

KAISER CONSULTS CARDINAL.

Wants Mgr. Kopp to Help the Passage
of the Prussian Mining Bill.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
BERLIN, May 13.—It is announced that Emperor William has summoned Cardinal Kopp, head of the Catholic Church in Prussia, for a consultation. I learn that the Emperor desires to obtain the advice of the Cardinal on the Mining bill now before the Prussian Landtag.

The passage of the bill is somewhat uncertain, and as Cardinal Kopp is a member of the Prussian House of Lords the Emperor wishes him to use his influence to secure a majority for the measure.

It is also said that the Emperor wishes the Cardinal to appoint a successor to Bishop Bentler of Metz, who has himself obnoxious to the German Government owing to his attitude regarding the question of the burial of Protestants in communal cemeteries.

KAISER SNUBS ANTI-SEMITES.

Helps a Jew to Obtain a Commission
in a Guard Regiment.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
BERLIN, May 13.—That Emperor William is opposed to anti-Semitism is shown by an incident that has just come to light.

A young man named Goldschmidt Rothschild, a grandson of the late Baron Rothschild of Frankfurt, after serving for a year in a guard regiment in Indo-China, and obtaining a commission as an officer, but the opposition to him was so strong that all his efforts failed.

NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.

Mr. Champ and Dr. Fassel Both to
Search for Anthony Fiala.

LONDON, May 13.—William S. Champ and Dr. Oliver Fassel started for Bergen, Norway, to-day to complete the details of the sailing of the steamer Terra Nova, which is going to the arctic regions to relieve the expedition headed by Anthony Fiala of Brooklyn, N. Y. The latter is on board the steamer America, fitted out by William Ziegler of New York for the purpose of attempting to reach the North Pole by way of Franz Josef Land.

The Terra Nova will, it is expected, leave Tromsø in about a fortnight. Mr. Champ says the Terra Nova will proceed as rapidly as possible to Cape Flora, Franz Josef Land, where he expects to find the records of the Fiala expedition and perhaps some members of that party. Information which Mr. Champ recently received shows that the ice conditions are more favorable than in 1903, when two attempts to relieve the America were abortive.

A second relief ship on which Dr. Fassel will be a passenger will proceed from Tromsø direct to Shannon Island and search the east coast of Greenland.

The Duke of Orleans leaves England in the coming week for Bergen, whence he will sail immediately for the polar regions with the object of scientific research. Incidentally the Duke may assist in the relief of the Fiala expedition.

TRIED TO KILL CZAREVITCH?

Nurse's Attempt Said to Have Been
Balked by the Czarina.

PARIS, May 13.—The rumor on the Bourse to-day of an attempt on the life of the Russian Emperor was apparently the outgrowth of a dispatch to the Petit Journal from St. Petersburg saying:

"Society is agitated over a mysterious drama which has occurred at Tsarskoe Selo. It is alleged that a nurse was about to put the infant heir to the Russian throne into a bath boiling with water when the Empress intervened in time to save the child."

IMPERIAL BRIDE'S GOWN.

Material Russian, Embroidery German,
Dressmaking French.

BERLIN, May 13.—The wedding dress of Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who is to be married on June 6 to Crown Prince Frederick William, will be an international composition.

The Grand Duchess Anastasia, mother of the Duchess, bought the material, a so-called cloth of silver, in Russia, for \$2,400; it has been embroidered with wonderful garlands of silver by German needlewomen, and it has been made up by a famous dressmaker in Paris. The Court train is after the fashion of the one worn by the Empress Josephine at the time of her coronation, but modified by the recent Empire styles. The Crown Prince objected to puffed sleeves, and they have accordingly been abbreviated.

The Sultan of Turkey is sending to the Crown Prince and Duchess Cecilia a number of splendid rugs and porcelain. The bearer of these gifts will be Turkish Pasha, the Sultan's representative at the wedding.

MINE SINKS ANOTHER SHIP.

British Steamer Sobralense Lost—23
Persons Drowned.

TOKIO, May 13.—The British steamer Sobralense, bound from Niu-Chwang for Kobe, struck a mine off Port Arthur yesterday and sank immediately.

Boats from Port Arthur rescued all the Europeans aboard, but it is believed that several of the crew and passengers were drowned. It is also believed that the steamer was inside the zone that ships have been warned to avoid.

A SELF-ACCUSED GOVERNOR.

German Official Ordered Punishment
Which Caused Negro's Death.

BERLIN, May 13.—Gov. Horn of the German colony of Togo, West Africa, has fled with the Colonial Office a charge against himself of unfitness any longer to rule the colony.

He had occasion some time ago to punish a native soldier who did so according to the custom of the country by having him tied to a tree for several hours. Later the Governor reconsidered his order and instructed his Adjutant to free as fast as possible and release the man, but in the meanwhile the negro had died as a result of exposure to the sun.

The Governor was so troubled by his act that he fled a charge against himself. He has been dismissed, but the Governor, who is now in Europe, will probably decline to return to Africa, and Count Zech is likely to succeed him.

AMERICAN MARRIES HINDU.

Our Vice Consul at Muscat Weds a
Worker Among London's Poor.

LONDON, May 13.—Archibald Mackdrey, American Vice Consul at Muscat, Arabia, was married at St. Mark's Church, Westminster, to-day to Olive Christian Malvery, an East Indian, who has spent five years working among the poor of London.

The Bishop of London officiated, and Mrs. Malvery participated in the choral service. The bridegroom wore five East End flower sellers. The church was crowded with poor girls.

The bride, who was married in an Indian wedding gown, was given away by Bishop Malver of Bombay.

PRESIDENT INTERESTED IN BRAUN'S CASE

Alleged Reason for the Arrest in
Austria of Special Inspector.

HAD CRITICISED THAT NATION

In His Report Braun Declared the Of-
ficials Were Sending Undesirable
Immigrants Here.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—President Roosevelt is manifesting particular interest in the case of Marcus Braun, a Special Inspector of the United States Immigration Service, who is having trouble with officials of the Austro-Hungarian Government, whom he charges with tampering with his official mail.

Inspector Braun complained of his treatment to Ambassador Steiner, who cabled yesterday to the State Department some details of the case. The cablegram was referred to the Department of Commerce and Labor, with a request for a statement regarding Mr. Braun's official status.

Inspector Braun has made several reports to the Bureau of Immigration as a result of his inquiries in Europe. One of these was received last Autumn and another only a few days ago.

The first was sensational in its statements. It contained allegations, backed by affidavits, regarding the Austro-Hungarian Government's efforts to foil upon this country immigrants who might be desirable from the point of view of the American people. The charges were specifically made that the Austro-Hungarian Government was paying the steamship companies to bring immigrants to this country and also that the immigrants were being urged not to become American citizens.

The reports of Inspector Braun have not been published lest the statements they contain might cause the United States and the Austro-Hungarian Government to quarrel.

The President to-day called for the reports of Inspector Braun and will go over them himself. He has also caused the consideration of the inspector's present difficulty.

Tampering with the mail of an official in a foreign country is a serious matter, and there is no disposition on the part of the official to approve Gen. Porter's plan to have the remains of John Paul Jones transferred from the American Church in Paris to the squadron on July 4.

PAUL JONES'S LAST JOURNEY.

Body to be Taken from Paris to War-
ship on July 4.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Acting-Secretary Loomis has cabled to Gen. Porter, ex-Ambassador at Paris, that Admiral Sigbee's squadron will sail from this country on June 20 for France, and that the department approves Gen. Porter's plan to have the remains of John Paul Jones transferred from the American Church in Paris to the squadron on July 4.

Mr. Loomis presented to the President to-day E. Wickersheimer, an eminent engineer of Paris, who is acting as a delegate to the International Railway Congress.

GERMAN-AMERICAN TREATY.

Washington Government Willing to
Negotiate Trade Convention.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
BERLIN, May 13.—The Government reiterates that the commercial treaty between the United States and Germany has been neither formally nor informally denounced. It is further declared that Ambassador von Sternberg has received assurances from President Roosevelt and the State Department that the United States is prepared to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with this country.

This news, which has just been received here, greatly pleases the officials, who express their entire willingness to make every possible concession to the United States that is not incompatible with German interests.

The German Government, however, will endeavor to secure some modification of the American invoice system, which has proved so obnoxious to German exporters.

INCREASES AUSTRIAN DUTIES.

New Tariff Bill Passed by Lower
House of Reichsrath.

VIENNA, May 13.—The Customs Tariff bill, originally brought forward in 1903, which passed its second and third readings in the lower house of the Reichsrath last night, bears equally on all imports from every country without discrimination. It was drafted as much from a political point of view as from that of purely commercial and industrial affairs. The general effect of the bill is to increase imports all along the line.

REJECTS KALEIEFF'S APPEAL.

Senate Refuses New Trial for Grand
Duke's Slayer.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 13.—The Senate, sitting as a Court of Cassation, this afternoon refused the petition of Ivan Kaleiff, who assassinated the Grand Duke Sergius at Moscow, for a new trial. The appeal was based on the ground that Kaleiff killed the Grand Duke as Governor General of Moscow and not as a member of the Imperial family, the Russian law inflicting the death penalty only for high treason in the murder of a member of the Imperial family. Kaleiff can now implore pardon, but his lawyer says he will not do so, and therefore Kaleiff will be hanged in a fortnight.

TO HALVE HAITIAN DEBT.

Bill to Reduce All Domestic Bonds is
to be Adopted.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, May 13.—The Minister of Finance has introduced in Parliament a bill providing for the reduction by fifty per cent. of all bonds of the domestic debt.

The measure will undoubtedly be adopted, in spite of the protests of certain foreign holders of domestic securities.

PRESIDENT ENDS DISPUTE.

Bureau of American Republics to Con-
duct Its Own Affairs.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The President's attention having been attracted to the situation in Hay's office, the Bureau of American Republics growing out of the effort to select a new chief clerk in place of W. C. Fox, proposed to be director, he has removed the issue from the hands of the Board of the eight-hour law to the employees of the Isthmian Canal Commission at Panama, holds that the law applies to those employees.

An inspection of the opinion showed that it did not cover all the ground desired by the Canal Commission, and consequently it will be returned to the Attorney General for further consideration.

MR. HAY LIKELY TO VISIT PARIS.

PARIS, May 13.—Mr. Hay, wife of Secretary Hay, arrived here to-day from St. Petersburg, on a shopping trip. The Secretary will remain at St. Petersburg until the end of the month, when he will probably come here. His ultimate trip is not known.

Minister Barrett Leaves Panama.
PANAMA, May 13.—President Amador gave a banquet last night in honor of John Barrett, the retiring American Minister, who has been transferred to Colombia.

Lord & Taylor

Silks and Dress Goods.

Silk Remnants.

Hundreds of most desirable Remnants, the accumulation of the season's business, comprising many varieties of both plain and fancy and in lengths ranging from 4 yd. up to 8 yds.; go upon sale now.....

Summer Silks

Reduced to 75c. Yd.

Dress Silks of this season's importation, in checks and stripes, which sold regularly at \$1.00 and \$1.25; also Shantung of different weaves; formerly \$1.25 and \$1.50, yd.....

Dress Goods Specials.

250 Dress and Skirt

Patterns, Double Width.

Consisting of light colors and weights, this season's styles and colorings—Mixed Tan Check Suitings; Mohairs; Brown, blue, and shadow checks and stripes; Fancy Mixed Mohairs; Mixed Panama Suitings; Silk and Wool Crepe de Paris, in all the new shades for street and evening wear, Cream and black Shepherd Checked Voiles, blues, tans and browns, all-wool Voiles and Eolennes. Many creams and blacks; lengths up to 10 yds., values up to \$1.25 yd.

—ALSO—

2,500 Yds. English Sicilian,

34 inch, in two shades of navy blue, two shades of brown, two shades of green and plenty of blacks. These have retailed this season at \$1.25 yd.....

New Spring Wash Goods.

Special Sale of—

10,000 Yards 32 Inch Scotch Zephyr.

Plain colors, Shepherd checks, plaids, tape stripes and Scotch plaids; value 25c., at 19c. yd.

Scotch Woven Muslin, very desirable, sheer fabric, in checks, broken plaids and fancy stripes; value 25c., at 19c. yd.

7,500 yds. Washable Voile, in all of the leading white; also plain and fancy checks and plaids; value 25c., at 18c. yd.

New White Goods.

The most extensive line of fine White Goods we have ever shown.

Embroidered Batiste, Lawn, Organdie, Swisses; Figured and plain silk Mulls, Chiffon Mulls, Panné Mouseline, Egyptian Moline Cloth, Lace Tuckings, French Piques, Scotch Madras Cloth.

Special Sale 150 Pcs. white embroidered Swisses, very desirable for dresses and

waists; value 65c. to 75c., at 50c. yd.

Special Sale

Wide Ribbons.

4,250 yards of Handsome Flowered Sash Ribbon

in all the light colors and very dainty designs. Value 88c. to \$1.50.

65c. and 85c. per yard

1,250 yards Double-faced Satin and Satin Taffeta, light blue, pink and cream. Value 95c. to 55c.

500 yards imported Dresden Sash ribbons at..... \$1.95

Formerly \$2.65 to \$3.95.

Women's

Lisle Thread & Cotton Hose.

Lisle thread hose in openwork instep and all over openwork, in tan and black. Polka dot lisle in blue, tan and black, with tiny white dots. Fine gauge cotton hose, grounds blue, tan and black, embroidered daintily in white and colors, plain black, lisle thread, medium and gauge weights

3 prs \$1.00

35c. pair

val. 50c. pr.

Shoe Room.

New and attractive styles in women's low cut Shoes.

The Imperial, The Venus, The Victoria.

White buck, white canvas, tan Russia, black Russia, patent calf

\$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00.

Broadway and 20th St., 8th Av., 19th St.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW IN PANAMA.

Attorney General Holds It Applies to Canal Employees.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Attorney General Moody, in an opinion rendered to-day regarding the application of the eight-hour law to the employees of the Isthmian Canal Commission at Panama, holds that the law applies to those employees.

An inspection of the opinion showed that it did not cover all the ground desired by the Canal Commission, and consequently it will be returned to the Attorney General for further consideration.

PRESIDENT TO OPEN FAIR.

Will Start Oregon Exposition Machinery from the White House.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks will represent the President at the opening of the Lewis & Clark Exposition at Portland, Oregon, on June 1, and will deliver an address. This was decided on at a conference with the President to-day.

Mr. Roosevelt has arranged to participate from the White House in the opening of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of June 1 he will press a button which will start the machinery of the exposition.

Minister Barrett Leaves Panama.
PANAMA, May 13.—President Amador gave a banquet last night in honor of John Barrett, the retiring American Minister, who has been transferred to Colombia.

B. Altman & Co.

SUMMER APPAREL FOR MISSES AND GIRLS.

The present selections of Misses' and Girls' Apparel embraces an extended range of Fashionable Dresses, Suits and Wraps, Hats, Gloves and Shoes, Undergarments, Fine Hosiery and similar articles of dress.

Especially interesting are a number of Misses' White Gowns, suitable for Commencements and Graduations; Smart Frocks of plain and figured muslin, nets and chiffon taffetas, white and colored laces; Coats of effective fabrics, and Suits of pongee silk and other appropriate materials.

Misses' and Girls' Leghorn and Lingerie Hats are displayed in the most favored effects; also Misses' Mousquetaire Gloves of white silk and suede kidkin, for wear with elbow sleeves, and Parasols in many attractive designs. Imported Undergarments in exclusive styles.

DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING DEPT.

(Third Floor.)

In this department a number of Model Gowns of checked silk, rajah and chiffon silk, voile, cheviot and plaid cloth are displayed, exemplifying styles now in vogue abroad, and orders will be taken for reproductions at the following low prices:

\$68.00, \$75.00, \$85.00 or \$90.00

IN ADDITION, THE REMAINDER OF THIS SEASON'S IMPORTED GOWNS HAVE BEEN MARKED

AT LESS THAN
ONE-HALF THE ORIGINAL PRICES.

SUMMER GOWNS for Women.

Outdoor and Dress Costumes are displayed in varied selections of cotton fabrics, and in imported and original models, embodying the most attractive features of the prevailing modes.

On TUESDAY, May 16th,

the following garments will be offered at exceptionally low prices:

Princess Gowns of Mull with lace yokes, in white and delicate color effects, \$25.00

Gowns of Checked Cotton Voile, in combinations of white and the following shades: blue, tan lavender or green; lace trimmed, \$20.00

Dresses of Embroidered White Handkerchief Linen, \$19.00

Princess Gowns of Cotton Banzai, trimmed with lace and drawn work, champagne color, \$18.00

Bolero Coat Suits of Plain Linen, lace trimmed, in white and light colors, \$17.00

Plated Skirts of White Popinette, made from a new model, \$5.00

(Department on Second Floor.)

WOMEN'S WHITE WAISTS.

On Monday, May 15th, a Special Sale will be held, consisting of

Hand-made Waists of White Persian Lawn, trimmed with lace, in exclusive models, \$12.00, 14.00 and 18.00

WITH A FILIPINO CLUB WOMAN BEAT BURGLARS

"Home Rule," Inscription on Mrs. Kohn's Weapon.

TWO ROBBERS GOT AWAY

Third Attacked Mrs. Kohn's Father with Knife, but Roundman Got Him After Fight in Midair.

The inscription "Home Rule" on a Tagalog was club which hung among a group of trophies on the dining room wall in the apartment of Emeric Kohn, at 1,283 Madison Avenue, had been a dead letter until yesterday, when Mrs. Kohn, wielding that primitive weapon, put to rest a gang of bold burglars who invaded her home before daylight.

Mr. Kohn is a lawyer whose office is at 320 Broadway. He ran for State Senator against Senator Frawley last year. Mr. Kohn's brother, Samuel E. Kohn, and his father-in-law, Max Roth, live in the apartment. The house in which they live is an old-fashioned one, and the Kohns occupy two floors.

The windows of their dining room open on a fire escape which leads from an alley running to One Hundred and Eighth Street. There were four burglars in the gang. Three climbed up this fire escape and pried open the dining room windows, while one was left below in the alley to keep a lookout.

The room occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Kohn adjoins the parlor on the third floor. Mr. Kohn's brother and Mr. Roth occupied a room adjoining the dining room on the floor below and they were first awakened by the thieves. Mr. Roth started for the dining room as soon as he heard the noise. As he opened the door, he discovered three men at work by the light, front door. He rushed in, brandishing the stepladder of silverware, and putting the loot into a sack. All the men wore masks.

Mr. Roth dashed into the room and hit one of the burglars a vigorous blow on the head. The next moment the other two men came to the assistance of their confederate, and the old man found himself engaged in an uneven battle. In the struggle the dark lantern was thrown to the floor and extinguished. Mr. Roth finally was knocked down and stunned, and then the three burglars turned their backs against Mr. Kohn's brother, who in the meantime had hurried to the room.

The struggle began anew in the darkened room. Furniture was overturned, and this, with the cries of the younger Kohn, aroused the lawyer and his wife, who hastened downstairs. In the meantime Mr. Kohn's brother had been knocked out by the burglars, who then prepared to make away with their booty.

At the door of their room Mr. and Mrs. Kohn met one of the burglars. The lawyer jumped at him, and Mrs. Kohn ran down to the dining room. As she entered she saw two men at the sideboard and her father's prostrate form on the carpet. Without hesitating she rushed into the room and snatched the Filipino trophy from the wall.

She rushed to the two burglars and struck at their heads until the men, beaten back, rushed with their sack to the window and began to climb down the fire escape. While they were so engaged the third burglar, chased by the lawyer, ran into the room and made for the window.

Midway in the room Mrs. Kohn met him with her ready club and drove him into a corner by the sideboard. The burglar at bay picked up a large carving knife from the sideboard, and rushed for the window again. Here he encountered Mr. Roth, who had revived, and who barred his way while he shouted for the police. The burglar lunged at the old man repeatedly and stabbed him in the left arm and the left side until Roth sank to the floor. The burglar followed his confederates through the window and down the fire escape.

By this time the cries of the Kohns had attracted the attention of Roundman Monahan of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station. He climbed up the fire escape just in time to meet the fleeing burglar on the second floor landing.

The fugitive did not wait for the policeman to open hostilities, but went at him with his knife. The two grappled in midair in the darkness, but the Roundman succeeded in getting in a blow with his right stick on the side of the burglar's head, knocking him senseless. Monahan picked him up, threw him over his shoulder, and carried him up the fire-escape ladder to the next floor where he tossed him into the dining room through the open window. In the dining room Roth, weak from the loss of blood, was sitting in a chair. Mrs. Kohn still stood in an attitude of defense, club in hand.

The burglar quickly came to, and in his pockets were found several knives belonging to Kohn. He gave his name as Samuel Lewis, said he was nineteen years old, and a tailor. He said he was with his confederates were. When arrested before Magistrate McAvoy in the Harlem Court later he would be held for examination. When Kohn had made an examination of his flat he told the police that the burglars had taken away with them a considerable quantity of silverware, a valuable watch, and some jewelry.

SUES BROKER FOR \$10,000.

Miss Cavanagh Says Van Vleck Promised to Marry Her.

Winifred May Cavanagh, twenty-one years old, has begun an action in the Supreme Court against William D. Van Vleck, a broker, for \$10,000 damages. She alleges breach of promise of marriage. Mr. Van Vleck lives at the Hotel Astor, is about fifty years old, and is a member of several clubs.

Miss Cavanagh's attorneys, Kremer & Kremer, have a large number of letters which they say Mr. Van Vleck wrote to Miss Cavanagh. One letter, written on paper of the New York Athletic Club, is as follows:

Dear Baby: The old folks did not do well today, everything was down, including the Pacific. But do not lose heart, Winnie, they will all get well again and you will have money to burn. Money burns easily, and it will soon go. Was at the bank to-day, and have arranged to introduce you there to-morrow.

Philip J. Britt, attorney for Mr. Van Vleck, will set up a general denial of the statements made in Miss Cavanagh's complaint.

EARRINGS TORN FROM CHILD.

Girl's Ear Hurt—Peddler, Chased by Crowd, Arrested.

David Epstein, eighteen years old, an east side soda water peddler, was arrested yesterday morning in the Tombs Court charged with having taken two old-fashioned earrings from Lena Andriole, four years old, in the building at 314 Mott Street. The police say that he tore one of the child's ears in the operation.

Epstein ran toward Prince Street, pursued by a large crowd, in which was the girl's mother. The crowd caught up with Epstein at Prince Street just as Detective Sergeant Deery and Gallagher were patrolling. The detective then took Epstein away, the crowd being kept back by the police.

MAIL YOUR LETTERS EARLY.

Postmaster Willcox Suggests Plan for Expediting Business.

Postmaster Willcox yesterday made an appeal to business men not to permit their correspondence to accumulate throughout the day to be mailed in a mass at closing time.

"It is generally regarded," he says "as the most convenient business arrangement to sign the bulk of the correspondence in the afternoon and after the same has been copied to send it to the General Post Office in the evening. While I certainly do not wish to interfere in any manner with the arrangements of business men, it is my opinion that this practice could be modified in many instances to an extent which would permit of advance mailings during the day."

"If this were done it would greatly facilitate the work at this office and render possible a more prompt dispatch of the matter so mailed. The mail is dispatched as far as possible by the night trains, but this is only accomplished by most strenuous efforts and by working the clerks at a terrific pace. It but 25 per cent. of the more than 800,000 letters for delivery in other cities now received daily at the General Post Office between 6 and 8 o'clock in the evening could be deposited in the Post Office or even in the mail chutes before 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon it would contribute greatly to effecting a more satisfactory service by expediting the Post Office to cancel, distribute, and dispatch such matter to the trains before the hours of congestion."

TO DISCUSS BIBLE TOPICS.

Programme for the Convention of the American Bible League.

The programme for the three days' convention of the American Bible League on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of next week was announced yesterday. The sessions will be held morning, afternoon, and evening of Wednesday and Thursday. The opening session will be on Tuesday night in the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. President William Phillips Hall will deliver an address Tuesday evening on the aims of the conference. Some of the other addresses will be as follows: "Bible Inspiration," Orthodox, by Prof. Luther T. Townsend; "Geological Confirmation of the Biblical History of Israel from Abraham to Exodus," Prof. G. Frederick Wright of Oberlin College; "The Miracle of Prophecy," the Rev. John Urquhart, Cambuslang, Scotland; "Babylonian Testimony to the Bible," Prof. Albert T. Clay, University of Pennsylvania; "Some Gems Recovered from an Old Egyptian Lapidist's Workshop," the Rev. M. G. Kyle, Egyptologist, Philadelphia; "Abraham Demonstrated a Historical Character from Geography, History and Archaeology," Prof. Robert Dick Wilson, Hebraist and Orientalist, Princeton Theological Seminary; "Bible of the Higher Criticism on the Ministry," the Rev. E. Fitch Burr, Lyme, Conn.

HOTEL FOR TIMES SQUARE.

Twelve-Story Structure to Cost About \$300,000 Is Planned.

The improvements of one of the most prominent corners overlooking Times Square has just been announced. Timothy F. Paddell, owner of the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street, will erect there a twelve-story hotel.

Plans for the structure have been prepared by Architect Robert D. Kohn. It will have frontages of 40 feet on Forty-second Street and 100 feet on Seventh Avenue, with an "L" at the rear, the total area of the plot being about 7,000 square feet.

The new building will have an ornamental exterior of brick and marble, and according to present estimates will cost about \$300,000.

The hotel will be planned exclusively for men's patronage. It will contain 150 rooms, 100 of which will have bathrooms adjoining. The ground floor will be given over to a café and a large restaurant.

A NOVELTY IN ADVERTISING.

"Fame" on the Methods Followed with The Times Building.

From Fame. The rental agents of the Times Building, in Times Square, New York, are giving the new structure publicity in a manner of which few office buildings have yet secured the benefit.

To take a single column issued in "The New York Times" on the 13th of April, there appeared a list of seventy-three tenants; underneath there was a paragraph headed "Good Company," which told that 270 applications for space had been declined because of the character of the business, since no tenants except those of recognized financial standing would be accepted. Underneath this was a paragraph headed "Time is Money" and telling the reader that "time saved in a live business will mean many times the rent of the office in a building where the elevators in front of the office door lead to the most central station of the Subway."

A paragraph headed "Highest Standard of Office Buildings" followed this with some reference to being unexcelled in location, construction, and convenience; another one headed "Daylight and Good Air" told of the difficulty in a great city to secure daylight and good air at the best location and that this building combines all these advantages, unexcelled by any other building; then followed two more paragraphs headed, respectively, "Construction" and "Electricity."

They are worth almost entire reproduction as models of advertising description. Under "Construction" we are told that the building is "absolutely fireproof; all structural work is of steel, so that the building obtains the best rate in the universal schedule of insurance companies; that the steel used weighs 3,650 tons; that there are three distinct systems of wind bracing in the frame; that it is the strongest steel structure of its height." Then, under "Electricity," we are told that the building exceeds every known structure in the number and variety of uses to which electricity is put; that it has "independent connections with three stations of the Edison Company, and while there is a large steam-heating plant installed for winter use there will be no heat in the building of any kind during the five warm months of the year, thereby avoiding the possibility of heated rooms near fires."

All in all, taking up a whole column as it does, it certainly is an interesting piece of advertising to ask who are interested in it, and in the new art, even if they have not yet become advertisers.

Col. Greene's Party Finds Big Game. Advice from Col. William C. Greene's hunting party, now in the Sierra Madre Mountains, Mexico, 200 miles southwest of El Paso, say that the party has encountered plenty of big game and is having fine sport. At last accounts Col. Greene had shot one black bear, Congressman Stephen of Texas a deer, and Congressman Blackburn of North Carolina three wild turkeys. The deer were killed by the party.

JUDGE AND MAGISTRATE HEAR GRAFTING CHARGES

Harlem Police Court and Bellevue Mentioned.

McAVOY WILL INVESTIGATE

Justice O'Gorman Denounces System by Which Lawyers Obtain Accident Cases from Hospital.

In the Harlem Court yesterday, Henry Levy, a lawyer who has practiced in that court for eleven years, made charges that wholesale grafting exists there among the policemen of the court squad, and Magistrate McAvoy promised to have a rigid investigation made. In the Supreme Court, Justice O'Gorman censured the authorities of Bellevue Hospital for permitting the existence of the system of "ambulance chasing," out of which lawyers obtain damage suits for accidents.

Mr. Levy made his charges in connection with the case of John Pivarski, who was charged with assaulting a boy. "A complete system of grafting, or 'honors,'" he said to Magistrate McAvoy, "exists in this court. Prisoners are steered openly to lawyers who have the favor of the officers in charge of the court squad, and as I am not one of the select I am frequently put to great inconvenience to handle my clients' cases. Some lawyers, who have the entire at the gate of the bench enclosure, are admitted by the policeman on duty without question or difficulty, while when I appear at the gate I am closely and unnecessarily cross-questioned about every detail of my business within the enclosure, and every possible difficulty is put in my way."

On two occasions when clients of mine have been sent to the court by the policeman who commands the squad, has insulted me, calling me a grafter and declaring that he was in the court to stop grafting. Yet saloon keepers, Aldermen, and politicians in Harlem are allowed to enter the gate without the slightest question. Magistrate McAvoy, in reply, said: "When I came to this court I felt that there was something in the atmosphere that was not right. I have been waiting for something like this to be said to me, that I could take some action. If there is grafting in this court, and I can locate it, I am going to fight it and stamp it out, and no one concerned shall escape punishment if I can help it. My time is up in this court on the 15th inst., but Mr. Levy, I will adjourn your case until next Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, when I will be present, and we will go into this thing and find out the truth if it takes a month."

In the Supreme Court yesterday a cabman named Harrington asked permission to change the attorney of record in a suit which he has brought against the city for damages. His cab struck a hole in the pavement and Harrington was thrown from his seat, receiving injuries which necessitated his removal to Bellevue. While there, he said, a Mr. Reeves, who, according to the cabman, represented himself as an officer of the People's Legal Aid Society, visited him.

When he got out of the hospital and engaged a lawyer to bring a suit for damages, Harrington said that he found that such a suit had already been commenced in his behalf through Reeves, who said that he had secured from Harrington authorization to bring the suit. It was after learning these facts that Harrington asked the court to substitute his own attorney in place of the man who appeared as attorney of record. Evidence was introduced to the effect that Reeves was not a lawyer, but had turned the case over to a lawyer, who in turn had transferred it to another upon receiving \$100 for getting the case. In deciding the case Justice O'Gorman said:

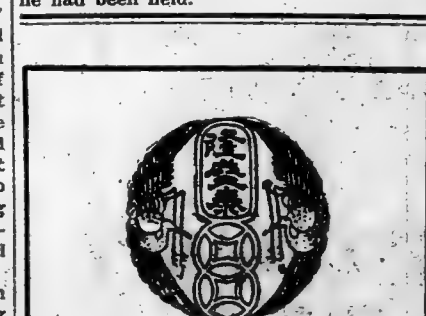
"He (Reeves) intimated that a failure to give him the case would cause friction with the hospital management, and considering his apparent authority and authority he enjoyed in the building (Bellevue Hospital) in the presence of the attendants and others, it is not surprising that he succeeded in securing the patient's signature to a paper authorizing him to commence suit and accept of the city's compensation at 50 per cent. of the recovery."

"The toleration of such a practice, if it exists, is subversive of the rights of the patients, and a positive menace to the community. The motion for the substitution should be granted, and under the circumstances without terms."

Erie's New Robber-Proof Mail Car. A steel, fireproof mail car is now at the International Railway Congress Exhibition at Washington. It belongs to the Erie Railroad and embodies the ideas of President United States of that line. Postmaster General Cortelyou and Fourth Assistant Postmaster General De Graw have examined the car and given it their hearty approval. The foreign railway representatives are taking great interest in the new product which was built by the Standard Steel Car Company at Pittsburgh. It is mounted on standard six-wheel trucks. Recent additions to the Erie's rolling stock also include a steel express and a steel baggage car.

Count Weeps as He Is Held for Theft. Count Raggi Counti, the Austro-Italian nobleman who was arrested on Wednesday afternoon, after a chase in West Twenty-third Street and charged with stealing a diamond brooch valued at \$1,000 from a Twenty-third Street store, was examined before Magistrate Cornell yesterday morning in the Jefferson Market Court. Through his lawyer, Mark Alter, the Count waived examination. Bail was fixed at \$5,000. The Count wept when told he had been held.

Long Sang Ti & Co. 307 Fifth Ave., New York. Announce that they have added many new specialties to their various lines of goods for Summer Furnishings.



Long Sang Ti & Co.

307 Fifth Ave., New York

Announce that they have added many new specialties to their various lines of goods for Summer Furnishings.

Long Sang Ti & Co.

307 Fifth Ave., New York

Announce that they have added many new specialties to their various lines of goods for Summer Furnishings.

Long Sang Ti & Co.

307 Fifth Ave., New York

Announce that they have added many new specialties to their various lines of goods for Summer Furnishings.

READ HER MIND, BUT ALAS!

Her \$40, He Placed in Package to Grow, Withered and Failed Away.

A negro called at the boarding house of Mrs. Mary E. Johnson, 140 West Thirty-third Street, last Sunday afternoon, and asked for a room. In the conversation that ensued he remarked that he was the twin brother of the man who had been killed in the assassination of President McKinley. Mrs. Johnson looked at him with awe and asked, timidly, if he was also a mind reader, and when informed that he was, begged him to read her future. The negro graciously complied. He told her she must be careful, as she had an enemy, and then, switching the forecast, said it was her lucky day, and she could make money if she only had some to start on. Mrs. Johnson fished out \$40 and handed it to the stranger.

With many mysterious gestures and words that the woman had never heard before, he wrapped the money, or appeared to do so, in newspaper, then in cloth, and finally sewed the cloth tightly. After sprinkling salt and water on the package the negro told her to place it in the bosom of her dress and leave it there until the next day, when, upon removing it, she would find the cloth green in color and the money much increased in value. The man left, promising to return the next day and take the money. Mrs. Johnson waited and then investigated the package. The \$40 was not there. The police have arrested Edmund Emanuel Wilkins, thirty-six years old, of 222 West Sixty-fourth Street, on suspicion of being the man who applied for a room. When arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, he proved that he was the Colored Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association when the robbery occurred.

Office Boy Admits Forging \$125 Check.

Leon Schulz, though only seventeen, and in an office boy, confessed yesterday in the Tombs Court to having forged a check for \$125 and spending the proceeds. Leon boards with a family at 316 Madison Street, and has been in this country only two years. He worked for Baumer & Buck, manufacturers at 20 Lispenard Street. On April 14 he went to the Jefferson Market Court and pleaded guilty to the forgery. He presented a check for \$125, apparently signed by M. Baumer of the firm. He proved that the check was the canceled check, was returned as investigation resulted in the arrest.

FOR CATHOLIC UNION.

First Convention of Federation of Societies Meets To-morrow.

The first annual convention of the New York County Federation of Catholic Societies, organized by Archbishop Farley a year ago at a large meeting in Carnegie Hall, will be held at Cathedral School Hall, 111 East Fifth Street, to-morrow evening. The Federation proposes "to unite the Catholic laity in such a way that, while preserving strictly its autonomy, each Catholic society may communicate and co-operate with every other in developing public sentiment among Catholics; in taking concerted action when necessary; in refraining from needless or inopportune action or public expression of opinion; in uniting Catholics of various nationalities; in associating the clergy and laity so closely together that they will be able for all to act together, under the advice of the hierarchy, and impossible for any section to speak or act in the name of all." The Federation Societies do not in any way lose their individuality or autonomy, and the organization is absolutely non-political.

WEDDING GOWNS.

We are prepared to execute orders for Complete Wedding Outfits, including Gowns, trimmed with rare Real Laces; also simple Gowns and Bridesmaids' Dresses, at moderate cost for high-class workmanship. Real Lace Bridal Veils, Scarfs, Collar and Cuff Sets and Real Lace Sleeves and Under Sleeves.

WHITE SILKS AND SATINS FOR WEDDING GOWNS;

NOVELTIES FOR BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES.

MONDAY, MAY 15TH.

Women's Furnishings.

WOMEN'S PETTICOATS, Paris made, striped Dimity and Percale, plaited ruffles. Regularly \$3.00..... 1.75

WOMEN'S PETTICOATS, Mercerized Satteen, Brown and White and Blue and White checks. Regularly \$4.00..... 3.00

WOMEN'S PETTICOATS, Taffeta Silk, hemstitched flounce, Black and colors. Regularly \$7.50..... 5.00

WOMEN'S PETTICOATS, India Silk, full flounce, Pink, Light Blue, White or Black. Regularly \$8.00..... 5.75

HIGH-CLASS IMPORTED PETTICOATS.

Elaborately Trimmed, Variety of Colors.

One-Third to One-Half Less Than Formerly.

Women's Suits.

TAILOR SUITS, Plain Mohair, Eton Model..... 25.00

TAILOR SUITS, Light weight, French Fabrics..... 32.50

TAFFETA SUITS, variety of colors and styles..... 32.50

BLACK CANVAS SKIRTS, plaited, Silk lined..... 17.50

MODEL GOWNS AND WRAPS, the remainder of our own direct

importation of models in Fancy Fabrics, Nets, Crepe de Chine, Foulard, &c., at Marked Reductions in Prices.

SUMMER WOOL BLANKETS, Fine qualities, light weight.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES.

Single bed size..... 4.25 pair

Double bed size..... 5.25 "

Extra large size..... 6.50 "

COMFORTABLES, Wool filled, Jay Silk borders..... 5.00 each

Broadway & 19th Street

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE

From Manufacturer Direct to You.



This elegant white oiled Dresser, dainty in appearance, quiet pattern and made to last, French beveled mirror and cast brass handles, only..... \$10.00

This beautiful Beam Bed, strongly made with 2-in. posts, heavy tubing, cast T ball joints, guaranteed English design only..... \$25.00

OUR complete assortment of Modern Furniture is made to wear and give service; not cheaply for profit's sake, but good things made to last..... 2.50

We have attractive Patch Chairs and Rockers in all desirable color tones, readily made, from..... 75

Beam Beds, in exclusive assortment and most pleasing effects. Made by craftsmen skilled in this work. 100 designs, from..... 12.50

Country Home Furniture in pleasing variety. Patch Chairs and Rockers in all tones that are inviting. Backs and seats doubly woven. Old pieces in delicate Colonial designs.....

FREDERICK W. EVERS, 225-233 4TH AVENUE, New York

Between 14th and 15th Sts. Take Elevator to 7th Floor.

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BLASTS INJURE BOULEVARD.

Madison County, N. J., Sues Clinton Point Stone Company for \$100,000.

John Griffin, County Counsel for Hudson County, N. J., has begun suit against the Clinton Point Stone Company to recover \$100,000 for damage done to the Palisades by blasting at Weehawken and to the four-million-dollar County Boulevard which crosses the cliffs. For some months the stone company has been blasting out the face of the Palisades at what is known as Blockhouse Point, made historic by "Mad Anthony" Wayne's attack on the British entrenched there in the Revolutionary struggle. The company has dug far into the rock and has so undermined the boulevard that the road has caved in at the most picturesque point in all the length of the fourteen-mile drive. The undermining threatens to destroy the road and danger signals are displayed along the drive for more than half a mile on either side. The company has asked the county Board of Freeholders to consent to the entire destruction of the road at Blockhouse Point, and has agreed to pay for moving it back from the edge of the bluff. The answer of the Freeholders is the suit which County Counsel Griffin has just started.

Cloak Departments

To-morrow the following Special Values

BLACK or COVERT COATS, Loose or Fitted Models, \$8.00, 10.50, 14.50

SHOWER-PROOF GARMENTS, In Oxford, Tan and Olive, 12.50, 14.75, 18.50

Trimmed Hats, Formerly \$18.50 to 22.50 \$12.50

French Hats, Formerly \$25.50 to 45.50 \$18.50

Children's and Misses' Trimmed Hats, \$3.50, 5.50, 8.50

High Cost Imported Parasols at 1/3 to 1/2 Less Than Original Prices

Also These Decided Values

Parasols of Rainproof Figured Taffeta Silks and Plain Colored Taffetas, with Detachable Enamel Handles, also Embroidered Linon and Lingerie Designs, Value \$3.75 to \$4.50 \$2.95

Parasols of Embroidered Pongee, Pompadour Silks, English Eyelet Linons and Hand Painted Taffetas, 3.75, 4.95

Women's Waists

On the Second Floor, a Collection of New Models will be shown of Linen, Batiste, All-Over Embroideries, Mull, Dotted Swisses and Scotch Madras.

And in addition will offer

LAWN WAISTS, with three rows English Embroidery down front, or with rows of Hamburg Embroidery and Valenciennes Laces, \$1.85

LAWN WAISTS, entire front panels of embroidery, CHINA SILK WAISTS, Dutch Yoke of Valenciennes Laces or front and back tucked \$2.95

CHINA SILK UNDERBODIES to be worn with Lingerie Waists, \$1.98

An Exceptional Purchase of

Plain & Fancy Dress Silks

18,000 Yards CHECKED and STRIPED LOUISINE and TAFFETA SILKS, superior quality. In all the newest colors, Value 85c and 95c yard

And 9,000 Yards PLAIN TAFFETAS, in a large assortment of desirable colors,

U. S. RUBBER TO GET RUBBER GOODS COMPANY

Will Acquire 67 Per Cent. of Manufacturing Concern's Stock.

NEW ISSUE OF \$25,000,000

To Be Exchanged for Other Company's Stock—Business of Concerns Not Competitive, It Is Announced.

Announcement was made yesterday by the United States Rubber Company that its directors have entered into an agreement with a syndicate, of which Anthony N. Brady is the head, to acquire for the United States Rubber Company some 67 per cent. of the stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company. To this end the stockholders of the United States Rubber Company are asked to authorize an issue of \$25,000,000 new 8 per cent. first preferred stock and \$10,000,000 second 6 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock of the making a total capitalization of \$35,000,000. A special meeting of the stockholders has been called for May 25 to vote on the issue.

The acquisition of the Rubber Goods securities by the United States Rubber Company is the result, according to the company, of a realization of the fact that the operations of the two companies are supplementary rather than competitive, and might profitably be carried on in conjunction with each other. The circular which the investigation of the affairs of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company has shown that its earnings are sufficient to take care of the dividends on both classes of the new stock of the United States Rubber and to have something over toward paying a dividend on the common stock of the United States Rubber Company, which has not been on a dividend basis since 1900.

At considerable detail the circular discusses the reasons that led the directors of the United States Rubber Company to decide upon the acquisition of the Rubber Goods control by the means proposed, it being said that the stock increase was preferred to an issue of collateral trust notes because the latter would put a fixed charge ahead of the stock of all classes, whereas the stock increase would not only give assurance of stability in value to the preferred stock, but would hold out reasonable expectations of an increase in the value of the common.

It is proposed to obtain all of the common stock of the Rubber Goods and a very moderate amount of the preferred, allowing for the latter, which closed yesterday at 108 1/2 per cent. for the new first preferred stock, and for the former, which closed at 77 yesterday, 90 per cent. of its par value in second preferred. The issue of \$25,000,000 of the common stock of the Rubber Goods Company outstanding, which would require virtually all of the new second preferred and \$8,051,400 of the Rubber Goods preferred outstanding. The circular does not specify the amount of this to be acquired. The circular points out that the interests of the Rubber Goods stockholders will not be injured, as the present preferred, a 7 per cent. stock, will be exchanged for an 8 per cent. issue, while the common, which now pays no dividends, will be exchanged for a stock bearing 6 per cent.

Directors of the United States Rubber Company having no interest in the syndicate but constituting a quorum, the announcement says, have adopted resolutions recommending the proposed acquisition and have authorized the executive committee of a conditional contract with the syndicate, authorizing it to sell to the United States Rubber Company not less than two-thirds of the stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company. The price at which Mr. Brady's syndicate, which includes President Charles H. Dale of the Rubber Goods, acquired the stock, is not given. Neither is the date on which Mr. Brady became dominant in the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, which was formerly controlled by James R. Keene.

NAN PATTERSON AT HOME.
Cheered by a Crowd on Her Arrival in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Nan Patterson, accompanied by her father and Mr. and Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, arrived in Washington from New York at 7:30 o'clock this morning, and the party at once drove to the Patterson home on Columbia Heights.

A crowd of curious persons had awaited the arrival of the train at the Pennsylvania station, and as the carriage started several persons cheered. Arrived at the corner of the street adjacent to the Patterson residence, Miss Patterson sprang from the vehicle and ran down the block, she stopped for a moment to hug relatives who had advanced to meet her, then ran up the steps of her home to greet her mother.

Her father said that although many flattering offers of engagements had come to her, she had not accepted any. "She will remain at home and take a good rest; after that she will take up the question of the future," he explained.

CARNEGIE BUILDING PLANS.
Design of Gift to Associated Engineers Made Public.

Plans have been filed with Building Superintendent Hopper for a fifteen-story building to cost \$200,000, which Andrew Carnegie is to present to the Associated Societies of Engineers of New York, of which A. R. Ledoux is President. It is to be erected on the large plot from 25 to 33 West Thirty-ninth Street, and immediately adjoining it in the rear, facing 32 and 34 West Fortieth Street, will be a thirteen-story clubhouse, which is to cost an additional \$375,000, and which is also part of Mr. Carnegie's gift.

The thirty-ninth Street building will be a fireproof edifice, 212 feet high, with a frontage of 115 feet and a depth of 82.0 feet. It is to be of the French Renaissance style, and will be lighted by five rows of tall, decorated windows, paneled in bronze. The entrance will be adorned with giant doors of decorated bronze. The facade is to be of granite and limestone, trimmed with terra cotta.

HABEAS CORPUS FOR HALE.
Tobacco Trust Witness Obtains Writ Returnable May 24.

A writ of habeas corpus was issued in Albany on Friday night by Judge Wallace of the United States Circuit Court in behalf of Edwin F. Hale. Mr. Hale returned to answer questions put to him by the Federal Grand Jury in the Tobacco Trust inquiry now being conducted in this city by the Department of Justice. Judge Ledoux adjudged him to be in contempt and he was nominally taken into custody by United States Marshal Henkel.

Argument on the writ of habeas corpus will be heard by Judge Wallace on May 24 in the United States Circuit Court in Albany.

CITIZENS' UNION IN DOUBT.

Sentiment Within It for McClellan Said to Be Growing.

At the meeting of the Citizens' Union City Committee to-morrow evening the attitude that organization will assume in the coming municipal campaign will be considered. It is understood that R. Fulton Cutting, who recently suggested that the Union communicate with the Tammany General Committee to see if an understanding could not be reached which might enable the Union to endorse Mayor McClellan, will offer as a compromise a proposition that the Citizens' Union publish a formal letter to all of the political and civic organizations in the city asking them to submit suggestions to the Citizens' Union with respect to candidates.

This will enable Tammany, in the same way as other organizations, to appeal for the endorsement of the Citizens' Union. Its leaders deem such a course advisable. Sentiment in the Citizens' Union in favor of Mayor McClellan is said to be strong enough to prevent the passage of any resolution having for its object a coalition between the Union and the Republicans. The probability is that the Union will adopt a middle course.

Republican politicians were predicting yesterday that this programme would result in the nomination of at least three tickets. Their opinion was that the Republican organization would rather face a brief than put itself in the light of a suppliant for Citizens' Union endorsement.

Charles Stewart Smith, member of the Rapid Transit Board, former President of the Chamber of Commerce and a prominent Republican, yesterday declared in favor of the renomination and re-election of Mayor McClellan. Mr. Smith said:

"Mayor McClellan is a fine type of man, and has given the city a fine administration. He is a business man, and believes that the affairs of the city should be conducted on business principles. New York will be fortunate if it elects him to the office of Mayor. I hope that he will be renominated and re-elected."

AERIAL GARDENS IMPROVED.
Klaw & Erlanger's Plans for the Summer Season.

Klaw & Erlanger will open the New Amsterdam Aerial Theatre and Gardens Monday evening, June 5, presenting as the attraction John J. McNally's new local review, "Lifting the Lid." In which a large company will appear, headed by Fay Tompkins, Louis Harrison, Virginia Earle, Eddie Leonard, Dickson Donner, Julius M. Tanner, William Hudson, and Sue Stuart.

It is promised that this review, which proved a popular one last Summer, will be made even more attractive this season. Klaw & Erlanger announce that they have expended a large sum in new decorations and alterations. The latter comprise very extensive changes in the balcony, which has been lowered in front, affording a more advantageous arrangement of seats, a better view of the stage, and an increased capacity. The boxes have been removed from the sides of the balcony and are now situated in that part directly facing the stage.

In the arrangement of the garden have also been made, and new decorations in the way of plants and trees will be a feature of the spacious open-air promenades.

BLUECOAT DIDN'T USE CLUB.
First Day on Force, He Subdued a Prisoner with His Fists.

A fight between Oslas Gels, a Greek who keeps a restaurant at 262 Delancey Street, and two unruly customers early yesterday morning at Police Station 10 of the Edridge Street Station, who was on his first tour of duty on the force, a chance to "make good." Ryan overpowered one of the disturbers without using his club. He knows how to use his fists, and called into the man, forgetting all about his stick. The prisoner required the services of an ambulance surgeon when he was at last subdued.

The prisoners were Alexander Greager, a coatmaker of 29 Ludlow Street, and Louis John, a capmaker of 103 East Fourth Street. After eating a meal in Gels' restaurant they began to make a disturbance, according to the proprietor, breaking dishes and furniture, and finally attacking him. Gels received a cut on his face in the struggle. The new policeman overhauled them as they were being taken down Allen Street. John was armed with a bread knife taken from the restaurant, but the policeman was so quick he didn't have a chance to use it.

William J. Lee Declared Insane.
William J. Lee, thirty-five years old, an engineer, who was arrested more than six weeks ago charged with making threats against Judge Garrett T. Vroom of the Court of Errors and Appeals in New Jersey, and who was later committed to the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital, was yesterday sent to the Manhattan State Hospital as insane after having been forty-six days at Bellevue. This is the longest period that any patient is ever remained in the psychopathic ward. Lee caused delay by fighting against his commitment.

THE UNITED SERVICE.
The Army.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, May 13.—First Lieut. Earl Ray Brown and R. G. Gilbert, Assistant Surgeons, recently appointed, will proceed to San Francisco to report for duty at the Sequoia and Yosemite National Parks.

The Navy.
Lieut. J. M. Luby is detached from the Scorpion and ordered home and granted ten days' leave.

Movements of Naval Vessels.
Arrived—Columbia at Newport, Iwona at Boston, Florida at San Francisco, Triton at Port of Spain, Solace at San Francisco, Triton and Nicholson at Hampton Roads, Iroquois at Midway, Illinois at Boston.

Sailed—Arkansas from Norfolk, for Annapolis; Albatross from Norfolk, for San Francisco; Boston from Honolulu, for San Francisco. The Princeton report for the regular cruise at Mare Island; the Petrel was placed out of commission yesterday at Mare Island.

Adopts Army Hospital Drill.
ALBANY, May 13.—Adj. Gen. Henry to-day issued an order adopting for the State National Guard the revised system of drill regulations for the regular army. Hospital Corps, approved by the Secretary of War last October.

PITTSBURGH, May 13.—Miss Edith Isabella Gilmer of St. Louis got a verdict for \$13,925 to-day in a fifty-thousand-dollar damage suit for breach of promise against Klaus J. Steiner, son of Gottlieb A. Steiner, an iron manufacturer of Alhambra. A fifty-thousand-dollar damage suit against the family of the defendant for conspiracy was not settled.

Lowise & Co.
ANNOUNCE
Summer Clearance Sale
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, May 15, May 16, May 17, May 18.

Parisian Millinery,
Lingerie Dresses, Gowns, Wraps,
Waists and Parasols
AT PRICES GREATLY BELOW COST.

534 Fifth Ave.

PUBLISHERS AND GUESTS IN GREAT GOLF TOURNEY

Players Fix Own Handicaps Over 18-Hole Course.

HANDSOME CUPS FOR PRIZES
Gathering at Lakewood Ends and Is Pronounced a Great Success—Songs on Way Homeward.

Special to The New York Times.
LAKEWOOD, N. J., May 13.—The gathering of publishers, editors, authors, artists, and public men which marked the second annual function of the Periodical Publishers' Association came to an end here to-day. In the morning there was a golf tournament which broke all records in the matter of handicaps. There were horseback rides and driving parties. Those who liked the water went out in boats. It was every man to his taste, and there was ample scope for the gratification of every preference.

Despite the fact that the banquet, with its accompaniment of speeches, lasted until after midnight, everybody was up bright and cheerful. There were few laggards and the breakfast room in the Laurel-in-the-Pines Hotel was crowded by 8 o'clock. The small army of publishers and guests had mapped out every thing before retiring, and the attractions were so varied that no one was bored.

The golf tournament on the links of the Lakewood Golf Club was the event which attracted most attention. President Frank N. Doubleday and his brother publishers had decreed that every man should be his own handicapper, and under such an arrangement, there were few who had the slightest acquaintance with the game who did not think they had a chance. There were two prizes offered. One was for the man who made the course in a given number of strokes. This prize was arbitrary. The other was for the player who covered the course in the fewest number of strokes. Both prizes were offered by the Publishers' Association. They were handsome silver cups, well worth the winning.

In the final analysis, the handicaps each contestant assigned to himself, no figure in the disposition of the prizes, but the terms of the tournament served to guarantee a full list of players.

There were carriages at the front door of the hotel by 8 o'clock, and not a few enthusiasts were ready to leave at last. hour, this idea being to look over the course. It was 11 o'clock before play began.

There were some weird handicaps as a result of the system adopted. There is a great pretense of being an expert. There are eighteen holes, and the record is held by Travis-75 strokes. Under the rules of the club 18 is the maximum handicap, but rules were forgotten when entries for the tournament began to pour in. This is the entry list at last hanging at the handball claim by each contestant.

N. T. Puffer, 22; W. D. North, 23; H. H. Steele, 24; M. R. Relyea, 25; A. W. Fulton, 26; N. W. Waterman, 27; W. J. Funk, 28; W. J. Bradley, 29; George Gilmer, 30; J. A. Hill, 31; C. D. Williams, 32; H. A. Cuyper, 33; F. B. Colver, 34; S. H. Holward, 35; Mortimer J. Campbell, 36; W. G. Brown, 37; B. W. Townsend, 38.

All the entrants did not finish the course. When the score was compiled it was found that Frederick Durr Steele had won the prize, based on an arbitrary number of strokes. He covered the course in eighty-seven strokes—the figure agreed upon. Three players tied for the prize offered to the man who made the lowest record for the course. W. J. Funk, Frederick T. Adams, and W. G. Brown each made it in 120 strokes, a fair showing for the club members said. It was agreed that the ownership of the cup should be decided later. According to the best information to be had those who handicapped themselves most liberally did not finish at all.

Lunch was served at the hotel. At 12:30 o'clock a special train left for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. The New York special did not leave until 3 p.m. The train was crowded with members of the association were a unit in the opinion that there had been nothing but an affair of the fair. They are, after the guests were loud in their praises of the treatment accorded them by their hosts.

The Periodical Publishers' Special reached Jersey City at 4:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon. On the run in the winter of the golf tournament, as between those who made the lowest score, was decided. Mr. Doubleday arranged that those who were tied should draw lots. Mr. Funk was the lucky man. A feature of the return journey was a fair showing of more than 100 voices. Charles Battell met the train at the station. He was not thought desirable to meet in a city, inasmuch as it was planned to bring publishers and artists to the city to get together as was possible. The environments at Lakewood were ideal. Mr. Doubleday especially pleased with the address of Dr. Abbott, who, he said, had ably voiced the ideas which the publishers had here them.

\$13,925 for Breach of Promise.
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FRANKIE DEAD, TRIED SUICIDE

Mother Frankie When She Visits Nephew Brother Island.

Frankie with grief at finding her baby dead when she went to visit it at North Brother Island yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Joseph Gelfand, twenty-seven years old, of 140 Cherry Street, made several attempts to commit suicide by throwing herself overboard. She fought desperately to end her life, and was taken to the Alexander Avenue Police Station. Gelfand caused the child's death. The mother demanded that she be allowed to take home her dead baby, but she was told that the body would be sent to her. She was put aboard the tugboat, launch which runs between the island and East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. When the launch reached midstream Mrs. Gelfand tried to leap overboard. One of the crew caught her skirts and dragged her back. She was guarded for the remainder of the trip, but on reaching shore tried to throw herself from the pier. Policeman Cabell attempted to commit suicide by throwing himself overboard. 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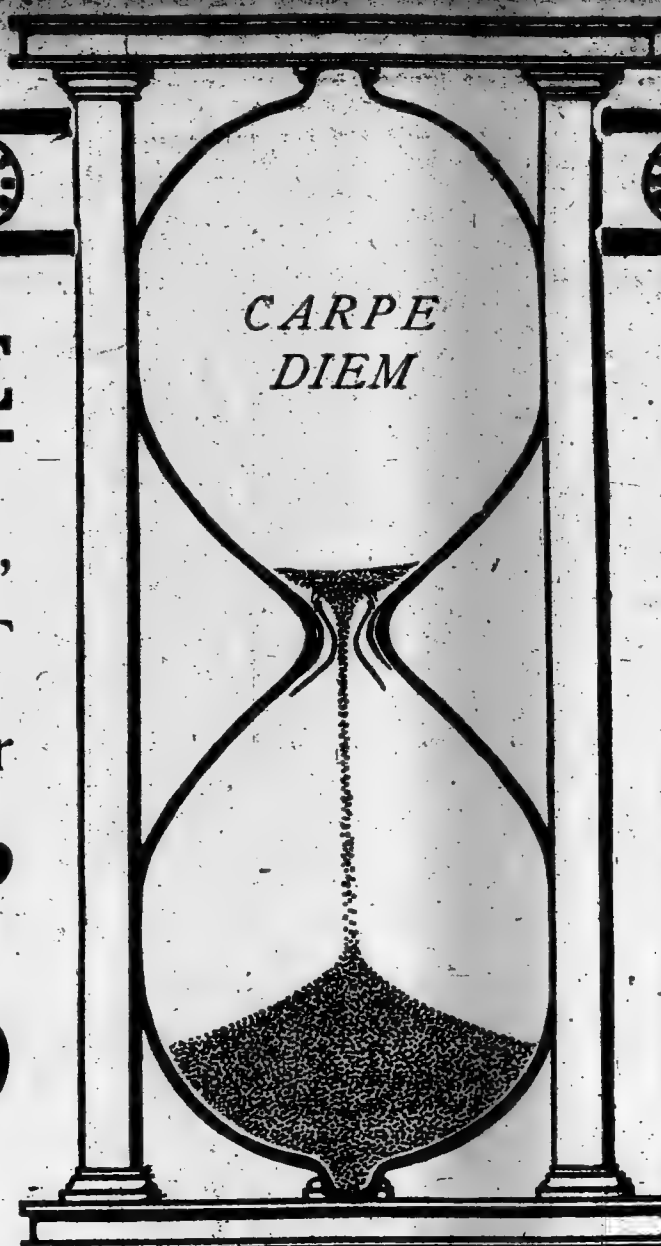
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THE OPEN DOOR.

There was a happy touch of British
practicality in the allusion by the gal-
lant Lord BRASSEY on Friday at the
Chamber of Commerce to the common
interests of Britain and the United
States. After the usual and very potent
and pertinent considerations of com-
mon speech, religious and political
ideals, and common ancestry, Lord
BRASSEY said:

"Is it not a natural prompting on both
sides, as it is our wisest policy, to keep
together? [Applause.] And surely it is a
happy circumstance, and favorable to
common action, that we have no con-
flicting interests. With mingled feelings of
pride for suffering, and admiration for
valor and devotion, we are all spectators
of that terrible conflict in the Far East.
Great changes must follow, and in those
changes the interests of our two countries
are involved. As traders and producers
we could not suffer ourselves to be ex-
cluded from vast markets, to which the
railway and the steamship are now only
beginning to give access. We ask for the
open door. [Applause.] We ask for noth-
ing more. To a request so reasonable,
backed by two navies, which, combined,
are invincible, who should say us nay?
[Applause.]

A "reasonable request backed by two
navies" is a peculiarly British way of
putting the proposition, and it may well
have been a sense of real though un-
official responsibility that induced the
speaker to refrain from saying "three
navies." For, pleasant as it is to look
only on the influence of English-speak-
ing peoples upon the solution of this
mighty question of free trade in the
Orient, we cannot justly or safely for-
get that the principle has a strong, an
enlightened, an indispensable champion
in the Empire of Japan. Indeed it is
only the simple truth to say that Japan
has led in this matter, that her position
regarding it has been clearer, more con-
sistent, more intelligent than that of
either Great Britain or the United
States. By this test, and it is a fair
and severe one, it will do us no harm to
bear in mind that the evidence of high-
est civilization is afforded by the island
empire of the East.

THE EXPECTED NAVAL BATTLE.

Professional naval critics in London,
it seems, are growing doubtful whether
Admiral Togo will risk a general en-
gagement with the combined squad-
rons of the Russians. Opinion there
seems to be that he will play a waiting
game, picking off as many stragglers
as possible from a fleet far from homo-
geneous in speed, or indeed in any
other respect, and defending his own
coasts and his own communications the
while. This is in part the same view
that is taken by Capt. MAHAN in Col-
lier's Weekly. But Capt. MAHAN is of
the opinion that Togo cannot afford to
permit the combined squadrons to gain
their objective at Vladivostok if he can
prevent them from doing so. Once es-
tablished there, in an undisputed
Russian port, they would not only have
the great advantage of a naval base
under their own control. They would
have the further advantage of rein-
forcement by the three armored cruis-
ers left of the original four fast, pow-
erful, modern ships with which the
Russian naval commander at Vladivos-
tok has just made a sortie which may
be presumed to have been intended
primarily as a diversion of the Japa-
nese attention from ROJESTVENSKI and
NEBOGATOFF.

As we have several times had occa-
sion to point out, the Russians are in a
situation which calls for desperate
remedies. If they lose a pitched battle
with the whole Japanese Navy they
will not be appreciably worse off than
they are now. If they win it deci-
sively, the whole face of the war will
be changed at a blow. It is not Ad-
miral Togo's interest, nor that of his
country, to invite such a conflict. Japa-
nese is very well satisfied, or ought to
be, with the present condition of af-
fairs. She can afford to "stand pat."
She cannot afford to risk advantages
which, unless she risks them, seem sa-

each side. But it is questionable
whether such a fight can be brought
on against the will of the Japanese Ad-
miral, and less questionable that he will
not allow it to be brought on if he can
strike it. The situation seems to sum
up that Russia has everything to gain
and nothing to lose by a decisive sea
fight: Japan everything to lose and
nothing to gain.

FILLING THE POLICE VACANCIES.

Commissioner McADOO's plan of call-
ing upon certain estimable citizens of
the highest character and standing, but
wholly without police experience, to aid
him in an advisory way in selecting
men from the untrained force to fill
the numerous vacancies created by the
recent removals for infirmity "and
other causes," does not promise as good
results as he perhaps hopes and ex-
pects. In the last analysis the respon-
sibility for good selections is peculiarly
and exclusively his own. The civil
service examinations sift out those
lacking the requisite qualifications in
intelligence and education, and to some
extent scrutinize records for purposes
of rating. This narrows the selection
to men presumably qualified, and the
rest is within the knowledge of the
Commissioner—or may be if he will
take the trouble to advise himself. Of
course he does not bind himself to ac-
cept the suggestions of the commission
he has named, since he alone has the
appointing power; but he does say that
he will be glad to have the advice he
asks as to the proper men to appoint,
and this implies a purpose to follow
such advice if no good reason for not
doing so shall appear.

The only advantage discoverable in
this plan is that it tends wholly to di-
vest of political significance the reor-
ganization of the force now in progress.
This is desirable. We incline to think,
however, that better results would
have been reached had the order of pro-
cedure been reversed, and, after select-
ing from among those eligible the men
in his judgment, best fitted to fill the
vacant positions, he had referred the
list to Messrs. JESUP, FOX, DYER, Mc-
CLARE, and McKELWAY, and asked
them, as public-spirited and disinter-
ested citizens, to scan it to see if any
good grounds for objecting to the se-
lections are found. This is a service
which might be rendered with great
advantage. It would permit a much
more effective search of records, a pur-
posive consultation with the officers
of the societies which have kept watch
of the condition of the several pre-
cincts, and of the work of the men el-
igible for appointment to the Inspectors-
ships and Captancies. Furthermore,
it weakens the position and influence
of the Commissioner to do more than
ask the approval of his judgment,
formed from the best evidence he has
at hand. His is the responsibility, not
merely for the appointments made but
for the selections among candidates,
and he will gain the respect of the
force if he performs this duty to the
best of his ability and relies upon un-
official advice only to inform him if in
any instance he has made a mistake.

If the gentlemen named in Commis-
sioner McADOO's invitation will take
this view of the matter they may ren-
der him and the city a real service.

FEDERAL DIVORCE LAWS.

Justice DUROU, in a case just decid-
ed by him, found himself required to an-
null a marriage because one of the par-
ties to it had, previous to contracting
it, obtained a divorce in Illinois which
was not valid according to the laws of
this State. He is reported in The Sun
to have remarked:

"I do not believe in setting marriages
aside in this way, but I am bound by the
authorities. This case illustrates forcibly
to me the necessity of uniform di-
vorce laws throughout the country, and
also the wisdom of having an amend-
ment to the Constitution which would
permit the cognizance of matrimonial
actions to come within the consideration
of the United States courts rather than
the State courts.

Jurisdiction for the Federal courts
in matrimonial actions would be in prac-
tice involve matrimonial legislation by
Congress. Uniform legislation could
hardly be attained in any other way,
or, if it could be reached through State
action, which is a very distant and not
very probable contingency, there would
be little need of Federal jurisdiction to
interpret it. Now, with the obvious
advantage that could be got from uni-
form divorce laws, we are decidedly in
doubt as to the expediency of placing
the matter in the hands of Congress.
Most of us when we consider uniform
legislation on this matter assume that
it would be good legislation. But it is
far from certain that the work of Con-
gress would in fact be good. It would
almost certainly not be as good in its
general provisions as the law of this
State. The mere fact that our State
is well in advance of many others—as
most New Yorkers think—is evidence
that Congressional legislation in the
matter would be a compromise, and the
compromise would not even be perma-
nent. It will hardly be claimed that uni-
formity in divorce law is practically of

any hardy, a common sense that is at-
tempt is not made to repeat or amend
it. There is not, of course, the same
motive for such agitation in divorce
law, but there is a good deal. The
debtor and creditor classes have their
analogies in the classes who wish law
or strict divorce laws. There is a cer-
tain number who insist on a supply of
marriages equal to the demands of
trade, and there are others who desire
what may be called the gold standard
in matrimony. If we have been nearly
a century and a quarter engaged in a
futile effort to secure adequate and
efficient bankruptcy laws from Con-
gress, what is the prospect of securing
good divorce laws from the same
source? Undoubtedly our composite
system of State and Federal juris-
diction has its defects, but it has worked
much better, so far as its results show,
than a centralized system would work.
We are a varied and complex society,
and we might as well recognize the
fact. Attempts to make us all wear the
same sort and pattern of legislative
clothing would be useless and might be
disastrous.

TIMES SQUARE AND BROOKLYN.

It was a curious coincidence that on
the same day Commissioner McADOO
should set in successful operation the
largest and most difficult plan yet
made for traffic regulation, the one for
Times Square and for the region from
Forty-first Street to Forty-eighth
Street, on the other side of the
East River Judge GATNOR should issue
his modified injunction forbidding the
Commissioner to carry out practically
the same plan in Borough Hall Square
in Brooklyn. We are not disposed to
criticize Judge GATNOR's interpretation
of the law, and we suppose that under
the new law passed by the Legislature
and not yet signed by the Governor,
the Commissioner will have the powers
now denied to him. But it is permit-
ted to point out that no serious regu-
lation of traffic is possible at such points
as Borough Hall Square in Brooklyn
and Times Square in Manhattan if
these areas are to remain as general
thoroughfares to be traversed in any
direction at any time by any vehicle.
The limitation of the use of the areas
to through travel on fixed lines only is
obviously necessary to safety and gen-
eral convenience.

Whatever may be the technical legal
rights of the Commissioner of Police
and of the users of vehicles there is no
room for doubt that the essential pur-
poses for which streets are maintained
are served by the restrictions placed
on travel by the Commissioner. The
streets are intended to enable persons
having business on the line of the
streets to reach their premises in per-
son or by vehicles, and to enable the
public to pass from other parts of the
city through the streets. Both the im-
mediate occupants and the through
passengers or vehicle users are hin-
dered in the enjoyment of their rights
when unregulated traffic crowds cer-
tain points. Not only is convenience
sacrificed, business interfered with, and
valuable time lost by the needless con-
fusion thus arising, but life and limb
are endangered. Safety is promoted
by the requirement which Judge GAT-
NOR concedes the police may enforce,
that all vehicles shall go slowly, or stop
for such time as the police think neces-
sary. But this may lead, as in fact it
is known to lead very often, to long de-
lays of foot passengers, of vehicles,
and of public conveyances such as sur-
face cars. Now, if the use of these
definitely congested areas is further
regulated, if through travel across
them is limited to certain convenient
directions, and the areas cannot be en-
tered at certain points except to reach
other points within the areas, no one is
really inconvenienced materially, and
delays as well as dangers are com-
pletely avoided.

This is the plan that was originally
designed for Borough Square in Brook-
lyn, where a half dozen railway lines
intersect, and as many routes of travel.
It is the plan that was quietly and
with entire satisfaction to all reason-
able persons put in operation at Times
Square. It clearly subserves the real
uses of the streets, respects all actual
rights, and makes life easier and safer.
If the new law is found not to author-
ize it, it will have to be amended until
it does.

THE REPENTANCE OF JEROME.

Men, being various in their natures
and dispositions, exhibit variously and
by different symbols the desire to con-
fess error and repent. Some prostrate
themselves in the dust, some weep,
some pray, and some blaspheme. But
the proud HENRY of the Holy Roman
Empire, shivering and imploring in the
courtyard at Canossa, was not more
deeply, really, and sincerely a penitent
than District Attorney JEROME when he
stood up before Recorder GORR the
other day, and, while raising at the
newspapers, affirmed the impeccability
of all his proceedings in the Nan Pat-
erson case. Outwardly seeming to defy
his critics, insisting that his office had
done everything it should do, and that

Victim of the woman. The evidence
was sufficient, the prosecution did its
duty nobly, but the confounded news-
papers belittled the jury's notions of
law and fact, and so got NAN PATER-
SON off. Now, men ordinarily senseless
talk in that wild, preposterous way
only when they are in pain—for rage is
pain, for resentment is pain, and the
consciousness that one has made blun-
ders one has not the courage to avow
is veritable torture. Translated aright,
therefore, Mr. JEROME's discourse was
salutary, and it unquestionably freed
his soul of much perilous stuff. While
he was berating the press he was really
heating his own breast, bowing low his
head, and looking about for the Spring
styles in sackcloth and ashes.

And now it is becoming that the Dis-
trict Attorney be reminded that as a
public officer his official doings are a
proper matter for the comment and
criticism of the newspaper press. The
newspapers of the City and County of
New York would have failed in their
duty had they not cast him and his
assistant, Mr. RAY, under their cen-
sure for their gross misdoings in the
Patterson case. The District Attor-
ney's office misapprehended the nature
of the crime, and from the beginning
put a grotesque, exaggerated valuation
upon the evidence in its possession or
within its reach. In consequence of
those errors the county has been put to
unwarranted expense, and an unedify-
ing spectacle has been needlessly pro-
longed. Furthermore, we must remind
Mr. JEROME that the methods and be-
havior of a prosecuting officer in a
murder trial are things open to public
criticism, and within the sphere of
proper newspaper castigation. He
stands by his assistant—that is all very
well. But the community does not ap-
prove the methods that have been em-
ployed in this and other murder trials
in this and recent years, and a very
frank letter from a member of the se-
cond Patterson jury which we published
the other day shows plainly enough
that they do not make a favorable im-
pression upon the jury's mind. If the
theory that it is the duty of the District
Attorney and his assistants to pursue
with ferocious hatred every person in-
ferior to indictment for murder, to employ
every available method and device to
secure conviction, and to place out un-
convincing evidence by inference, sug-
gestion, innuendo, and declamatory art
be the true one, then the District Attor-
ney would have been called, not the
public prosecutor, but the public hyena.

We hope it will not become our duty
again to remind District Attorney Je-
rome that the people of the City and
County of New York want no more
murder trials conducted as he and his
assistants saw fit to conduct the trial
of the Patterson woman.

HIRAM CROWE.

All newspaper readers must have
been interested yesterday to observe
the death, at the age of 105, of the only
surviving veteran, at least in the State
of New York, of the war of 1812, the
only pensioner of that war upon the
ground of personal participation. Such
a span of life that the man is only just
dead who took part in a war begun
ninety-three years ago and concluded
ninety-one years ago is adapted to
stimulate reflection among men and
women of the younger generations.
THACKERAY in one of his essays pre-
figures the time when of all the veter-
ans of Waterloo, who in his time were
numerous enough to hold an annual
dinner and discourse volubly to one
another of their various rheumatic
and other disabilities, there should be
but one left. He expressed the feelings
which we must entertain upon the
death of HIRAM CROWE.

But a new turn is given to our re-
flections by the fact that the hundred
and fifth birthday of HIRAM was cele-
brated only a few weeks ago, and the
celebration duly and fully reported.
Representatives of various ancestral,
patriotic, and historical societies
thought the occasion worthy of notice,
and journeyed to the centenarian's
home to do him honor. They found
the surviving body of a man in the
"last scene of all," a body surviving
the mind and most of the senses, whose
eyes were blind to their presence,
whose ears were deaf to their praises.
To all intents and purposes he was as
dead then as he is now, except for the
detail of not being yet buriable.

Surely there could be no more im-
pressive warning than this against the
common desire to attain the extreme
limit of human life. THACKERAY, in his
"Tithonus," has taken the subject up
in his poetical vein, and SWIFT, in his
account of the "struldbruggs" of Lugg-
nag, in his customary vein of cynical
welcome of whatever tended to degrade
human nature by exhibiting it at its
worst and meanest. The actual case
shows, as vividly as it is shown by the
mythical case of the poet or the imagi-
nary case of the satirist, the awfulness
of an exceptional survival. No pros-
pect, to a rational being, can be more
horrible than the prospect of living on
at the cost of all that makes life worth
living. And nothing is more certain

now which we do observe in the last
of the struldbruggs becoming tired of wa-
ging a pointless conflict with society,
the "fun of it" is evaporating, and kil-
ing or wounding strikebreakers and
"scabs" is not in itself so amusing
that it is worth the risk involved.
There is a conflict of testimony as to
whether the old men are applying for
reinstatement in the places they vac-
ated. This, however, is of no great
consequence except to the men them-
selves. The supply of this kind of labor
is at all times superabundant, and the
trade is one very easily and quickly
learned. Under these conditions a
strike can be made effective only while
violence lasts. The frank talk of Pres-
ident ROOSEVELT, and the equally firm
refusal of Mayor DUNBAR to remit his
efforts to maintain the peace, have had
a discouraging influence upon the
strikers and weakened the control of
their leaders. The strike is broken,
and while peace is not yet fully restored
it will be in a few days. The announ-
cement of the Team Owners' Association,
which favored the strike, that the cause
was lost and that further holding out
would serve no good purpose and but
close the more effectively the door of
employment to the strikers, has had its
effect. The coming week will probably
see the trouble at an end. The subse-
quent reckoning will be made through
a long period of increased taxation and
higher prices.

"PAMPERING" HIGH SCHOOLS.

Plan for Expensive Athletic Fields At-
tacked.

To the Editor of The New York Times:
Thank you for the editorial in to-day's
Times entitled "Pampering the High
Schools." No rebuke was ever more thor-
oughly deserved by a Board of Educa-
tion than this one is, and no better proof
of the dangers and extravagances of ex-
cessive expenditure than this scheme of expensive
athletic fields for high school boys has
ever been given. The whole matter of
so-called "physical culture" is now in
the hands of a gentleman known as the
"director of physical training," and his
large and well-paid staff of assistants.
Advertisement is the very breath of life
to these (and to all) specialists in peda-
gogy, and the city must foot the ex-
tremely generous bills that a determined
search for novelty always entails, in a
school system as elsewhere.

Our New York schools are instances of
specialization run mad. The day seems
near when we shall have no more "gen-
eral practitioners" of the ancient and
honorable art of teaching, as we have few
left in the sister art which ministers to
the body. We shall live to regret the van-
ishing of the class teacher as we now do
the disappearance of the general physi-
cian, already supplanted, which we have
on a superb scale in the Harlem "Speedway"
and the drive from Prospect Park to
Coney Island? Central Park is complete
It is a wonderfully balanced pleasure
ground for all classes of people. It will
never be the garden of the city, its pre-
sent beauties without the intrusion of
sordid schemes to dismember it.

Let bizarre plans be tried in the un-
developed parks across the Harlem River,
but keep vandal hands off Central Park.
It has been the city's glory for nearly
sixty years. It never has been more
enjoyed and enjoyable than now. It can-
not afford to give up the whole length of
its eastern side to a speedway, no matter
how imposing the new feature. Perhaps
there is room for such a scheme else-
where in the Greater New York, but no
argument would justify the Commissioner
in adding such a thing to Central Park.
The Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum
of Art would be as fully warranted in
cutting off the sides of a Rembrandt to
make wall space for a new painting.

LINCOLN CROMWELL.
New York, May 12, 1905.

Shall We Spell It Rozhdzvenski?

To the Editor of The New York Times:
Very strangely all of the papers of this
city misspell the name of the Russian Ad-
miral, now so much spoken of. His name
should be spelled "Rozhdzvenski," and not
"Rojestvensky." The name as spelled first
means "Christmas child," or "one born on
Christmas Day," and comes from the word
"Rozhdestvo," meaning "Christmas."

As a Russian and a graduate of one of the
colleges of that empire I would highly ap-
preciate it if your paper were the first to adopt
the correct spelling, and as they now do in their
own papers, as they now do in their own
papers.

E. ROSENTHAL.
New York, May 13, 1905.

RADIUM, X-RAY, AND CANCER.

The Curative Properties of Radiant
Energy Doubtful.

To the Editor of The New York Times:
Your article of the 10th captioned "Radium,
X-Ray and Cancer," expressing a
moderate opinion as to the marvel-
lous curative effects wrought by the above
forms of radiant energy on cancerous
growths should not be allowed to pass
without a warning note being sounded
that too much credence should not be
given to a view such as yours having for
its foundation, the barest uncertain de-
tails.

Numerous cures (?) from toxics to vio-
lets, and instantaneously, have from time
to time been enthusiastically exploited in the
treatment of malignant growths, which
when held in the critical light of thor-
ough scientific investigation have all
been found to be sadly wanting.

When, ten years ago, the announcement
of the discovery of the wonderful prop-
erties of this cathode light flashed over
the world it was not long before the physi-
cians given in our papers and largely
attended by the public, and there is no ex-
cuse for the very poor quality of the bands
which furnish the music in the more obscure
parks. The writer concedes that the bands
which perform in Central Park and perhaps a
few other parks are creditable to this large
city, but music lovers should demand that
more care be exercised in the awarding of con-
tracts to private and unknown bands, which
the Hunsen must conclude, are probably gotten
together for the sole purpose of gaining the
remuneration which a contract with the city
brings.

THE PARK BOULEVARD PLAN.

Mr. Cromwell's Arguments Against
"Improving" the City's Playground.

To the Editor of The New York Times:
A plan to better the playgrounds of the
city by removing the wide space along the
east side of Central Park from Sixtieth
Street to One Hundred and Tenth
Street, and to construct just inside the
line of the wall a sixty-foot roadway
thanked on each side by the grass and
walk and on the west by a new sidewalk
twenty feet wide. The scheme is favored
by some prominent citizens and has been
taken seriously enough to be referred to
an investigating committee. We ask
space to present some objections, which
I hope will appeal to THE TIMES and its
readers.

By actual count, between eight and nine
hundred trees must be cut down to make
way for this and "improvement." The
Park can nowhere afford such a loss, and
least of all along the edges, where the
trees form such a charming screen be-
tween the natural beauties of the Park
and the city streets outside.

Such a road on the level of Fifth Ave-
nue would necessitate destructive grading.
The knolls at Sixty-eighth, Eighty-eighth,
and One Hundred and Second Streets must
be cut down and embankments run past
the windows of the Arsenal at Sixty-fourth
Street and along the eastern Seventy-
third Street to Seventy-sixth Street, and
the edge of the Harlem lake must be
filled in.

It could not pass the Museum of Art
unless the new building is set back fifty
feet, or the superb new entrance is re-
moved, or the road is carried under the
Museum's foundations through a subway.
Still worse, it would compel other radical
changes in the Park. For a third of its
length this new highway would overrun
existing walks, roads, and battle paths.
From Eighty-seventh to Ninety-sixth
Street it would destroy the east drive and
the path beside it, as the reservoir would
prevent them from being rebuilt further
from Fifth Avenue. So, for half a mile
the traffic of this speedway would be
thrown into our most crowded drive. The
Park is now a triumph of the landscape
gardener's art. The walks and battle paths
are carried along and under the drives so
skillfully that they rarely interfere, com-
ing together and then separating along
ways of their own. It is really four parks
in one, in which the visitor may stroll,
ride, drive, or row, often out of sight and
mind of those enjoying the Park in the
other ways. This exquisite system of
paths and roads cannot be preserved by a
parallel ruler without destroying its
beauty.

My last objection is not the least serious.
A two-and-a-half-mile straightway from
Sixty-ninth Street to One Hundred and
Tenth Street would be a highway for
speeding track for fast horses and auto-
mobiles. The New York Central tracks
in the same position, with grade crossings
at every entrance and at the transverse
roads, would be a barrier to the Park more
dangerous and complete than this
great "improvement." It would be a
death trap to the thousands of children
crossing it daily.

Aside from the positive objections, why
should a fortune be spent to crowd into
Central Park a feature which Riverside
Drives already supplies, which we have
on a superb scale in the Harlem "Speedway"
and the drive from Prospect Park to
Coney Island? Central Park is complete
It is a wonderfully balanced pleasure
ground for all classes of people. It will
never be the garden of the city, its pre-
sent beauties without the intrusion of
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Let bizarre plans be tried in the un-
developed parks across the Harlem River,
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sixty years. It never has been more
enjoyed and enjoyable than now. It can-
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its eastern side to a speedway, no matter
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the correct spelling, and as they now do in their
own papers, as they now do in their own
papers.

E. ROSENTHAL.
New York, May 13, 1905.

A Bob Veal Complaint.

To the Editor of The New York Times:
I see much discussion about adulterated
milk and other foods. I should like to bring
before the people of this city another way
they are being imposed upon. I refer to
what is known as "bob veal," a very usual
dish in many parts of the city. I have heard of
veal being sent here, but supposed the
Board of Health had been vigilant enough
to stop it. I learned recently while in the
country that quantities of such veal were
being sent here, and as it was from reliable
sources there is no doubt of its being true.
Personally I should not like to eat such meat,
and no one should be obliged to do so, merely
imposed upon. Why is it allowed to go on?

New York, May 11, 1905. E. W. B.

Wants Better Park Music.

To the Editor of The New York Times:
The time is nearly here when public con-
certs are performed in the various parks. The
concerts given in our parks are eagerly and largely
attended by the public, and there is no ex-
cuse for the very poor quality of the bands
which furnish the music in the more obscure
parks. The writer concedes that the bands
which perform in Central Park and perhaps a
few other parks are creditable to this large
city, but music lovers should demand that
more care be exercised in the awarding of con-
tracts to private and unknown bands, which
the Hunsen must conclude, are probably gotten
together for the sole purpose of gaining the
remuneration which a contract with the city
brings.

G. J. G.
New York, May 11, 1905.

The President and the Strikers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:
You say with some justice in this morning's
Times that the President was never more
thoroughly himself than when before the Den-

BARRETT VERSUS REYNOLDS.

American Painter Challenges Com-
mon Law and Gets the Decision.

Every art lover knows how Turner, in
his "Rain, Steam, and Great Bridges," has
felt he possessed over Claude, directed
that a picture by himself and a painting
by the French artist be placed in juxtapo-
sition in the National Gallery, so that
the public might judge which was the
greater master.

John B. Sargent, R. A., has followed
Turner's example. In his portrait group
"The Marlborough Family," now on ex-
hibition at the Royal Academy, he has
deliberately imitated the general arrange-
ment of one of the finest pictures ever
painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The
Sargent and the Reynolds each represent
the Marlboroughs of different generations,
and the Sargent, after it leaves Burling-
ton House, is to hang in the same room
as the masterpiece of the first President
of the Royal Academy.

Probably there is no other living painter
who would not shrink from such a test, but
judging from the opinions of the leading
English critics, the American's work not
only comes up to the standard of the
English, but is actually superior to the
English. In many ways, the London Times's critic
says of Mr. Sargent's group:

"In the same room with the 'Kalevala'
portrait is the great success of the exhibi-
tion, Mr. Sargent's 'The Marlboroughs'.
The group of the Duke and Duchess
of Marlborough and their two
children is the culmination of his work of
the year, and, indeed, of Mr. Sargent's
career up to the present time.

"Some courage was required to com-
mission it, to still more to execute it, and
the commission, for the picture is to go to
Blenheim and is to hang in friendly rivalry
with one of the most famous of Sir
Joshua's groups—the picture which gave
the great President more trouble than
anything he ever painted, and which for a
hundred and thirty years has been re-
garded as one of his chief triumphs.

"The President's picture is universally
known—the Duchess standing in the cen-
tre of the large canvas, the Duke seated
to her right, and the Duke's eldest son, and
the five other children grouped on the
left. Little Lady Charlotte pretending to
brighten her tiny sister with a mask.
Blenheim panels and a little Italian
greyhound are playing about on the floor;
above

CLARK, TO HARRY HOUSE, BOUGHT BRONZE WORKS

Senator Quickly Overcame Obstacle That Meant Long Delay.

TO OPEN MANSION TO PUBLIC

May See Collection of Art Treasures There Once a Week When It Is Completed.

So well can Senator W. A. Clark of Montana keep a secret that it was not until yesterday that the news got out that for nearly four years he has been the principal stockholder and practical owner of the Harry-Bonard Company, a company of this city which is the foremost concern of its kind in this country and one of the foremost in the world. At the same time the interesting fact was disclosed that he acquired possession of the concern exclusively for the purpose of facilitating the completion of his new house at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street.

The foundry has become one of his pet hobbies, and at present his ambition is to make the undertaking the finest and biggest in the world. The Harry-Bonard Company is the only concern anywhere capable of molding a life-size statue in a single piece, and within a very short time, another step will be taken that will place the company still further ahead of its European rivals. Preparations are now going on in the foundry for the molding of an equestrian statue in a single piece—the first venture of its kind ever attempted.

The Clark house is still some eighteen months short of completion. When ready it will, among other notable features, have an art gallery the equal of which may not be found in any private residence. It will contain the Senator's splendid collection of paintings and his still finer collection of pottery, which is said to be one of the most remarkable and valuable in existence. These art treasures will be thrown open to the general public once a week at least—a fact that has hitherto not been made public.

MUCH BRONZE IN HOUSE.

The amount of bronze work designed for the residence is very large, including stairways, doors, and other ornamental features, as well as much statuary. Not long ago the plans had been approved by Senator Clark and the work begun, he learned that one of the most serious obstacles in the way of a speedy finishing of the new structure would be the difficulty of getting the bronze work done on time. It was then that the thought occurred to him of acquiring possession of a foundry of his own, just as he had already secured marble by the purchase of quarries.

The Harry-Bonard Company was formed in 1912 by Frenchman, P. A. Bonnard and E. Henry, who began very modestly in a small house in Wooster Street. Its first chance came when William H. Vanderbilt planned to have the finest in the country at that time, Christian Herter of Herter Brothers started Henry and Bonnard in a new place in Market Street, and furnished capital, which enabled them not only to do the work required for the Vanderbilt mansion, but also to undertake the work of the first statue ever made in this country. Until then the sculptors had sent their models to Europe to have them molded. The first American-made statue was that of General Grant, raised by the Venezuelan Government at Caracas. It was finished in 1881.

A couple of years ago the company undertook to mold the statue of George Washington now standing in front of the Sub-Treasury in this city, and in three pieces, an undertaking which at the time was regarded as revolutionary in its kind. Success followed the experiment, and when the doors for the Trinity Church were to be cast in bronze the foundry was able to turn out each door whole.

Then came the final achievement, when, in the middle nineties, the statue of Henry Ward Beecher, now facing the Brooklyn Court House, was cast in bronze. The first attempt was a failure, but when tried again the venture proved successful. Up to this time no European foundry has been able to follow the example set by the American foundry.

In 1911 the company was reorganized, among the principal stockholders being such men as Edward C. McKim, of Arizona, the late Secretary of the Treasury, William Windom of Minnesota, ex-Secretary of the Interior, and John G. Gilliland, and Henry Newton of this city. The man in charge of the work then was Eugene F. Auer, and on each of the history of the company since that time is remarkable. In this city alone there are to be found statues by the company that have come out of its foundry. Other cities have followed, and the number of all over the country, while not insignificant number have passed over to Europe.

When Senator Clark acquired possession of the company, he became greatly interested in the work, and on each trip he has made to Europe since he has never failed to visit the representative foundries of the world. The result of his study of the art of casting in bronze has been several innovations, and he has made a splendid business out of his new hobby, increasing the money value as well as the fame of the establishment.

WORK ON GIGANTIC SCALE.

Although the company has long had a widespread reputation on account of the excellency of the patina or finish which it is able to give to its work, it has not been able to satisfy the radical demands of its new owner in this respect. It was then that he discovered that the principal obstacle in the way of the desired perfection was lack of space, he authorized Mr. Auer to arrange for a new foundry on a scale hitherto undreamed of.

At first, valued at \$1,000,000, and in West End Avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Streets, was purchased by the company for \$1,000,000. It was found insufficient, not less than thirty city lots being needed to carry out the scheme. The work on the new building is about to be materialized, and will involve a removal of the company to Mount Vernon. The work on the new building is about to be materialized, and will involve a removal of the company to Mount Vernon. The work on the new building is about to be materialized, and will involve a removal of the company to Mount Vernon.

MIDOCAN POKER ROW.

Texas and Virginian Disagree on Lucania—Arrivals on Liner.

The most exciting incident of the voyage of the Cunarder Lucania, which terminated at New York yesterday morning, was a row that occurred in midocean, between a Texas and a Virginian, who were the principal performers. It was all over a poker game, and friends succeeded in preventing any damage by groupy puffing, and later persuading the frate Southerners to shake hands. For the rest of the voyage both were in good luck. The Lucania brought a large number of passengers, among whom were Capt. Watson of the engineering staff of the Japanese Navy, who has been in England supervising the construction of battleships for his country's navy. Others on board were Col. Bannister-Allison and Lieut. Col. B. B. Bannister-Allison, who are on their way to the Far East, to become the British Military Attaches with the Japanese forces in Manchuria, and William Phillips, Second Secretary of the American Legation in Peking.

PICTURE SHOW BY WOMEN.

Annual Exhibition of the New York Woman's Art Club at the Arts.

The Woman's Art Club has again accepted the hospitality of the National Arts Club and filled the little galleries on West Thirty-fourth Street with a well-chosen collection of oil paintings, watercolors, pastels, miniatures, and sculptures. The pictures were shown yesterday to members and representatives of the press, but the opening reception will not take place until Tuesday afternoon.

This society consists of about ninety members, and has for President Mrs. John W. Burgess, who has instituted this year a prize of \$100, for which, very naturally, her own excellent pictures do not compete. It has been awarded to Mrs. A. Albright Wigan for her full-length seated portrait of Mrs. Wyman. Two or more paintings are familiar from the exhibitions of the past Winters; such as Miss Helen W. Phelps's likeness of the painter Snell, Mrs. Brewster Sewell's large decorative panel representing a group of Greeks marching to the temple, and Mrs. Louise Nichols's full-length portrait of a lady standing by a big golden twisted column. But the greater part of them represent recent work, much of which is highly creditable to the artists.

A centre is formed with Miss Elizabeth Nourse's group, called "The Young Mother," the face of the mother partly in shadow as she looks down on the infant in her lap, the infant being painted in a difficult position as to foreshortening, so that the face suffers in consequence. If this was a baby fair at feature the artist has made a very ugly thing of it. Another central figure is the water color by Mrs. Rhoda Holmes Nicholls, "Girl with Roses," a youthful figure clad in a wonderful gown of crushed raspberry, which makes a most agreeable spot on the wall. Unfortunately, the artist has overdone the roses, for, together with the big round glass in which they stand, they form too large a mass in comparison with the slender figure and dainty head of the girl. A pleasantly "wet" little water-color is the view of harbor, docks, and pale-yellow houses by Mrs. Martha C. Hawthorne, called "Reflections," the solid shapes reflected in the tiny waves being broken into tremulous lines that seem to dance to and fro.

There are many excellent portraits here, notably that of the Hon. Alonso B. Hepburn by the President, but the full-length likeness of a lady by Miss M. Jean, Mr. Lane is perhaps the best of all for resolute, spirited brushwork and an air of authority. Near this one hangs a rich pastel by Miss Juliette Thomson, the background cleverly adapted to the dull but sumptuous color of the figure, you get a glimpse of a Cyprian type, with a palette in hand. Another good pastel likeness is that of Myron Whitney, Jr., by Miss Louise L. Heustis. Remarkable for its charm of tones and for a certain precociousness by no means overdone is the seated figure of a young woman, "The Boy's Cape," by Mrs. Wigan. Oil portraits notable are "Master Teddy," small boy, with an orange, by Miss Mary M. Wetmore, and a likeness of her mother by Miss Susan M. Ketcham.

DRAWINGS BY BECKWITH, N. A.

Remarkable Examples of Draughtsmanship in Pencil and Crayons.

The Powell Gallery, on Fifth Avenue near Fifty-fifth Street, has two score and ten of pencil and charcoal drawings, crayons, and pastels by J. Carroll Beckwith, N. A., as three current exhibits for the remainder of the month. Mr. Beckwith's fame as a draughtsman is pretty well established, but one seldom has an occasion to test it in an exhibition. The little Powell gallery is very well adapted to the showing of works of the sort. It is particularly true in his case, for his portraits drawn without the use of color and with comparatively few strokes that the mastery of this painter is shown; as in No. 43, "Profile"; No. 46, "The Pencil"; No. 47, "The Pencil"; No. 48, "The Pencil"; No. 49, "The Pencil"; No. 50, "The Pencil"; No. 51, "The Pencil"; No. 52, "The Pencil"; No. 53, "The Pencil"; No. 54, "The Pencil"; No. 55, "The Pencil"; No. 56, "The Pencil"; No. 57, "The Pencil"; No. 58, "The Pencil"; No. 59, "The Pencil"; No. 60, "The Pencil"; No. 61, "The Pencil"; No. 62, "The Pencil"; No. 63, "The Pencil"; No. 64, "The Pencil"; No. 65, "The Pencil"; No. 66, "The Pencil"; No. 67, "The Pencil"; No. 68, "The Pencil"; No. 69, "The Pencil"; No. 70, "The Pencil"; No. 71, "The Pencil"; No. 72, "The Pencil"; No. 73, "The Pencil"; No. 74, "The Pencil"; No. 75, "The Pencil"; No. 76, "The Pencil"; No. 77, "The Pencil"; No. 78, "The Pencil"; No. 79, "The Pencil"; No. 80, "The Pencil"; No. 81, "The Pencil"; No. 82, "The Pencil"; 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BELMONT HORSES WON BELMONT PARK RACES

Blandy, in Withers, Was One of Three Victors for Stable.

GOOD AND PLENTY'S STAKES

Favorite for Whitney Memorial Steeplechase Was First in a Splendidly Contested Race.

August Belmont's racing stable had the leading part in the sport at Belmont Park yesterday, when the Belmont horses won half the races on the programme, the victories including two of the three stake features, the historic Withers Stakes and the Fashion, while all three winners were of the owner's breeding, from the Nursery Farm in Kentucky. It was the most successful day the Chairman of The Jockey Club has enjoyed in his turf career, though his one other starter of the afternoon, Imperialist, in the Whitney Memorial Steeplechase, was beaten.

Mr. Belmont was present to see his horses run, and when the Whitney Memorial was decided, witnessed the contest from a saddle horse in the infield, where with nearly a score of the hunting and riding set of the neighborhood he galloped from point to point, the better to see the progress of the race.

The track was wet and heavy from the rain of the night before and the early morning, and the fields were cut down in several of the races, the event that lost most from that cause, however, being the Withers, fourth on the card. Of the seven horses named on the programme as starters only three went to the post, the absentees including both of James I. Keene's entries, Synonym, which for weeks has been a strong favorite for the stakes, and Wild Mint. The fact that the Keene horses were scratched early caused a revival of the reports that the owner was not inclined to run his horses at Belmont Park, but he did run one horse in another stake.

The three left in the race, one mile, for three-year-olds, were Mr. Belmont's Blandy, J. E. Madden's Hot Shot, and R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s Sparkling Star, all with weight up, and Blandy, ridden by Davis, the favorite at odds on, Blandy broke in front, and went on in the lead, making all the pace and winning after quite a little rousing with the whip on the stretch when Hot Shot went after him on the last turn.

For the Fashion Stakes, four and a half furlongs, for fillies two years old, there were nine runners, with Comedienne and

Cousin Ery about equal favorites, the Belmont entry being the third choice. Sixth to Pamela's lead at the start, Tip-toe went to the front in the first half furlong and raced in the lead all the way, winning, hustled out, by two lengths from Comedienne, which closed from back in the crowd in the last quarter, and finished second after fighting out with Tip-toe. In the selling five furlongs for two-year-olds, Mr. Belmont was represented by the filly Crossways, ridden by the apprentice Kermath, and against which as long a price as 40 to 1 was laid, Phyllis A. being an odds-on favorite. Kermath got Crossways away in the lead, and from end to end she held that place, winning finally, ridden out, tips before Speedway, second.

Of the three races won by the Belmont stable, the Withers was worth \$4,720 to the winner, and the Fashion \$3,150, while Crossways's purse swelled the total by \$810.

For the Whitney Memorial Steeplechase, the fifth race on the card, and the most valuable steeplechase of the American turf, nine of the ten horses named on the programme went to the post, J. S. Page's Ivan being the only one withdrawn. Thomas Hancock, Jr.'s champion cross-country horse, Good and Plenty, ridden by Ray, was the favorite throughout the betting, and started at odds on. The race made one of the prettiest and most exciting contests that cross-country racing ever has produced, the nine runners jumping faultlessly to the very last obstacle, where the only spill in the race occurred, Gamecock, which was out with the pacemakers for two miles, then turning in, he produced the nine runners, his rider, who escaped unhurt, when the flag fell Arjan went to the front, followed by Good and Plenty and Gamecock, and to the last jump the three were in front. When Gamecock fell, Flying Butters, which had trailed for a mile and three-quarters, went on up to the first rank, and drove Ray, on Good and Plenty, to the whip, Good and Plenty then coming away under the punishment and winning by two lengths. Summary:

FIRST RACE—For maiden three-year-olds; five furlongs straight. 8. 1/2 F.

Phyllis A., 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Good and Plenty, 158, 157, 156, 155, 154, 153, 152, 151, 150, 149, 148, 147, 146, 145, 144, 143, 142, 141, 140, 139, 138, 137, 136, 135, 134, 133, 132, 131, 130, 129, 128, 127, 126, 125, 124, 123, 122, 121, 120, 119, 118, 117, 116, 115, 114, 113, 112, 111, 110, 109, 108, 107, 106, 105, 104, 103, 102, 101, 100, 99, 98, 97, 96, 95, 94, 93, 92, 91, 90, 89, 88, 87, 86, 85, 84, 83, 82, 81, 80, 79, 78, 77, 76, 75, 74, 73, 72, 71, 70, 69, 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, 60, 59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50, 49, 48, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

SIXTH RACE—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; mile and three-sixteenths. 8. 1/2 F.

Oranville, 126, 125, 124, 123, 122, 121, 120, 119, 118, 117, 116, 115, 114, 113, 112, 111, 110, 109, 108, 107, 106, 105, 104, 103, 102, 101, 100, 99, 98, 97, 96, 95, 94, 93, 92, 91, 90, 89, 88, 87, 86, 85, 84, 83, 82, 81, 80, 79, 78, 77, 76, 75, 74, 73, 72, 71, 70, 69, 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, 60, 59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50, 49, 48, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

Race Horses Sold at Auction.

A sale of race horses in training, consigned by the stable of Newton Benington, was held in the saddle padock at Belmont Park yesterday by the Fast-Tipton Company. Through-out the offering the prices were small. The best sales were as follows:

Stevens Beats Lehigh at Lacrosse. In a hotly contested lacrosse match Stevens yesterday defeated Lehigh on the field of the St. George Cricket Grounds, Hoboken, N. J. The score was 10 to 2. Stevens scored the goal by a goal from McKinlay. This was followed by two goals from Davis and one from Helma. Murray shot the last goal of the half.

Murray started the scoring in the second half, followed by a goal by Helma and two by Harrower. Immediately after this Capt. Davis was knocked down by a blow on the head, but pluckily continued in the game. Line-up:

Lehigh: 1. Goal. 2. Erickson. 3. Erickson. 4. Erickson. 5. Erickson. 6. Erickson. 7. Erickson. 8. Erickson. 9. Erickson. 10. Erickson. 11. Erickson. 12. Erickson. 13. Erickson. 14. Erickson. 15. Erickson. 16. Erickson. 17. Erickson. 18. Erickson. 19. Erickson. 20. Erickson. 21. Erickson. 22. Erickson. 23. Erickson. 24. Erickson. 25. Erickson. 26. Erickson. 27. Erickson. 28. Erickson. 29. Erickson. 30. Erickson. 31. Erickson. 32. Erickson. 33. Erickson. 34. Erickson. 35. Erickson. 36. Erickson. 37. Erickson. 38. Erickson. 39. Erickson. 40. Erickson. 41. Erickson. 42. Erickson. 43. Erickson. 44. Erickson. 45. Erickson. 46. Erickson. 47. Erickson. 48. Erickson. 49. Erickson. 50. Erickson. 51. Erickson. 52. Erickson. 53. Erickson. 54. Erickson. 55. Erickson. 56. Erickson. 57. Erickson. 58. Erickson. 59. Erickson. 60. Erickson. 61. Erickson. 62. Erickson. 63. Erickson. 64. Erickson. 65. Erickson. 66. Erickson. 67. Erickson. 68. Erickson. 69. Erickson. 70. Erickson. 71. Erickson. 72. Erickson. 73. Erickson. 74. Erickson. 75. Erickson. 76. Erickson. 77. Erickson. 78. Erickson. 79. Erickson. 80. Erickson. 81. Erickson. 82. Erickson. 83. Erickson. 84. Erickson. 85. Erickson. 86. Erickson. 87. Erickson. 88. Erickson. 89. Erickson. 90. Erickson. 91. Erickson. 92. Erickson. 93. Erickson. 94. Erickson. 95. Erickson. 96. Erickson. 97. Erickson. 98. Erickson. 99. Erickson. 100. Erickson.

PRIZES FOR HORSES IN SPEEDWAY PARADE

Miss Morosini Wins Trophy for Best-Looking Turnout.

FAST FROTTERS IN LINE

Horse Show Proves an Attractive Feature—Mrs. Lehman Strauss Wins Blue Ribbon with Sensation.

Miss Giulia F. Morosini was easily the star of the Speedway parade yesterday afternoon. She also earned her reputation for this distinction as she carried off two first-prizes during the race, money that fell to the share of any other horse. Morosini drove her famous mare (name of three horses absent, taking her place at the start of the parade, Riverside Drive and Seventy-second Street, New York City, up the drive crossing the new viaduct above Grant's tomb, continuing up Broadway to St. Nicholas Place, and along the entire length of the Speedway at Washington Bridge, where the line swung around and came back to the grandstand at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street.

About 200 rigs were in line, the uncertain condition of the weather having curtailed the expected number considerably. It was the first poor day that the Road Drivers' Association has had in the six years that it has conducted a public parade. Nevertheless, most of the favorite first steps of the Speedway were out, and the public, who supported the horsemen loyally, lined both sides of the Speedway, while in the vicinity of the grand stand and the horse show ring, a few blocks above, fully three to four thousand persons were gathered to see the parade for the minute of 2 o'clock. The Seventy-second Street, George A. Coleman, driving Kingwood, 2:17 1/2; A. L. Kerker, driving Marsh; President H. D. Gill, driving Auditor B, 2:20 1/2; Walter M. Jermyn, driving Mary Joe, 2:20 1/2; W. Boyton, driving Comet, and George L. Buckman, driving Tixie, 2:20 1/2, led the parade and its different divisions. The horsemen were preceded by a platoon of mounted police commanded by Sergt. John W. Smith, and behind them came the Old Guard Band, whose stirring music served to put every one in good humor despite the damp and mist that rolled over the drive from the Harlem River.

Miss Morosini was not the only lady who drove, but she was the most con-

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Miss Giulia F. Morosini was easily the star of the Speedway parade yesterday afternoon. She also earned her reputation for this distinction as she carried off two first-prizes during the race, money that fell to the share of any other horse. Morosini drove her famous mare (name of three horses absent, taking her place at the start of the parade, Riverside Drive and Seventy-second Street, New York City, up the drive crossing the new viaduct above Grant's tomb, continuing up Broadway to St. Nicholas Place, and along the entire length of the Speedway at Washington Bridge, where the line swung around and came back to the grandstand at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street.

About 200 rigs were in line, the uncertain condition of the weather having curtailed the expected number considerably. It was the first poor day that the Road Drivers' Association has had in the six years that it has conducted a public parade. Nevertheless, most of the favorite first steps of the Speedway were out, and the public, who supported the horsemen loyally, lined both sides of the Speedway, while in the vicinity of the grand stand and the horse show ring, a few blocks above, fully three to four thousand persons were gathered to see the parade for the minute of 2 o'clock. The Seventy-second Street, George A. Coleman, driving Kingwood, 2:17 1/2; A. L. Kerker, driving Marsh; President H. D. Gill, driving Auditor B, 2:20 1/2; Walter M. Jermyn, driving Mary Joe, 2:20 1/2; W. Boyton, driving Comet, and George L. Buckman, driving Tixie, 2:20 1/2, led the parade and its different divisions. The horsemen were preceded by a platoon of mounted police commanded by Sergt. John W. Smith, and behind them came the Old Guard Band, whose stirring music served to put every one in good humor despite the damp and mist that rolled over the drive from the Harlem River.

Miss Morosini was not the only lady who drove, but she was the most con-

PRIZES FOR HORSES IN SPEEDWAY PARADE

Miss Morosini Wins Trophy for Best-Looking Turnout.

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Blumstein

Specials for Monday and Tuesday.

WOMEN'S LINGERIE WAISTES of Persian and India lace, with lace and silk, value \$5.00, for \$2.95. WOMEN'S LINGERIE WAISTES of Persian and India lace, with lace and silk, value \$5.00, for \$2.95. WOMEN'S LINGERIE WAISTES of Persian and India lace, with lace and silk, value \$5.00, for \$2.95.

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Selling Unsecured Issues at First Mortgage Rates

Varying Terms of Securities Recently Offered to Investors—Atchison and Western Pacific Flotations.

adds are against the pessimists. When the report was made on April 1 they declared it impossibly good, and demanded that the better States should be marked down to the worse. The fact is that the worse States have been marked up to the better. Perhaps this year will be the exception which proves the rule of deterioration with the season's progress.

The quivering in the iron trade calls for mention in the second place, and is discussed more in detail elsewhere than is feasible here. Students of price movements applying their theories to the movement of production, consumption, and stocks, detect or think they detect the apex of the boom. They expect rallies, but they also expect that each reaction will leave conditions a little lower down from the top. This is rather a large inference from so small a matter relatively as an increase of stock to 3,392,000 tons in each of the months of May, June, and July. But there was a larger increase of stock to an aggregate of 225,000 tons, only to be followed by successive decreases in every subsequent month until now. Nobody would have credited then that production would have increased to 2,000,000 tons monthly without making a larger accumulation than has been experienced. The fact is that the gain of stocks has been made up by the expansion of consumption by the same decrease in consumption. Stocks were lowest in February. Since then production has increased 190,000 tons, and consumption increased 87,000. Both are worth noting, but the production has increased by leaps and bounds, while the consumption continues at a rate decreased, indeed, on a monthly comparison, but remains adequate to indicate a state of industrial activity without precedent. This railway iron is a precedent in the iron trade is the main point. If the level of consumption is maintained the excess of production

will be increased, naturally or artificially. Increases of stocks due to stagnation of general industry and increases of stocks due to excess of accumulation of goods for trade are much alike as smallpox and chicken pox. The course of events will show which is which. At present it can be said only that consumption, considered by itself, is satisfactory, being larger now than in fifteen of the last sixteen months. Last year consumption of stock from merchant furnaces showed, as in this year, a sudden expansion in March and a contraction in April, but this April's contraction leaves consumption 31,000 tons, or 104,000 tons less than was solved upon it may be said to find what comfort they can in an increase of stocks by a little more than one-fifth of the growth of consumption in the twelvemonth. Now, if the growth of stocks had been 81,000 tons, and the growth of consumption had become a significant decrease, it would have been another story.

Not to be neglected is the liveliness imparted to current events by the re-appearance of President Roosevelt. He takes up the rate question just where he dropped it, not perceiving that much water has flowed under the bridge since then. If railway rates were made "purely by exercise of Executive functions"—as Panama Canal Commissioners are appointed—why, then our troubles would be over. There would be no more competition of the Gulf routes against the Atlantic route, for example; but there would be established by Executive fiat a rate of return which on every railway could charge, and which necessarily no shipper could protest against. Instead of the reign of economic law, imposing constant cheapening of transportation, we should have a crystallization of rates on a higher scale than the railways dare make for themselves. There are plenty of cases where railways carry traffic for less than any court would allow either President or Congress to enforce. All such rates would be promptly marked up to the legal maximum, which would be also a legal minimum, when all railways are operated under one Federal law. It is true that the railways would prefer to go on as now, making the world's cheapest rates. If it were that shippers would not be benefited by being taken care of by a statute instead of by commercial arrangement. It is true that foreign experts have testified that Governmental regulation works badly abroad. It is true that this is only a little of the truth. Still "no compromise will be accepted from Congress." The matter is settled—in Mr. Roosevelt's mind.

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.
HOW OUR MARKET LOOKS IN BALTIMORE.

The New York market has been subjected to wild selling and fluctuations. Several of the leading stocks recorded a decline of 5 per cent. or more in a single day. As usual, when the market was in a semi-panicky condition, the advice from Wall Street was of the most alarming nature, and rumors were started as to the solvency of individual and institutional investors. The most drastic predictions were made.

We have often noticed, and it has been our experience to verify, that the best advice which is received from Wall Street brokerage houses are as a rule, the least satisfactory and not to be depended upon. The vast majority of opinions from New York are formed entirely from the quotations which roll off the ticker.

[illegible][illegible]

issue this is offset by the 10 per cent premium to be paid if the bonds are called by the company. The Pennsylvania issue offers no such compensation. A further point against the latter issue is that the

tude of investors. Only last week the Pennsylvania on a note issue postponed by the deposit of securities, the annual return on which in the way of dividend was much in excess of the charge on the notes, paid interest at the rate of 4½ per cent., and now the same road is issuing an unsecured bond at 3½ per cent. All will go well in times like these, but a period of stress might easily so much affect the market standing of such an issuer as to make it appear that in the long run it would have been better policy to have secured the 3½ per cent. of securities than that the issue had commanded the favor and the support of the company's stockholders.

"WHEN ISSUED" CONTRACTS

Conflicting interests seems probable in the settlement of the outstanding contracts in the new Seaboard Air Line stocks, which since the close of last year have been trading at a price of \$100. The change in the plan of reorganization of the Seaboard Air Line announced last week offers an excuse to those who have traded unfortunately in these new stocks to claim that the "when issued" transactions were not completed. The only reason that the plan as originally announced has been abandoned and a new plan substituted, in this particular case, is the claim is only a technical one, since the plan was altered in some respects, though not in principle. The change has been only in minor details. What in effect has been done is to change the legal form of the proposed new company from one that would have adopted the consent of practically every share of stock of the old company to a form that can be made effective by the consent of only a majority of the stock.

The old stock, which the minority stood up against, was to be sold to the new plan, and already a substantial majority of the stock has assented to the new plan. Under the modification the sums to be subscribed would be identical with those proposed in the original plan, and therefore the past transactions in the new securities may well be considered as still valid in effect. But the point undoubtedly is a disputed one, and it is unfortunately true that no authority in the professions competent to make a decision of the point exists. If the transactions are as a matter of fact abandoned a good many thousands of dollars will be lost to those who have traded back and forth at a profit. On the other hand, if the new income would be allowed to stand prospectively for those who had traded up adversely.

The case is one that emphasises the difficulty of the task required by the court "when issued" trading in securities. Formerly when such securities were the outcome of reorganisations of properties, the stocks of which were listed on the Stock Exchange, trading in them was regularly suspended pending the outcome. It was found that such transactions were so fruitful of disputes that the Stock Exchange has not barred permanently all "when issued" transactions. The usual view of the court is that such transactions are those the securities are to be delivered and accepted "if, when and as issued." This simple phrase has its own past been the cause of no end of trouble in Wall Street, and disputes concerning it have been the cause of no end of several years ago are still pending in the courts. Varying interpretations of the words have caused Stock Exchange houses to take conflicting positions on the matter. Some traders have taken the matter in some cases led to the disciplining of houses by the Stock Exchange for what were considered tricky operations. The significance of the "if" in the phrase is plain enough, but there are

The "when" has been interpreted in a broad end of ways, although custom in Wall Street is to take the word in its literal sense. I understand too much on technicalities is a disadvantage. There is a considerable latitude in the matter of the deliveries of when issued securities. The word "as" is also variously understood. It is the exact meaning of this word that is at issue in the transactions now being discussed, bearing on the transactions now being discussed. Along these lines. In a broad sense of the word the modification of the Securities Board plan would not affect the "when issued" transactions in the new stock market. But if the "as" refers only, for example, to the form of the certificate, and not to the nature of the security, then the Securities Board's new plan of the Securities Board to be issued under the modified plan are not what was bargained for in these transactions, but another issue altogether. It remains to be seen which view of the case will prevail, or whether, in the interest of harmony, a middle ground will be found. The new plan of the Securities Board, which will nevertheless be a fair compromise. The latter course was pursued in the similar controversy that arose over the "when released" transactions in Great Britain preferred in and Northern Pacific. In that case a change from the original plan to a new change house a middle course was pursued, which worked smoothly, even though necessarily disappointing to a great many. The settlement of that controversy with so little friction, or rather without any friction at all, was the result of the fact that the new plan was at stake amounted in the aggregate to tens of thousands of dollars.

BOND SALES FOR APRIL.
According to the figures which have passed under the review of the "United States Investor," the bond sales for the month of April amounted to \$46,215,200, not including temporary loans. Of this amount \$44,000,196 were issued by cities and towns (including \$8,400,000 by the

**Last Month's Accumulation a
Insignificant Affair.**

Steel Corporation's New Billet Mills

A great deal of publicity was given last week to the statement made by a trade paper to the effect that at the end of last month statistics showed a hoarding of 17,000 tons of pig iron had accumulated at numerous blast furnaces, i. e., at furnace manufacturing this product for sale. It was suggested that this failure to consume the entire production indicated a stockpiling of the iron trade and that the market in this commodity had become overstocked. This statement, however, in the steel and iron business reveals the fact that this accumulation is infinitesimal compared with the production, and that it does by no means prove that a glut is in the iron and steel business in general.

Since all of the statement is made true, except the great statement of the fact that a glut has existed, innumerable small furnaces have been started up and the production has thus been increased right up to the limit of capacity. These small furnaces cannot operate profitably except at times of an extraordinary demand at high prices and with the slightest slackening of demand they would be forced to close down. Thus the production is increased more rapidly than that of the force of production, which last month increased more rapidly than did the demand, although the latter also showed an increase. In other words, the accumulation was not due so much to a slackening of the demand as to an increase in the

Secondly, the amount of surplus—17,000 tons—is so small compared with the total production that it cannot be taken as a basis for any argument either way, even though it be the first time for some months that any surplussage in the supply has occurred. The United States Steel Corporation, for instance, manufactures 12,000,000 tons of pig iron a year, or 40,000 tons a day. The 17,000 tons would therefore represent only about one day's production of this company alone. As for the consumption of the United States Steel Corporation is at about the same rate of 40,000 tons a day. The corporation now has about 180,000 tons on hand, or a four days' supply.

"There is always," he said, "a slackness in bookings at this time which the railroad generally continues to accept for some three months after the close of the year. It is due to the fact that the consumer has not yet decided what he wants for the immediate future and waits for further developments. This year the falling off has been less than ever before. Yet although bookings have fallen off somewhat, they are still good. It is probable that we have been booking above our normal capacity, and the fact that bookings are now slightly below capacity does not remove the necessity of our working full time for the remainder of the year. Again, let's face the fact that the railroad is not giving many orders during the time that other industries are so heavy. Now orders from the railroad are coming in and the rail, structural steel, and plate business is therefore active as possible. As an illustration of this, the Pennsylvania Railroad has given us additional orders for 35,000 tons of rails. This road had contract for 101,000 tons of rails with the privilege of cancelling ten per cent. If the order if it chose. It has now notified us that it will take advantage of the privilege and instead has ordered an additional tonnage."

Increased production of pig iron, the announcement is made that the Steel Corporation proposes to build additional mills for the manufacture of billets. The mill will be located in the Youngstown district and will be finished within the year. Their incentive to produce more pig iron, the assumption of pig iron will, it is likely to take care of a considerable increase in the production, which is now believed to have reached the maximum of the capacity of existing blast furnaces. On the whole, the market may be made on the basis of authority that the steel business is in excellent shape, that while in some lines prompt deliveries can be made yet in others it is impossible to get the goods. The market for steel looks entirely satisfactory. The slight shading of prices for Southern pig iron is probably due to the fact that it is not Sessamer pig iron.

THE FOREIGN COPPER MARKET

The copper market has moved to a freer and more liquid, chiefly owing to acute apathy in London, which has been the traditional place in international quotations. The transatlantic situation has, it is true, exhibited some weakness which was responded to here in standard copper. Outside prices, however, have been more moderate to consumers, but the amalgamated group does not seem to have departed from the views. Possibly a fresh move is in contemplation on the strength of generation export business, although even here the market has been somewhat depressed by the need pressure to sell by outside interests to which must be added the large offerings by second parties, may decrease considerably. Rumors are not entirely reassuring as to the bona fide intentions of the latter, in view of the fact that which allusion has already been made as to the possibility of a large quantity of metal ostensibly contracted for that part of the East, and these lead to the possibility of the purchase of large quantities of metal. The market has been everdone. None the less, the large quantities of metal, which are only 20,000 tons or so have been dispatched, probably an equal quantity of metal, which is being sold, is being dispatched upon whether or not this quantity is shipped, and, clearly, China cannot be expected to be a large market for coinage purposes. The position of producers in the south is not so favorable, but there is a revival of buying with the advent of May.

That American life insurance companies doing business in Russia have made more or less substantial investments in Russian securities, more especially in Russian Government bonds, is a well-known fact, but according to some New York bankers, American investments in Russian securities

Told Round
the
Ticker.

JACOB FIELD, 34, secretary of the board of directors of the city of St. Louis, said he had been walking north on the decline in the market after a more or less extensive absence from the floor during the time the market was going the way he thought it ought not to go. He has, in fact, been giving so much attention to stock trading that he has not been there the third of the time he has been there, even when he is sleeping and when he is dining. At a few evenings ago he was alone at the table in Delmonico's uptown restaurant. He had just ordered his dinner when a party of half a dozen men and women entered the restaurant. He saw that one of the women was asked to join them at their table. The conversation had progressed for some time on varying topics when one of the women turned to Efeld and asked him what he thought of Balzac? He had just traded in those pure stocks when his reply.

ALBIE J. ELLAS had occasion about ten days ago after one of the several breaks in the market to call for additional margins upon some of his customers. He was told that the price of some of the very stocks that declined most of the week notices out at the close of business. The following night he was aroused about 2 A. M. by a vigorous as well as persistent ringing of the telephone. He answered it with as much dispatch as he could, and to his surprise he was wanted. "This is Robbins," he heard over the wire. "I got your note this evening and I haven't been able to sleep all night. I want to let you know that I'm broke and can't give you a cent more." "This is who," Ellas said in reply:

"You, fool you; what makes you? Rise me up at this hour to tell me that?"

C. W. MAURY has been elected Vice President of the Stock Exchange at a special meeting of the Governing Committee held last night. Mr. Secretary was elected, but Charles L. Burnham was re-elected Assistant Secretary. So far, no Chairman has been elected by the committee. Mr. Maury has been a member of the Exchange since 1888, and has held the position last year. His re-election to the Vice Presidency is believed by his friends to place him in line for the Presidency at the next time.

SIMON HAHN has retired from the firm of Popper & Sternbach, and the managing partners, who have admitted a new partner into the firm, will continue to business under the name of Popper, Sternbach & Hahn. Grayson, Jr., of St. Louis, who was recently admitted to the Stock Exchange has formed a partnership with J. W. Boyd and R. P. Prewitt under the name of Grayson, Grayson, Jr. & Co. René de Russy has been elected to the firm of William H. Hurley, Jr. & Co., Inc.

Col. WILLIAM C. GREENE, of the various Greene mining companies, is hunting with a large party of friends in the Sierra Madre Mountains in Mexico. According to last reports Col. Greene's party is liable to rival the record of President Roosevelt's party. Col. Greene has shot one black bear and other members of the party have the skins of mountain lions, silver tipped bears, and plenty of deer and wild fowl to their credit. The party will round up at Chihuahua, where the Chamber of Commerce and the American colony will entertain them.

W. H. TRUESDALE, President of Lackawanna Railroad, has given a gold silver trophy to the railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian Association at Scranton, Penn., to be contested for at next Winter's bowling tournament in which several teams from neighboring branches of the association will take part. Hitherto the trophy has been merely a silk pennant.

I. N. SPIEGELBERG, one of the best known brokers on the floor, who maintains his headquarters at Wasserman Brothers, is said to have been the first to leave. Another well-known broker who proposed to go on a vacation trip abroad this winter, R. M. Stuart Wortley, This, it is believed, is only the beginning of the regular spring exodus from Wall Street, which this year promises to be even larger than heretofore, as many brokers expect a market for some time to come. Frederick W. Scott, of the firm of Scott, McMillan & Wootton, of Richmond, Va., sailed yesterday with his family for a trip abroad, to be gone two or three months. Mr. Scott left as a bull on the market.

NICHOLAS W. ENGALITCHEFF, Russian Prince, is to grace the office manager of the Chicago branch of Marshall, Spader & Co. This is the first that a Prince is known to have accepted such an office, though the business stock broker has long been considered quite the proper thing for the members of the American aristocracy. So, for instance, Ellis R. Drer, Jr., combines his social rank with his business as manager of the Chicago branch of Ulman Brothers, which is about to be reopened. The St. Exchange announcement yesterday contained quite a list of new branch offices to be opened in the near future, including supper places around New York.

WALTER C. HUBBARD has been nominated for the Presidency of the Cotton Exchange this year. It has been customary heretofore to promote the Vice President to the Presidency, but George W. Chapman, who was Vice President last year, is understood not to be feeling well enough to undertake the office. Henry Wheeler, last year's Secretary, has been elected to succeed Mr. Hubbard.

Rountree for Treasurer. The following have been nominated for Managers of the Cotton Exchange: Lemar Fleming, Hammond S. Smith, J. M. Higginbotham, Jr., W. Lee, James F. Maury, Richard Springs, Edward M. Weld, Frederick Stoen, John A. Williams, William G. Williams, William Witherspoon, William Jenks, Frank H. Higgins, John Griest

DRIVEN OUT BY STOCK TAX
Albany Brokerage Concern to Move
Business to New Jersey.
Special to The New York Times.
ALBANY, May 12.—The Municipal T.

**New Securities Company a Focal-
izer of Earnings.**

**Fifteen Per Cent to the Other
Fellow.**

An interesting bit of financing is that by which the American Smelting and Refining Company has taken over the Guggenheim Exploration properties through the newly created Smelters Securities Company. And the case is no less worth attention because in this instance it does not appear that the \$25,000,000 Series E preferred stock of the Securities Company, recently offered, is quite of the same gold-bird variety frequently manufactured heretofore for public consumption in connection with similar operations.

Old underlying bonds, (soon to be retired).....	\$651,000
1 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, \$100.00 per share (basis).....	50,000,000
American Smelters' Securities:	
a per cent. cumulative pfd. stock, Series A.....	10,000,000
b per cent. cumulative pfd. stock, Series B.....	47,000,000

In the new common stock the voting power of the Smelters Securities Company is vested for the first two years thereafter as dividends on the same. Thereafter, Series B, are continued. These dividends are guaranteed by the American Smelting and Refining Company, and the Series B preferred issue of the company is anteated at par in case of liquidation and made redeemable at the option of the Smelters Securities Company on and after June 1, 1937.

The American Smelting and Refining Company has now agreed not to make any further guarantee of the interest on the bonds which involve—including that of the Smelters Securities stock—a liability for interest or dividends of over 25 percent of its net earnings in any twelve months.

Now it will be noted that the Series A stock is the only one that is offered to the public, a fact that becomes doubly interesting when it is considered that the \$25,000,000 so far realized from its sale furnishes the Securities Company with the entire sinews with which the Guinheim properties are to be acquired. The common stock, 51 per cent. of which the Smelting and Refining owns, is not offered, and, it is understood, will not be offered; neither will be the Series A preferred, issues representing, first, control and second, initial dividend return to the stockholder. It should not be considered practically impossible to put the common stock on a dividend basis.

year earnings of the American Smelting and Refining for the current year are estimated at \$5,500,000 against which come in the year, besides the small interest charge on underlying bonds, dividend payments of \$3,500,000 on its own preferred stock of \$2,500,000 on its common, a total of \$6,000,000, leaving \$5,500,000 against its liability for the payment of dividends on the \$30,000,000 Series B preferred stock of the Smelters securities. The latter company, however, is expected to be an earning capacity of some \$5,500,000, and the completion of plants now in process of construction will give dividend liability of the American Smelting and Refining is somewhat remotest.

On this basis the Smelters securities should pay for the \$1,020,000 dividend of \$17,000,000 on its Series A preferred, the \$1,500,000 dividend on its Series B preferred, which the Smelting and Refining so kindly guarantees and then have something like \$2,980,000 left over for the Smelters' stock its common stock or for surplus account.

various this rather unusually conservative attitude of the American Smelting and Refining Company in connection with their American Smelting and Refining fair entitles the combination to be stamped as a "fair deal" according to the Roomer definition. The Roomer definition of Smeelters to figures that the earnings of the property and dividend returns do not justify. But that, as was pointed out, is not the case with the operation. It is the process of food production in a different form from that in which the old Consolidated Tobacco Company smelted tobacco that case follows. The Smeelters were asked to surrender 200 per cent of something like 20 per cent. for 200 per cent in 4 per cent. bonds, their attestation being called by the "profession" as a "fair deal." The Smeelters, if they would have in their employment of a 5 per cent. return on their original price value than if they greedily insisted on keeping their common stock of the old American Smelting and Refining Company, as this case might be.

In the instance of the Emeralds securities Company, people are asked to put up \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000 to purchase properties expected to earn nearly 20 per cent on that investment, and to take needlessly guaranteed 5 per cent. on their money, while the guarantors divide up the other 15 per cent. as they see fit between themselves and the controlling company, which is another way of saying merely between themselves. Needless to say, the American Smelters Securities is a New Jersey Corporation.

SOME SUBMERGED FACTS.

Record Made by Factors of Value While Prices Declined.

The following table, summarizing the general business situation this season, as compared with the same time in 1907, surely contains strong warning against excessive pessimism:

Banknotes outstand., May 1.	\$481,244.945	0.
Total money circulat., May 1.	2,578,006.686	1.
Michigan R. R. gross earn.	102,837.715	9.
Michigan R. R. net earn...	32,812.019	14.
Ten months railroad gross.	896,871.698	3.

FINANCIAL.

seven years paid
originally invested.

and as great a
machine, which does the
men.
for particulars of
of the Whitson
MORTON C. NICHOLS,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange
NEW YORK, May 12th, 1903,
S.
to their offices to
PLACE
\$1,000,000
AND WATERWORKS
CONSTRUCTION BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF MANILA.
MAY 8, 1903.
The Corporation of War and Navy
of the government of the United States,
the Bureau of Indian Affairs,
the War Department Service
of the sewer and waterworks
Bonds of the City of Manila
of the act of the Congress of the
entitled "An act temporarily
the administration of the said
government in the Philippine
for other purposes," approved
July 1, 1892, authorized the
of \$1,000 bonds of the municipali-
for the construction of additional
water works and sewerage
has been so far completed as
begin within a short time, of
the Philippine Commission,
authorizing, subject to the ap-
of the laws of the United States,
to be dated June 1, 1903, and
to be dated January 2, 1904,
which has been approved by
Congress permanent appropriations
of payment of interest on
of the United States Treasury
\$3,310 annually for each \$1,000
of the interest thereon, it is to
of the Philippine Commission,
for the purpose of constituting
for the retirement of the bonds
of the City of Manila, and
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of the City of Manila, and
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to be issued in registered
denominations of \$10,000
and to be used in making
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dated June 1, 1905, and was
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Amelie Rives: An Impressionistic Interview

An Hour With the Author of "The Quick or the Dead"
and "Selene" Before She Sailed for Europe Last Week.

MAY

The Princess
TroubetzkoyFormerly
Amelie Rives

The First Sketch from Life in Seventeen Years—Not the Woman of "The Quick or the Dead," but a Happy Princess-o'-Dreams Who Holds the Secret of Eternal Youth—The Poet of Selene

I am sunlight and moonlight,
The fire in the jewel,
The blue in the blossom,
The dew on the petals,
The pearl and the ocean,
The pang and the pleasure,
The gift and the giver,
The prayer and the answer—
Immortal and mortal!

—From "Selene," by AMELIE RIVES.

THESE verses, written by Amelie Rives in her latest poem, "Selene," are practically its closing lines, and they epitomize herself, not analytically, but with that strange, mystic power that is as a fairy web of psychic threads given by the gods to poets only, in which these poets entrap the most exquisite and elusive symbolism of life.

It is not about "Selene" I am going to write, except so far as it establishes Amelie Rives among the great poets, contemporary by an accident of time only. Nothing more stately, more delicately fanciful, more aglow with the Greek flame of classical thought and vision has been written since Keats gave "Endymion" to the people, the too small world of people who are in harmony with that music of the spirit called poetry. And it is important that we should acknowledge her, drap her shoulders with the mantle of honor and rank that she deserves and that she has been denied in the contentment of her personality. The critics and reviewers of books have in the large majority discovered her distinction in "Selene," (which the Harpers published a month or so ago), although she has written innumerable poems and stories that establish her standard of genius to the discriminating long ago, such as "The Farrier Lass of Piping Peworth," thirteen stanzas entitled "Grief and Joy," written for publication, but to soothe the sorrow of a neighbor who had lost his wife, and "Heart-ache," a dramatic poem. Yes, and she wrote "The Quick or the Dead," without thought for its value so much as the delight in the labor of it, for, as she has written,

"I am sunlight and moonlight,
The fire in the jewel,
The blue in the blossom,
The dew on its petals . . ."

Frutless as it may seem to dive from the safety of commonplace expression into the limitless depths of symbolic fancy, as the poets do, and although they can rarely see in the dull light that ordinary mortals see by, they have a purpose in their divine waywardness, and it is to refresh and invigorate the dust worn and the cowardly.

"I am in love with my race," said Amelie Rives, and when, with the keenness of contemporary instinct, I classified the race as being American, she said: "No; I mean from farthest Greenland to the shores of India, from the temples in Athens to the gods in Japan!"

The poet holds the great secrets of the world in the hollow of a hand; the rest of us need libraries, and colleges, and maps.

Doubtless a man would have a long and tedious hunt in New York if he set out to find a poet, and it was contrary to the atmospheric principles of poetry that I should seek one in the district of gaudy crowds not a block from the Waldorf-Astoria.

Of course, a reportorial instinct seeking the Princess Troubetzkoy might lead to one of those big social institutions for the unrefined called hotels, because in New York a princess is associated with bridal attire and a staff of flunkies; but she was not a New York Princess.

Her title was not a title with which

she wished to dazzle the envious, nor her character a bit of glitter for society news. So I found her in the heart of the hotel district, but hidden away in a quiet apartment, timidly waiting in the shadow of the homes of peacocks for a ship to take her off before another night had passed, a ship such as she had dreamed of in "Selene," where the

" . . . published soft and limpid gush
Like that which fluctuates on silly nights
About the hollow silence of a ship,
Wherein a poet lies awake for love."

Seventeen years had passed, she told me, since a personal sketch of her had been written; that is a true one, taken from life. There had been innumerable unauthorized tales about her, descriptions of her, that were as far from fact as imagination could make them. Her retirement from the reach of eager interviewers and snap-shot cameras had been complete, and had so added to the mystery of her personality that there was nothing left in the public eye of her as she is.

Nor can one do justice in a pen portrait of so complex a being as a woman who is a Princess-o'-Dreams. Just when it seemed I had seized upon some dominant main trait of her character, all unconsciously revealed to me, she did just what she has described in the vision of "Selene":

" . . . suddenly she vanished, for my

veil
Whirled up by a gush of air so sweet
That from my childhood's island seemed
It blowing.

Thrice wrapped itself around my present,
and the moment of fact was carried away
in the swift current of her fancy.

I had been told, or I had read, that Amelie Rives was a tall, statuesque personality, with golden-yellow hair, audacious lips, and eyes that "twisted a man's soul" (if he has one it usually is twisted) into some, delicious but undignified impulse. It was known she was considered a beauty, and upon this information there appeared in the press as many types that answered to as many appeals for beauty as there were papers and writers, with a singular leaning toward the statuesque blond type.

All this was wrong; nowhere had I seen a portrait of her that bore even a most faint resemblance, and nowhere had I read a description that seemed to be written by some one who had seen her.

Prince Troubetzkoy brought me to her, and with a certain eagerness that was half fear, half curiosity, and more importantly natural in its simple grace, she glided between a narrow opening between the doors of an adjoining room—before me.

A slender figure in a soft, flowing robe of white, a little woman, perhaps a trifle above the average height, with large gray eyes that looked straight at me

to be stern, but knew not how; a mouth that was perfect in a woman, feminine in its tenderness, yet clear, bold in its outline, such as the Greek sculptors mold in their statues, depicting the poetic qualities of a nature governed by classic ideals, with a fearless of more impulses, her soft, brown hair worn low on the neck in girlish fashion, and twisted into a knot, where it was tied with a plain black bow, a nose that was Grecian in its shape and proportions, a low, wide brow, and a smile that was all happiness and health.

Contemporaneously her face suggested Langtry, the Mrs. Langtry who the gods intended before the fashion of the world had claimed her. And there was in her the eager, half-suppressed, intense

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simplicity and simplicity of the Annie Russell type. These comparisons are made merely to assist a mental vision of one who is far from being a contemporaneously modern woman, for Amelie Rives is Southern born and Southern bred, where women are encouraged to be children in impulse, to dream of the chivalry and romance that clings to their hearthstones even in this mushroom age.

Memories of "Barbara" and "Jock" were in my mind, and the impression the story had made upon a public curiosity interested in the personality of the author, whom they knew only as a Southern beauty and whom they suspected to be of as fervent and erotic a timbre as her book, "The Quick or the Dead."

Was it twenty years ago, or less, since then? She was described as a very young writer, even at that time.

What had she done with the years intervening, for as she sat in the corner of the sofa I saw only a girlish figure, her gown open loose about her soft white throat, and as we talked the fair skin of her cheeks flushed gently, or grew bluish pale as if the heart had tossed her year away and pumped unceasing youth into her veins.

She looked like a girl scarce out of her teens, and yet the stern statistics of date-time showed she must be nearly forty, and then the lines of "Selene" came back:

I am sunlight and moonlight,
The fire in the jewel,
The blue in the blossom,
The dew on its petals,
The pearl and the ocean,
The pang and the pleasure,
The gift and the giver,
The prayer and the answer—
Immortal and mortal!

"That was it. I was sitting there talking to the Princess Troubetzkoy, and at the same time I was for me not uncommonly holding them at full arm's length, not intimately, but rigidly, firmly."

"The Quick or the Dead" had evidently had some relation to the conservative principles of the author—than the people she kept at arm's length in life.

"You know I have always written stories since I was a little girl. I used to make little paper books of loose sheets, and saw them together neatly after they were written in pamphlet form. And her hands, slender, nervous, artistic hands, illustrated the laborious industry of the child's fingers sewing the little book as neatly as possible."

"Once they decided that I was using up too much paper, and they wouldn't give me any more, so I used to wear little starched frocks with a wide flounce at the bottom, and found I could write so close to each other in sympathy, that he couldn't."

"Those members of the press I have met I have liked," she began, with a little catch in her voice that was akin to something like stage fright, "but I have met very few. This is the first interview I have given for—forty-seven years."

"And that is why you are a mystery— but you are entirely different from anything we have read about you," I said.

"I must be, from what I have met about myself. I suppose I ought to have

seen them all; but you see I live away from people, and then I have been quite ill, but now, ah! I'm so well, and steady and strong. I lost interest in writing for a while, but now I think I've got my second childhood; it's perfectly delicious, perfectly delightful." And the Prince gazed rapturously at her, and she looked shyly down to avoid his faltering eyes, and a little flush came into her cheeks, and—well, she was ingeniously young, there was no doubt about it.

"Our home is in Albemarle County, in Virginia," she said, adroitly filling an awkward pause. "It's a dear, old-fashioned, rambling country house, and I love it. All the associations of my childhood are about me there; then we take trips to the Prince's home on Lake Maggiore, and there we find ourselves amid all the reminiscences of his childhood; it's perfectly delightful, he comes to his childhood days in Virginia, and I go to his in Italy, and we enjoy ourselves; it's delicious."

"From the air," she said, helplessly.

"I really don't know where I got it. The thought and the form come together."

"But she creates more than she gives; there is always a reserve," said the Prince, prompting her meaning into words.

"Your inspiration is drawn from—"

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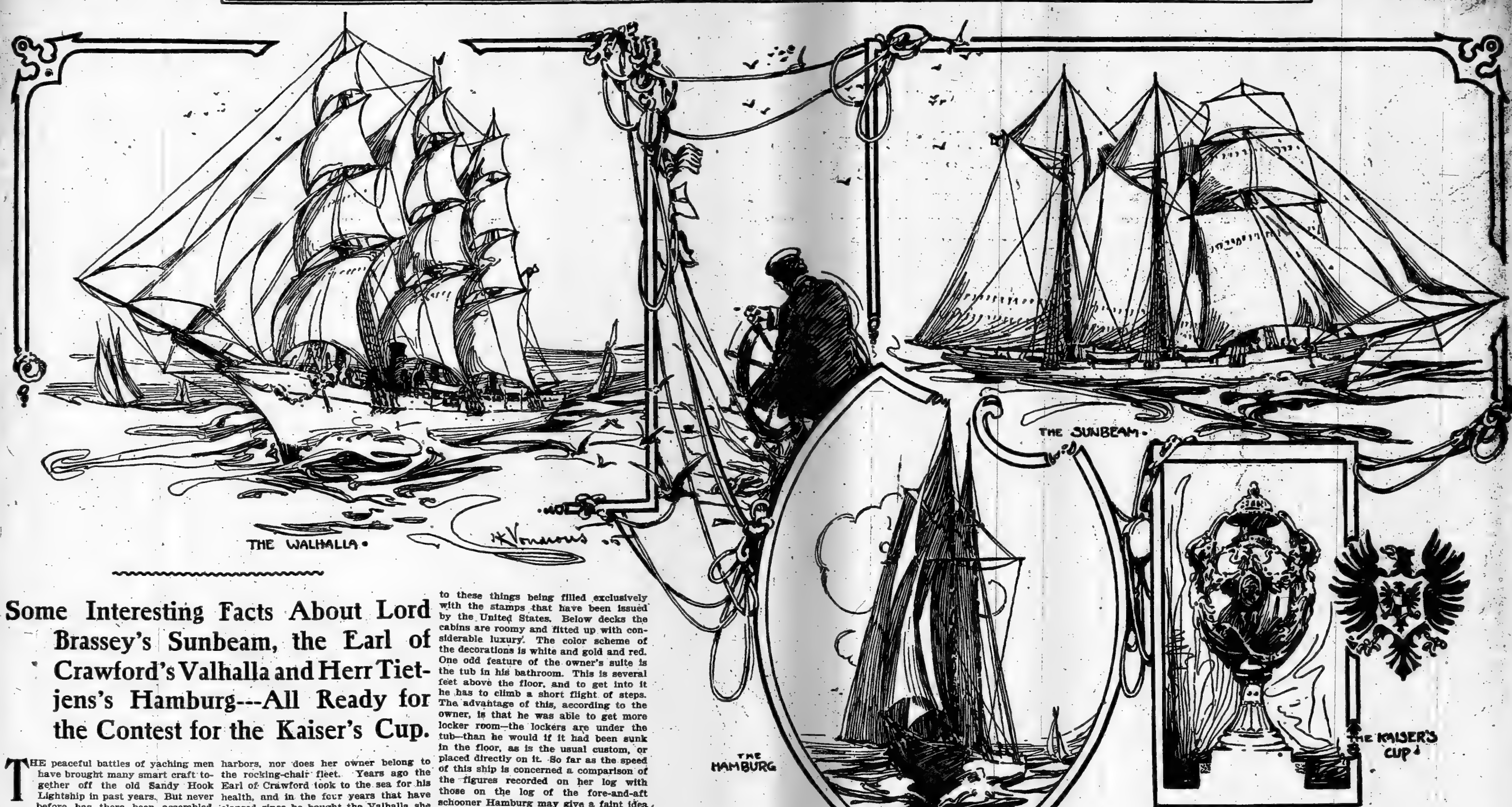
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MAY

1909

The Foreign Yachts in the Ocean Race



Some Interesting Facts About Lord Brassey's Sunbeam, the Earl of Crawford's Valhalla and Herr Tietjens's Hamburg--All Ready for the Contest for the Kaiser's Cup.

THE peaceful battles of yachting men have brought many smart craft together off the old Sandy Hook Lightship in past years. But never before has there been assembled such a variety of racing yachts nor such a number in one event of this nature as will meet outside the Hook on Tuesday for the start of the ocean race for the cups offered by Emperor William of Germany. Large and small, there will be eleven yachts entered, the flower of the yachting fleets of Germany, England, and America. And in rigs they will range from the big Englishman Valhalla, the only yacht full-rigged afloat, to the little Fleur de Lys, the smallest craft entered for the race and a perfect type of the American racing schooner.

Varied as these yachts are, the personalities of their owners and commanders are even more widely differentiated. They include a Scottish Earl, an English Lord, a Wall Street banker, who holds a master's license and is his own navigator and sailing master; a Gloucester fisherman, who is the original of the character of Johnnie O'Brien in J. B. Connolly's stories, and the hero of the two last America's Cup races. And the guests include half a dozen "Honorable" in the British peerage, a well-known writer of sea stories, and amateur yachtsmen from the three countries represented in the race.

The eight yachts of American register—Utowana, Apache, Allia, Endymion, Thistle, Atlantic, Hildegarde, and Fleur de Lys—have already been described in THE TIMES, and their records are generally well known to the average man or woman who is interested in yachting. With the foreign entries, however, we are not so familiar; for none of them have ever been seen in the Port of New York before they arrived here within the past fortnight for the 'cross-ocean race to England. These include the Valhalla, the Earl of Crawford's; the Sunbeam, with Lord Brassey aboard, and the Hamburg, English built, but owned by a syndicate of German yachtsmen and entered in the name of the Hamburg Yacht Club. The biggest and most picturesque of the foreigners is the Valhalla, an auxiliary yacht that resembles, as she lies at anchor, a Government training ship more than she does a pleasure vessel. Even to a landsman she is a striking-looking craft, with her white hull, her low yellow stack, her crossed yards, and the long, slender jibbooms forward. The Valhalla hails from Cowes, is 230 feet 6 inches over all, 37 feet 2 inches beam, and registers 647 tons. She was built at Leith in 1882, and is owned by the Earl of Crawford. At one time the yacht was chartered by the Count de Castellane. She carries a crew of sixty men.

The present race is the second one she has ever taken part in, the first one being a run of 300 miles for the Coronation Cup offered by the Earl at the time of King Edward's coronation. Curiously enough the Valhalla was defeated then by one of the American entries for the present race, Allison V. Armour's Utowana. But the Valhalla is no haunter of

harbors, nor does her owner belong to the rocking-chair fleet. Years ago the Earl of Crawford took to the sea for his health, and in the four years that have elapsed since he bought the Valhalla she has logged 150,000 knots, having made, among other voyages, one completely around the world. When she dropped anchor off Robbin's Reef Light a fortnight ago she ended a leisurely cruise from Cairo, Egypt, which place she left on Feb. 24. She touched at Gibraltar, where three of the Earl's four cup guests joined the yacht, these being the Hon. W. North, Dr. Corfield, and Mr. Villiers. The fourth guest, the Hon. Reginald Brougham, boards the yacht at this port. From Gibraltar the Valhalla sailed for Porto Rico, touching at the Canary Islands, and made the ocean passage under sail all the way. From San Juan she went to Charlotte Harbor, Florida, for the tarpon fishing, and after a fortnight of that sport went to Key West for coal, and then left for New York. The run from Key West to this port of 1,350 miles was made in seven days. Beyond going into the dry dock to be scraped and have her propeller removed, (according to the conditions of the race, propellers must be taken inboard and lashed on deck,) the Earl has no particular plans for the way the Valhalla is to sail the race. All he is hoping for is westerly winds so that he can get his studding sail out. If it blows from the eastward while the race is on the square-rigged Valhalla, Sunbeam, and the Apache, and Thistle, too, are going to make a bad showing of it. With a gale behind him the Earl thinks his yacht can make the passage to the Lizard in from nine to fourteen days. If it does it is less than fourteen days he will have the honor of knocking a considerable hole in the record for that voyage, now held by the Endymion.

The owner of the Valhalla is a retired Colonel of the British Army, though on navy might have owned him as an Admiral. He wears spectacles, behind which kindly eyes glimmer, has a full sandy beard slightly streaked with gray, and his yachting costume afloat is usually of that nondescript character that titled English yachtsmen cling to. One of the striking things about his make-up is a pair of easy old slippers, and when there is the slightest suspicion of rain in the air he invariably dons an old oilskin coat. Since he lives aboard the yacht ten months in the year, comfort is his main consideration in the internal arrangement of his floating home. To what extent he seeks for this is shown in the big deckhouse amidships that he calls his "workroom," but which in his size and fittings savors more of the most comfortable lounge room in the most comfortable club you know. In the centre of this deckhouse stands a big globe, the last cry in the art of the makers of such things, and the lockers contain a complete outfit of nautical instruments. For the owner of the ship practices navigation for his pleasure.

In this workroom is also to be seen the Earl's remarkable collection of postage stamps, two scores of the volumes devoted

to these things being filled exclusively by the stamps that have been issued by the United States. Below decks the cabins are roomy and fitted up with considerable luxury. The color scheme of the decorations is white and gold and red. One odd feature of the owner's suite is the tub in his bathroom. This is several feet above the floor, and to get into it he has to climb a short flight of steps. The advantage of this, according to the owner, is that he was able to get more locker room—the lockers are under the tub—than he would if it had been sunk in the floor, as is the usual custom, or placed directly on it. So far as the speed of this ship is concerned a comparison of the figures recorded on her log with those on the log of the fore-and-aft schooner Hamburg may give a faint idea of the fact that off the wind the square-rigger is not to be sneezed at. On the run across the Atlantic in a light wind, three points aft of the beam, the Valhalla logged 302 knots in twenty-four hours. The Hamburg did 285 knots as her best day's run from the Channel to Sandy Hook. The latter boat, however, is little more than half the length of the Valhalla.

Just what the Hamburg will do in the race is an interesting question, for she is nearer to the old pure single cutter type, made familiar to us by the Madge, Genesta, and Galata, than any of the other yachts entered for the cups. She comes rightly by her English appearance, for she was designed by Watson and was raced in British waters under the name of Rainbow. Now she is owned by a syndicate of German yachtsmen, and her racing manager is Herr Adolph Tietjens, the Vice President of the syndicate. She has the long pole bowerprit of the usual British pattern, her mainmast, a whacking big stick, is considerably longer than her foremast, and she carries a cross-jack yard on the latter to spread a square sail in the event of having light winds from anywhere abaft of the beam. She was built in 1893, is 132 feet 7 inches over all, and is 23 feet 9 inches beam, and carries a crew of thirty men. The Hamburg flies the flag of the Ford Deutscher Reich Yacht Club, and the last time she was in the water was in 1903 for the purpose of training sailors for the German mercantile marine. The purchase of the schooner and her entry in this race were a purely patriotic impulse of the syndicate, the members of which wished to see Germany represented in the run for their Emperor's cups. They know how pleased the Kaiser would be if a yacht owned and sailed by Germans won the first prize.

Herr Tietjens, the managing owner, is the Vice President of the syndicate and is sixty-five years old. He is a tall, gray-haired man, with a florid complexion, and has not been in New York before since 1893. In speaking of the Hamburg the day after he arrived in the harbor, he declared that Americans ought to know her well, since Capt. Barr "beat the life out of her with the Ingomar in the Baltic Regatta last year." He is to have as his guest on the run to the Lizard, Mr. Fieconell, an amateur yachtsman of Berlin.

In many ways Lord Brassey's Sunbeam outranks in interest both of the other foreign entries. She is the oldest yacht built at the present time, for she was built at 874. Technically the Sunbeam is called a three-masted auxiliary schooner, but as she is square-rigged on the foremast, to call her a barkentine is more exact. She is 159 feet over all and 27 feet 6 inches beam, and usually carries a crew of 30 men. The Sunbeam has a propeller that differs from the type used in most auxiliaries, in that it holds up into a well when she is under sail. But aside from her career as a yacht, the Sunbeam has another side to her his-

tory. Before the Brasseys started on their first voyage, of which Lady Anne Brassey has written the story called "Around the World in the Sunbeam," they had practically no special position. After the book was published, and the Brasseys, who had only been coast barbers before, their social position became assured, and Lady Brassey's husband began, to ascend the ladder of British naval fame. Lady Brassey continued to write books of the voyage of the yacht she had made famous, and had just finished the pages of the fourth and last one when she died at sea, and was buried in the Indian Ocean. For years Lord Brassey has held a master's license, and navigated the Sunbeam himself, and he is to skipper the big yacht in the present race.

As the American entries stand now they include the three-masted auxiliary schooner Utowana, the yawl Allia, and the bark-rigged Apache. These three were designed by Englishmen, and the last two were built in Great Britain. Of purely native design and build are the two-masted schooner Endymion, the top-sail schooner Thistle, the only yacht of that rig afloat; the three-masted schooner Allia, and the two-masted ketch, the Apache and Fleur de Lys. Thus it will be seen that, with the exception of a brig, every one of the regular types of rig carried by oceangoing vessels will be represented in the fleet that gathers off the Hook on Tuesday afternoon. Knowning ones among the rocking-chair fleet are backing the chances of the Atlantic pretty heavily, partly on account of the 22,000 square yards of sail she carries and partly for the reason that Capt. Charlie Barr is to be in command of her. Commodore Robert E. Tod is to be his own skipper on the Thistle and navigator as well, while the little Fleur de Lys is to be skippered by Capt. Bohlin of the Gloucester fishing fleet, who has a crew of fifteen sailors under him, every one of whom have served in Gloucester schooners.

For the sake of making this record complete it may be mentioned that the idea of this international ocean yacht race was first suggested by Commodore Tod of the Atlantic Yacht Club to Sir Thomas Lipton while the owner of the Shamrock was last here in 1906. The Irish Knight promptly offered a cup to be sailed for in 1904, but withdrew his offer when he learned that the Emperor William was desirous of giving such a prize. A controversy arose between the Atlantic and the New York Yacht Clubs over the management of the race, which was settled by the Kaiser in his characteristic fashion. He placed the arrangements for the race in the hands of the Kaiserlicher Yacht Club

of Germany and a committee in America made up of Commodore Hobbsinghaus, Naval Attaché of the German Embassy; Allison V. Armour, New York Yacht Club, and C. L. F. Robinson, Atlantic Yacht Club. The race is to start at 2:15 o'clock on the afternoon of May 16, though if the conditions are unfavorable the starting committee has been empowered to change the hour. A light wind or the proximity of one or more big liners to the starting point might make this postponement advisable.

The yacht will cross an imaginary line drawn between the Sandy Hook Lightship and a committee boat flying the burgee of the Kaiserlicher Yacht Club. Once across there is no time allowance to be considered, nothing but covering the 8,000 miles of tossing water that lie between our shores and the point on the southwest coast of England called the Lizard. A mile off the lighthouse on that point a big tug will lie at anchor, and the yachts are required by the rules of the race to pass between the tug and the lighthouse on the finish. Although it is usual to speak of this great sporting event as a race for the Emperor's Cup, it will be, as a matter of fact, a race for three cups. The Kaiser has laid down the conditions that at least three yachts must start to make a race of it and has also promised additional rewards in the proportion of one more cup to each three extra starters. Since there are eleven entries, this will make it necessary to send in a royal order to the Court almoner for three cups whose future owners will have cause to regard them as trophies of the greatest yacht race ever sailed, barring the one in which the America, of immortal memory, figured.

THE FIRST TRANSATLANTIC RACE.

TAKEING season for season as they come to us, on an average, the forthcoming race for the Kaiser's Cup will be sailed under very different weather conditions from those which befell the three schooners, Henrietta, Vesta, and Fleeting, in the first across-the-ocean yacht race of thirty-nine years ago for a stake of \$90,000. Those three yachts made the race in the depth of Winter, starting from New York Harbor on Dec. 11, 1869, and finishing off the Needles a fortnight later, the Henrietta crossing the line on Christmas Eve, the Vesta and Fleeting finishing in the early morning hours of the great holiday. And for almost the entire length of that 3,000-mile passage they were accompanied by strong westerly winds, heavy seas, and alternate squalls of rain, hail, and snow. Neither the passengers nor crew were in dry clothes from beginning to end of the race, and they suffered every hardship,

barring shipwreck, that could come to any one making the passage in the Winter months.

All seasons bring all sorts of weather to the North Atlantic, but it is fair to assume that the passage in the month of May, as in the present case, will be attended by better weather than in that month long ago when the Henrietta had her two rivals so handsly. In the matter of the attending fleet to witness the start of the present race there will probably be a tremendous difference, due solely to season. The newspaper accounts of the start of that first race speak of a large fleet that went down to the Hook on the morning of Dec. 11, and then mention that the fleet consisted of six or seven steamers, the largest public one having "forty passengers on board."

That it was a nipping cold day, in spite of the fact that the sun was shining, is also disclosed by a statement in the newspaper accounts. This steamer, with its forty passengers, left the dock at 11 o'clock, and by half an hour later it was necessary to pass "the brandy bottle round to warm up." Yachting customs differed, considerably then from now, days, for when the excursion steamers went down the bay, the three schooners were still lying at anchor with their sails furled, on exhibition so to speak. This also gave the yachting reporters time to observe that, whereas the crews of the Henrietta and Vesta were in uniform, the men on the Fleeting were attired in such nondescript costumes as are common to seamen in the mercantile marine.

The start of the race was from the Spit Buoy, a good five miles inside the present starting point, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. What Capt. Samuels, who was the skipper of the Henrietta, describes as "a good, stiff breeze of from twenty-five to thirty miles an hour" was blowing out of the northwest, and there was little jockeying before the start. When the Henrietta and Fleeting crossed the line they were carrying all lower sails and gaff topsails on fore and main mast, the Vesta depending on getting along without her topsails. A few moments after the start, however, the first two schooners hoisted squaresails on their foremasts, and the Vesta was compelled to add her topsails to keep in the running. In that tactics they disappeared to the eastward, and although they reached England fourteen days later, the first news of the finish of the race did not reach here until time for the morning newspapers of Dec. 30. A break in the Newfoundland cable caused this delay of five days. Something other than yachting customs was different in those days.

It was learned that the Henrietta had beaten her rivals handsomely. She passed

the Needles at 5:45 P. M. on the afternoon of Dec. 24, while the Fleeting came along at 2 o'clock the next morning and the Vesta an hour and a half later. The Henrietta's time was 13 days and 22 hours. With the arrival of the Fleeting came the news of the only catastrophe of the voyage, the loss of six men off her bowsprit on the eighth day of the run. That gale caused considerable anxiety and almost twelve hours' delay to the three boats in the race. From the time they parted company on the first night out, strong westerly winds followed them for seven days, accompanied by rain and sleet and snow. The Henrietta laid her course along the regular steamship line, the Fleeting going to the north, the Vesta holding to the southward. On the eighth day the wind rose to the height of a gale and it was while trying to stave the ill preparatory to leaving the schooner, to that the Fleeting lost her men.

Capt. Samuels, on the Henrietta, prepared for heavy weather and against loss of his men through the sweep of a heavy sea by an old sailor's trick. His schooner was running to the eastward under close-reefed foresail and jib when the gale was at its worst and with the furling mainsail hauled up six feet above the saddle. On this perch the two sailors on watch were lashed as were the two hands at the wheel and made her steady. When the gale was at its worst a terrific sea washed over the schooner, burying her almost completely under it. But the men escaped going overboard. The foresail was ripped out of the bolt ropes and then the sailing master decided "it was time to stop racing and leave to." The Henrietta lay in this fashion from 8 o'clock that evening until 4 o'clock the next morning. Then the gale dropped down to a dead calm and for four or five hours the yacht made no headway. It was on this day that she made her shortest run, 115 knots in the twenty-four hours. Her best run for the same time was 230 knots. With the exception of the time she was hoisted to she made the entire passage on one tack.

Her skipper, who is still hale and hearty at eighty-three years of age, is of the opinion that if it blows from the westward during the coming race the ship-rigged Valhalla will beat everything in the race. "When she gets her studding sails out and that big spinnaker of hers," he declared the other day with the enthusiasm of a boy, "you couldn't put your hand between the sails. But if it blows from the eastward then the Atlantic is my choice for a winner. If it blows from the east while the race is on the square-riggers won't stand a ghost of a show."

SENSE AND NONSENSE

Love is apt to starve to death on a diet of beauty alone.

The worst thing about patching up a quarrel is that the patches always show.

Cupid is overworked, and it's a labor of love at that.

Love in a cottage is generally a case of vivid imagination.

Fame is all right in its way, but fortune outweighs it.

A little charity to the living is worth a wagonload of flowers to the dead.

The size of a family Bible doesn't always indicate the amount of religion there is in the family.

A man with a pull is worth two in the push.

A lone widow is seldom alone if she is young and pretty.

A good resolution never comes with a guarantee.

It's the fellow who can't sing that generally has things offered to him for a song.

A martyr is a man who lives up to his wife's expectations of him.

If you want a girl to laugh at all your witticisms, pick out one who has pretty teeth and a dimple.

You can't always tell whether a man's wife is a blonde or a brunette from the color of a stray hair on his coat sleeve.

When a man is generous to a fault, it is generally his own fault.

Don't run yourself down. Others will cheerfully do it for you.

A woman never expresses surprise when a man makes a fool of himself over her.

Brown, a Wall Street speculator. Smith, a suburbanite carrying home the scene, a railway train.

BROWN—Have you been in the market lately?
SMITH—I should think I had. Isn't it disgusting?

BROWN—Didn't you have time to get out?
SMITH—I got out and stayed out after it happened, and I am too sore to go back again.

BROWN—Where do you do your trading?
SMITH—With Packer & Sons.

BROWN—Are they a regular stock house?
SMITH—They have a connection with the Chicago Stock Yards.

BROWN—You mean the Produce Exchange, don't you?
SMITH—Well, perhaps I do. All I know is they make a specialty of pork, butter, and eggs.

BROWN—What do you want to deal with?

TWO VIEW POINTS

Smith—I won't object to a drink, but why should you think I want you to buy?
Brown—Because of the clear-up.
Smith—I don't see why you should celebrate that uncommon event—if there was one.

Brown—Why, it put me on my feet.
Smith—Well, the lack of it threw me on my back. I slipped in the mess and fell flat.

Brown—Didn't you have time to get out?
Smith—I got out and stayed out after it happened, and I am too sore to go back again.

Brown—Where do you do your trading?
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Brown—What do you want to deal with?

THE GENTLE CYNIC

There are lots of dishonest men who have never been in politics.

Some people only tell the truth when they want to shame the devil.

Keep out of the frying pan, and you won't get into the fire.

A man may be as good as his word because his word isn't good for anything.

The professional jollier has many admirers.

It's the unsuccessful man who always prates of the luck of fools.

The under dog sometimes deserves all he gets.

The trouble with ignorance is that it seldom realizes its own blarney.

The man with bad habits invariably believes in heredity.

When a woman keeps a secret it's time to send her to a sanitarium.

Never strike a man when he is down. Ten chances to one he will get up again.

Necessity is the wheelbarrow that you have to push. Pleasure is an automobile that runs itself.

It is always a source of wonder to us that other people should make such idiotic mistakes.

The fool takes his holiday before he earns it.

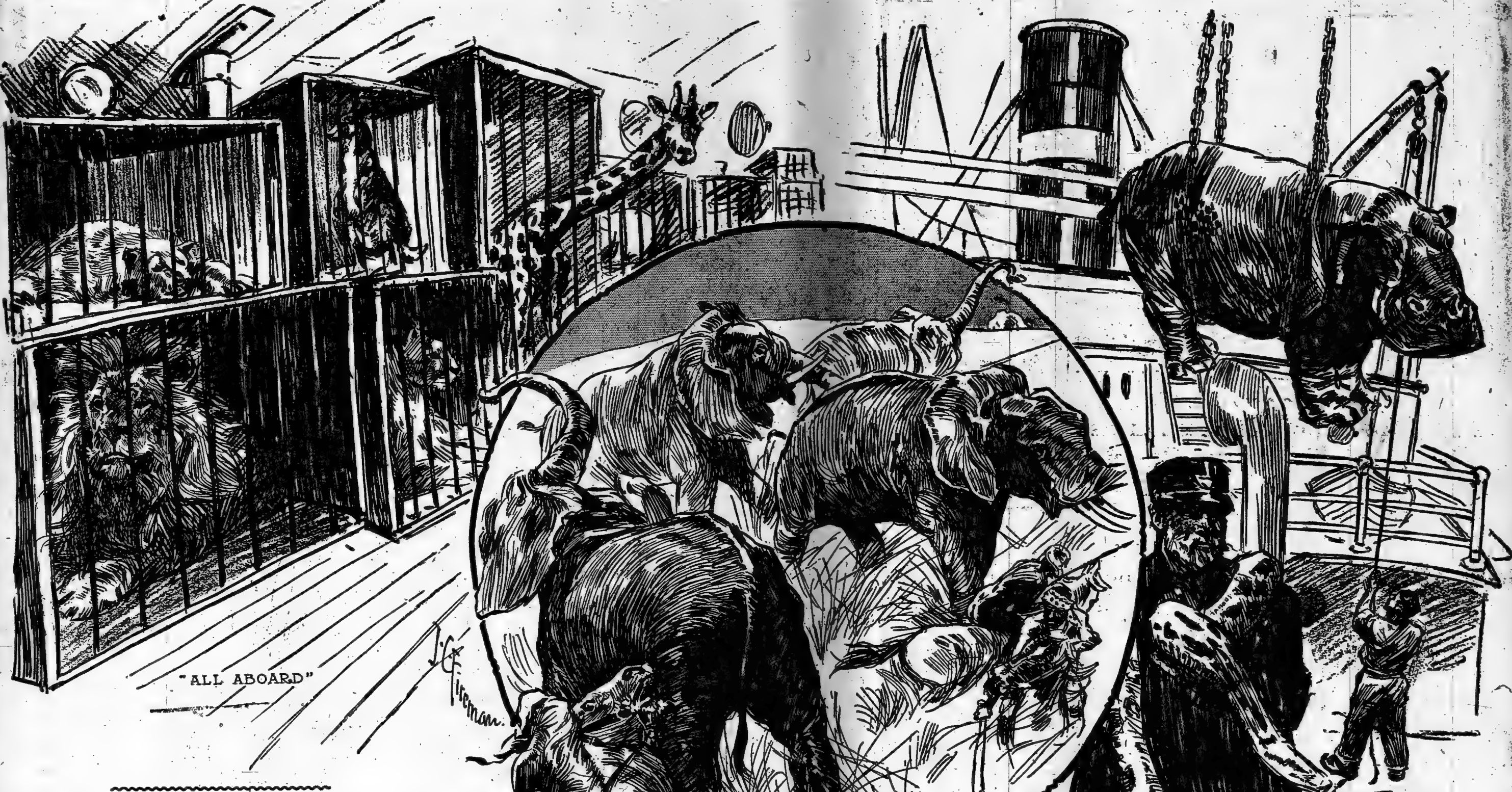
Watered stock is like a sponge. It looks big until it is squeezed.

It is just as natural for a woman to flirt as it is for a man to sneeze.

The Wild Beast Traffic: Perilous and Picturesque

MAY

1935



Probably George Krisel Knows As Much About It As Any Man in the World—A Transatlantic Shipment and Its Preliminaries.

THE rusty old German liner lumbered slowly into Quarantine, and then, motionless on the tide. An officer with broad, red, bewhiskered face and a soiled uniform stands at the head of the companion ladder, and he smiles a peculiar smile as a husky, screaming ululation rises from below.

"The animals are getting hungry," he explains; "you know we have several hundred of them on the 'tween decks. Want to see them? All right, I shall call George Krisel; he will show them to you."

In another minute Krisel is at our side. Krisel, in his way, is probably the most competent animal man in the world. He is not a trainer, or even a tamer; he is more. He is a sort of an animal cook, and his special business is the personal management of wild animal tours. He rescues them—lions, tigers, leopards, elephants, everything—at Hamburg, where they have been brought fresh from their native wilds, and not only superintends their shipment aboard a vessel bound for this port, but he sails with them to make sure that they arrive safely and in good health. And he is sure that if the tiger gets off on his diet and needs a nice fresh live rabbit to tone up his system, Krisel will be aware of that fact almost before the tiger is—ad, ergo, a nice big jumping bunny is sacrificed in accordance with the precepts of wild-beast materia medica. Then, too, one can never tell just when the big boar is going to rouse from his last gorge; when he does he wants a toothsome young goat, and he wants it quick. It is a part of Krisel's duties to anticipate the boat's appetite with all possible expedition.

He is a quiet, unassuming man, with stoop shoulders and bushy whiskers, and he leads the way to the 'tween decks without a word. Perhaps the uninitiated may believe that a tour through the animal section of a freight carrying vessel is an unimpressive experience. Well, let them try it and see! This can be said at the outset—it is somewhat different from a museum. It means something to come into close proximity to a hundred and odd

other shoulder with his trunk. He was hardly over this scare when, a leopard reached out after his coat tails.

In one way this lower deck section was a good place to visit, the joy and relief in being able to leave it furnished the biggest and most absorbing sensations that this monotonous world has held for the reporter in the past few months at least.

Ever so frequently the newspapers chronicle the arrival of a veritable Noah's ark at this port, but somehow the announcement excites but little attention.

In point of fact who of the Times readers will remember that the Minneapolis, packed with animals, arrived here only last Wednesday, and that George Krisel with a load of wild beasts arrived here on the Hamburg liner Christiana some time previously? And yet this wild beast traffic, little known and understood as it is, is no small part of our overseas commerce.

There are nearly a dozen firms in this city which carry on an immense business in the transportation of wild beasts from the jungle. And this number, of course, does not include such immense foreign animal firms as the Hagenbecks. It is a paying business, as, indeed, are all businesses where the demand exceeds the supply. The demand for wild beasts is far greater than the supply, and as a consequence prices are good, and the dealers men of wealth. The extent of this demand may be appreciated when one considers that most of the great cities in the United States have zoological parks or menageries, and that the animals are constantly being purchased by them.

Then there are private collectors and circuses and the like, who are ever ready to pay the highest prices for desirable animals. The animal dealer who could secure and bring to this country three or four gorillas would make a small fortune. But no dealer has ever succeeded in doing

this. The gorillas die in a few weeks in captivity; they could not stand an ocean trip for a day.

Bartels & Co. are the largest dealers in wild beasts in this country. The firm has a big animal park out on the Jersey meadows, and a main office on Greenwich Street, this city. A representative of Mr. Bartels, when seen there yesterday, talked interestingly of the business in which his firm is engaged.

"A large wild-animal dealer," he said, "imports considerably more than a hundred large wild animals each year. For instance, our record for one year which I happen to have at hand shows that we imported in that period twenty elephants, thirty-five camels, twenty tigers, five lions, forty-five leopards, twenty pumas, eighteen panthers, and hundreds of birds and monkeys and small things. Cubelion and tiger and bear cubs are in special demand by wealthy families in New York, and in fact throughout the country. They are feared and petted like kittens, but in the end they outgrow their playfulness and the families who bought them from us are only too willing to pay us to come and take them away when they attain any sort of growth. We have received many orders for hippopotami, but the beasts are hard to capture, and ninety-nine times out of a hundred they do not live through the voyage. In fact, menageries throughout the country have had to depend of late years upon the progeny of the two hippopotami in Central Park for specimens."

"Like all animal dealers, we maintain expert animal catchers in all parts of the world, and it is these men who fill the ships which arrive here. The Hagenbecks have two collecting stations, one in Calcutta and the other in Aden, Arabia. From these points the animal catchers go forth and spend months in the wilds, returning to the stations with their catch. We ourselves send catchers direct from

this country—at present we have twenty-two men in South America, on the hot sands of Africa, in the Himalayas, and elsewhere, filling our orders. One of them was recently in Siberia on a camel hunt, two are now in the East Indies trapping tigers, and so they are spread about in places where wild beasts abide.

"Sometimes we receive an order for a large number of elephants. We telegraph this order to our catchers in the elephant country, who after organizing the natives into a hunting band, proceed to collect the desired number. A huge inclosure is built in one of the main elephant paths, and at night when the big animals come to feed they are driven into the inclosure, or keddah, by means of fires and shouts and the firing of guns. Beaters on tame elephants then ride into this inclosure and rope the beasts, and in a short time they become accustomed to being led about. Elephants are naturally mild, and were this not the case they never could be captured, because of their great, hulking strength."

"The natives also capture elephants in pits, a barbarous cruel method in which more than 50 per cent. are killed by the fall. The animal catchers take tigers and lions in pits also. They dig a hole, cover it with matting, and place on this matting a dead goat. At night the lion or tiger steals from his lair, sees the goat, and springs upon it. The matting of course gives way, and down into the pit goes the roaring beast. Then the catchers run up and throw nets into the pit, and the struggling animal becomes hopelessly entangled. Nooses are then lowered into the pit, and the beast is dragged out to the cage. Six out of every ten are killed in this process. Leopards and jaguars and the smaller animals are caught in traps just as mice are caught, and monkeys are also trapped. Such a great beast as the rhinoceros and the

like are not captured by the animal men, but are secured from native potentates, who give them away as a mark of special esteem or barter them for brass and other trifling but showy gewgaws.

"The capture of great boars in Sumatra is not attended with any great amount of difficulty. They are either taken when lying in a gorged stupor and dumped into bags or else a dead animal is placed in a huge box. The box turtles into the box and curls about the animal. Then all you have to do is slam the door and fasten it and carry the box away."

"We take comparatively few lions from the wilds now. It is cheaper to buy them in captivity. Polar, grizzly, and Russian bears also are mainly bought and sold in captivity, but other wild beasts are taken in their lairs. When all of our orders have been filled our foreign catchers superintend the shipment of their catches to Calcutta, Aden, or some other port. The animals are transported on elephants' backs or on ox carts, and the task is an arduous one not only as regards keeping

A HEAVY PASSENGER EMBARKING.

the animals secure, but in seeing that they do not fall ill and die. Each year, despite the care of these men, we lose by death about 20 per cent. of our importation. The death of a lion involves a loss of \$1,000, a tiger about the same, and so on down to elk, the death of which entails a loss of about \$200.

"Agents must know all about animals, their ailments, and the remedies for them, and the success of a firm depends largely upon their skill. When they set on aboard then George Krisel must look after them, and he realizes that it is of the utmost importance that none of the big animals dies on the trip. If a lion or a tiger dies, then, in addition to financial loss, all our plans have to be changed, and agents who have been sent out, say, after camels, are recalled and sent out to get another lion or tiger to take the place of the dead one. Oh, yes, it is a paying business, but it has its drawbacks and its worries."

Krisel's responsibility is tremendous. He must see above everything that the animals preserve perfect health, and, as they are prone to seasickness, and the close, heavy atmosphere of the lower decks is not especially beneficial to beasts accustomed to the free air, it can readily be imagined that his task is a difficult one. The python must be kept in a tropical temperature near the steam heat, the sick deer must be dieted, and the meowy tigers and other mammals attended to and cared for in various ways. Most of the food for the beasts is carried aboard the vessel as live stock—steers, lambs, and goats—and they are slaughtered day after day as the vessel progresses on her trip. Raw beef goes to the carnivorous animals, with occasional chickens and rabbits to tone up their systems, while an elephant eats 700 pounds of green fodder in a day. Monkeys like coconuts and bananas, and, in fact, it is an elaborate bill of fare that Krisel has to provide day after day. Usually an animal-laden vessel arrives here with not a single dead to report, and that fact goes to the credit of George Krisel. Sometimes, too, a wild beast gets loose and takes charge of the dock until Krisel is summoned. Krisel usually knows how to capture him, but he is modest and would not tell of his experiences in that line.

STRONG LANGUAGE.

WHILE passing along Regent Street, in London, one day not long since, said a well-known New Yorker, "I saw a cabhorse knock down a dignified, well-dressed man as he attempted to cross the crowded thoroughfare. The horse was moving slowly at the time, and the man was more jaded than hurt. But when he regained his feet he was simply boiling over with rage. He dashed madly after his sleek hack, which was in imminent danger of being crushed by the wheels of a hansom, and then rushed in another direction for his cane. The street was jammed, and the driver had not been able to move more than a few feet from the spot where he had run down the foot passenger.

"After securing his hat and cane the man jumped on the sidewalk, glared up at the driver, and tried to speak, but was actually rendered temporarily inarticulate by his anger. I lingered to see the finish of the incident, as I expected, and as his feelings had subsided sufficiently to permit him to speak, to hear an eruption of abuse, thickly intermingled with strong words, such as would be likely to come from the average American placed under similar circumstances.

"Finally, fairly quivering with rage, and all the while shaking both fists at the cabby, he succeeded in uttering the single word:

A VINE-COVERED PIAZZA. Behind a pretty tea table sat a prettier hostess. Her three friends, and a Man grouped about the table in comfortable wicker chairs. The main looks decidedly out of place, yet evinced a stubborn determination to hold his own.

Hosess—Two lumps, Jack? Three? You are incorrigible. Now I know why you invariably send boxes of candy instead of flowers. You can't share the flowers, but you may—if you call on the heels of the gift—at least hold a post-mortem over your candy. How many, Mamie?

Mamie (with some asperity)—One, dear. (Turns again to May, with whom she is having an animated beneath-breath conversation.) Jack—Oh, I say, that's hardly fair, is it? What are you two whispering about? (The hostess and Mary put their heads together and exchange an underdone shot or two.) Come, you might tell a fellow. It's about Jane's wedding, isn't it? I heard 'lingerie,' and that usually means that some poor father is being bled for a trousseau. Well, she's a lucky girl, that's all I can say for her.

ONE TOO MANY: A THREE-MINUTE SKETCH

Jack—That's the way I look at it. Why, she's had her eye on Jim for a long time. Both eyes, in fact. And if she's brought him to tow at last, I say she's lucky. Can you deny it?

Mary, (chiffing)—I deny most emphatically that she has had her eye on him, as you call it. I suppose you will say that she became engaged to Jonathan because her eyes were on Jim and she couldn't see what a horrible sort of fit-and-farce was getting, and that the engagement was finally broken, not because Jonathan could no longer hide his true character from her, but because her eyes were still so enamored in the contemplation of Jim that she didn't care what was happening at the other end of the line.

Jack—Well, I shouldn't like to put myself on record for saying that any girl didn't know what was happening about along the line. By that way, it's a fishing line she is speaking of, of course. But I stick to my original statement that Jane has never swerved that compelling eye of hers from Jim since she put on that line. Of course, if she chose to cast a line to Jonathan while she was waiting for a bite, that was her affair, but I don't doubt it was some feminine method of pulling poor old Jim in. You see, in my vocabulary, women are all anglers, and men are all fish. Pretty

expert some of them become at it, too. I can tell you. As the song says, "All their success depends more or less on the proper kind of bait." Jane's bait is her compelling eye, and Jim rose to it time and time again, until she finally landed him.

Hosess—Jack, you are disgraceful. Do you mean to say that all women are anglers, that they haven't anything better to think about than the bait for their man hooks?

Jack—You interpret me perfectly. Why, may I make bold to ask, are you wearing that becoming mauve gown, and why have you had your tea table placed at just this corner of the piazza, where there is just the stunning setting in leaves and vines that you need to bring out the picture-sequences that is one of your chief charms? Surely not for the benefit of these three girls, who are no doubt appreciative, but who would enjoy your tea quite as much if your frock were green and there were no background at all. Because, if you will permit me to answer my own question, you guessed that I am not here to enjoy the sport. By Jove! there's no use looking daggers at me. I know I am one among four, and a mere man, and that you are all dying to gossip about Jane's trousseau and gloat over her rich haul, but I'm an apostle of truth. You don't hear it often from the flattering lips of men, and I half believe you don't care to hear it, do you? (The girls rise simultaneously.) What's not going! It's too bad to let a mere man drive you away. When am I to hear you sigh, Mamie? And, Mary, we'll have a set of tennis some day if you can spare me an hour. Do, Mary dear, let me lend you some gloves to practice your needlework. You're sadly in need of 'em. (Exit girls.) Well, thank heaven! Now, sweet heart, I'll tell you how altogether lovely

never make use of it outside of your own person. And you, Mary, why are you going in for athletics when you told me six months ago you disliked any outdoor exercises? As to Mary, will she deny that her highest ambition just at present is to embroider an altar cloth that will meet with the approval of artistically minded clergymen, though she never had a needle 'twixt finger and thumb in all her life before? Oh! don't blush, girls, I'm not going to pry into the secrets of your hearts. I merely want you to own up honestly that you are too good anglers to become maids of honor, and that you are not to enjoy the sport. By Jove! there's no use looking daggers at me. I know I am one among four, and a mere man, and that you are all dying to gossip about Jane's trousseau and gloat over her rich haul, but I'm an apostle of truth. You don't hear it often from the flattering lips of men, and I half believe you don't care to hear it, do you? (The girls rise simultaneously.) What's not going! It's too bad to let a mere man drive you away. When am I to hear you sigh, Mamie? And, Mary, we'll have a set of tennis some day if you can spare me an hour. Do, Mary dear, let me lend you some gloves to practice your needlework. You're sadly in need of 'em. (Exit girls.) Well, thank heaven! Now, sweet heart, I'll tell you how altogether lovely

you look in that mauve gown. (He poses himself of her hand.) Will you forgive me for being rude to your friends? Hosess—Do you honestly like me in it, Jack? I hoped you would. But what made you say such things? You don't mean them, do you? Jack—Of course not, my angel. It was out or be routed, and I had to see you alone. I've brought the ring. Hosess—O Jack!

CALLY RYLAND.

Not Up on Astronomy.

According to a story told by Henry Eastlinger, Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Board, a candidate for appointment to the police force was recently asked to tell the distance from the moon to the earth. He wrote the following answer:

"I don't know the distance, but I am sure it will never get on my beat, even when it is full."

Incomprehensible.

Tommy—Who is this Henry James that mamma talks so much about, pop?

His Father—Bless my soul. You're not old enough to understand such things.

Etiquette for Booker Washington.

WHEN the South was started by the news that President Roosevelt had named Booker T. Washington, a Fredericksburg lady interviewed her cook. "What do you think, aunty, Booker Washington has been to dinner with the President?" The old colored woman was electrified. "What is that you say, Missy—Booker Washington has been to dinner with the President?" "Certainly, aunty." "Dat nigger done took dinner with a white man? Sholly not, Missy." "Yes, truly, aunty." "He shouldn't have gwine, Missy; he ought to have said no when the President axed him." "Yes, but don't you see, aunty, he couldn't say no to the President." Then, as aunty appeared unconvinced, she added: "What would you have done?" "Me?" asked the old mammy. "I should've said: 'Scuse me, Massa President, I ain't hungry.'"

The Game of Kings.

Lady Playmore (whispering sub rosa)—His Majesty seems slightly embarrassed over something.

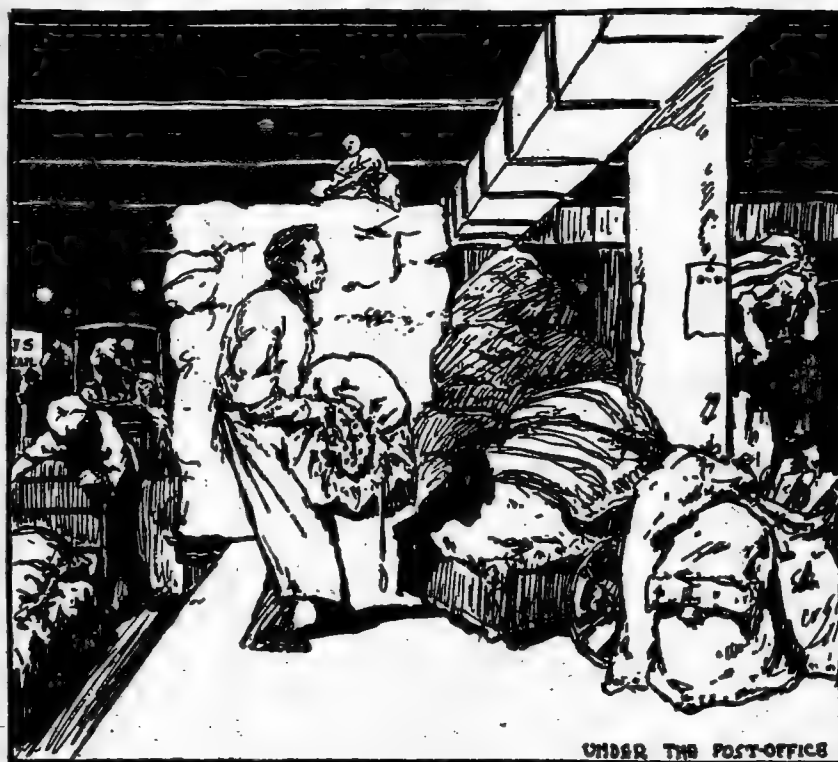
Lord Jester—Ah! A royal flush!

Why Move?

Mounted Officer (at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street)—Stop lively, there! you'll be run down, my friend.

Ven Tinkle—Whash 'at? Shing! No, when my horse's collar was wet, my

With the Moles of This Great Metropolis



UNDER THE POST-OFFICE



DIVER EXPLORING COURSE OF NEW TUNNEL



FIRST TUNNEL GROWING



THE CAUTION GANG

The Men Who Work in the Sunless Depths of Skyscrapers Beneath the Streets and Under the River --Cooks, Subwaymen, Tunnelers, Pressmen

WALL STREET being its counting room, Harlem and the Bronx its respective attic and roof, and Broadway or Fifth Avenue its dazzling show window, New York has yet a basement extending from the Battery to the Bronx, in an almost unbroken chain of cells, where fifty thousand or more underground workers are obscurely employed—so obscurely that the rushing city seldom pauses to ponder the very interesting fact.

They are the moles of the metropolis, driving their trades by day and night in the sunless catacombs of twentieth century life.

On first thought the reader may prepare for another glance at the Subway—men, the oldest as well as newest thing in town. But, while the Subway, with its four thousand workers and car shifters, has the center of the stage, there is a growing army of cave men and women on whose manœuvres the sun never shines. On the surface, the price of land ranging from a hundred to some thousand dollars a square foot, there is no room for them, so, bowing to the necessity of economizing space, they are driven to pursue their callings underground.

Only in recent years have exigencies of space made it necessary for so many men, women and children to vacate the upper air and descend underground in search of a livelihood. Strictly speaking, the exodus began with the advent of the skyscraper, the tunnels, subway transit, and such contemporary creations. But with the coming of many hotels and office buildings, which not only grow starward, but plant their iron and granite feet three and four floors underground; with the arrival of a twenty-mile Subway and the approach of a great, air-driven tunnel from the Jersey shore, a new era has fairly dawned at the mouth of the Hudson.

Take the greater new hotels, such as the St. Regis or the Hotel Astor, or even the now venerable Waldorf-Astoria. Of those who dine at the magnificent hotelier at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, approximately few know that the St. Regis kitchens are buried two full floors underground, while the great engine and boiler-rooms are one and two floors below the kitchens.

Hot enough down there, one may imagine off-hand. But such a one can never have visited the wonderlands of catering and engineering above which the splendid hotel towers skyward. For it is as cool and delightful in the lowest tier down there as it is in the rampest atmosphere of a hundred-dollar-a-day suite above stairs, the reason being that every cubic foot of air breathed in or under the hotel is equally distributed by a remarkable system of fans and filters.

A dozen engineers, firemen, and super-numeraries toll by day and another dozen by night three floors below the Fifth Avenue entrance, and a hundred cooks and scullions shape and fashion the St. Regis dishes forty feet below ground. Half under ground also are the wine vaults and their keepers, who pass their working hours in cobwebbed silence unbroken by the proud parade above.

At the Waldorf, the Hotel Astor, Delmonico's, Sherry's, La Rochelle, at or just nearly every new café and hotel in the city it is the same story. Approximately forty Greater New York hotels have subterranean kitchens, not to mention the numerous rathskellens and rendezvous of the beer-drinking. Go some evening into the great Astor kitchens and you will find it suggesting a vast catacomb, peopled by fitting, white-capped and aproned gnomes. The day is divided into periods of turmoil and repose. It is a sort of checkerboard of industry and rest.

Before daybreak come the regiment of scrubwomen, with their buckets and brushes. They resemble an army of crabs as they fall upon the floor, retreating ever rearward as they scrub and rub. Well the floor shines like a lake of glass. At 6 in the morning the second cook arrives, removes his street attire, dons a snowy apron and a Farisian turban, and begins his fourteen-hour working day.

Hard on his heels come the five roasting and broiling cooks. They also undergo a sudden transformation and are ready for business in the twinkling of an electric

bulb, no sun ever reaching there. Presently come others and others, until the region is alive with swarming caps and aprons. By 8 of the clock the order clerk is under-going a vocal bombardment. Tubes are rattling like Gatling guns, the time clock snaps in tarter fashion, the announcer casts his voice in various directions, and Tom, Dick, and Harry jump hither and thither until their snowy caps are as white as pigeons in a wheat field.

While breakfast is raging around him Chef Rudloff sits quietly in his subterranean office mapping out the campaign for the morrow or saunters forth among the scampering waiters who have business in one eye and the anticipation of tips in the other. Thus from breakfast to dinner and then to supper and the smaller morning hours a score of Broadway and Fifth Avenue kitchens are a-swarm with their hundreds of cooks, chefs, and caterers in ordinary. For not until those smaller hours is the public appetite satisfied and Broadway emptied as a sign that the weary waiters and cooks can do their street garb and issue forth into the upper air.

Meanwhile, upward and downward under the island, day and night, trains are moving in the Subway. When the Broadway and Fifth Avenue kitchens are depopulated the Subway trains are running infrequently, which means that the interborough forces between midnight and dawn are considerably less than during the rush hours of the day and evening.

But as dawn begins to creep into the highways and byways, and incidentally into the great storage yards at One Hundred and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Lenox Avenue, blue uniformed men begin arriving in squads and legions. Near at hand is the hour for the day shift. As it strikes, the men begin manning their respective trains, the motor cars, one by one, steer a course for the granite mouths of the great underground caverns and, one by one, put the sun behind them. So begins their artificial day below the city.

Prior to the opening of the Subway an army of ten thousand was marching slowly with pick and shovel under the metropolis—blasting a way for the four thousand operatives who have superseded them.

Of those ten thousand—the same number as the army sung by Homer—some twelve or fifteen hundred are still undermining the Battery and the East River en route to Brooklyn.

Day and night the work of finding a subway to Brooklyn is progressing, the submarine tunnel having already been completed three-fourths of the distance. Owing to the need of the extension, there is not an hour of the day or night that a regiment of workmen is not blasting, digging, carting, shoveling, and occasionally stopping to unodge hunger as the giant wedge is driven deeper and deeper under ground and water.

Huge steel tubes, formed segment by segment, are being pushed through the soft mud with a pressure of 5,000 pounds to the square inch, as one would force a piece of gas pipe through a cheese. Some time hence, when comfortable cars are rumbling through these Pennsylvania Railroad and New York and New Jersey Railway tunnels the multitudes will understand the achievement as they understand the Subway now.

Hundreds of workmen are performing this subterranean miracle under the direction of Engineer Charles M. Jacobs, day after day they are facing danger and death, but the work, being an admirable thing, is being pushed along rapidly.

A few days ago a delegation of International Railway Congressmen visited and inspected the new tunnels. They learned that in the south tube of the New York and Jersey tunnel the work was progressing at the rate of thirty feet in sixteen hours, with two shifts of men, eight men in a shift. Incredible, it was pronounced. Having in mind the antiquated method of tunneling in London, the distinguished visitors were surprised that what could not be done under London what could be and was being done, under New York.

If you listen to Engineer Jacobs you may conclude that the undertaking is very simple and easy. "Of course," he says, "there has probably been nothing in engineering history equal to the rapid progress we are making under the river, but, with the hydraulic shield method and the excellent class of labor employed, it is extremely simple. For instance, the shield pushes forward, forcing the silt to either side and upward, as one would push an awl into leather, and is then followed up with the iron rings placed around the tube. Occasionally we have had our progress barred by rocky formations, the largest of which measured 800 feet in thickness, but the hardest part of the work has probably been completed."

When the 800-foot barrier was encountered, the engineer had to put on his thinking cap. He did it and thought a way around the obstacle. Trap doors in the shield, which formed aprons over the heads of the workmen, were constructed, and through these they were able to drill and blast with comparative ease and safety.

Under improved methods the tunnelers are not permitted to pass immediately

from the compressed air locks into the open air, but are required to pass through compartments which prepare them gradually for the atmospheric change.

Twenty-five years ago, in the old tunnel under the Hudson, a score of men were caught in a break and drowned before air could reach them. Under the present method there is no possibility of such an accident occurring. Electric wires are installed along the line of the tunnel as rapidly as the iron rings are put into place, and Engineer Jacobs, who is physically unable to enter the tunnel himself, owing to atmospheric conditions, sitting in his office at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, can talk by telephone with any workman in the shield, which is now some hundred feet under the river.

When the big tube has been pushed from shore to shore the tunnel will be once ready for trains. There is no ballasting, no caking, no further finishing touches necessary. The tunnel is being completed foot by foot and the railroad tracks are being laid as fast as the workmen proceed. New York meanwhile druggies and dreams above ground, forgetting the men who are working day and night under the North River that the city may some day pass another underground milestone by being able to cross on dry land to the Jersey shore.

Still another wing of the underground army is busy pushing the subway up Sixth Avenue. In fact more than 1,000 feet of tunnel have been mined unknown

to thousands of pedestrians daily passing overhead. This is the work under way at the Manhattan terminal of the New York and Jersey tunnel. Ten feet below ground the steel tube has pushed its way under West Street, up the Charles Street, under the New York Central tracks, with heavy freight trains and an enormous volume of heavy traffic constantly passing on the surface of the street.

One tube of the Hudson River tunnel was completed nine months ago and another is nearly half way under the river. It reaches from Hudson Place in Hoboken to the foot of Morton Street in Manhattan, an extension being proposed up Morton to Greenwich Street and through West Tenth Street to Sixth Avenue, thence under Sixth Avenue to Thirty-third Street. Practically all the river tunneling measures thirty-one feet between the tunnel tops and the bottom of the river.

Turning now to the swarm of skyscrapers that has settled on the city, reaching, as some of them do, twenty or more stories into the air, they occasionally descend two, three, and four floors below the street level, and are occupied daily and nightly by janitors, engineers, firemen, and other servants of a twentieth century tower of trade.

Day after day, for 300 days in the year, hundreds, even thousands, of men and women dwell like so many gnomes in the huge architectural mammoths—barriered heat, light, and air for the regiments of tenants above and mustering power to operate the countless elevators plying from dawn to dusk between the earth and sky.

Since New York habitually runs to extremes, it may be cited that, while the New York Times is edited between the seventh and twenty-first floors of its new home, it is printed underground by an army of pressmen, who for some eight hours daily dwell in the metropolitan catacombs.

Down under earth, also, are nearly all, if not all, the Turkish baths of the metropolis, no city in the country having more baths of the Turkish and Russian variety. The three Turkish baths, according to the latest figures, accommodate 2,500 persons sojourn every night in these subterranean quarters, the attendants of which number several hundred. Among them are not only pedicures, masseurs, and tansorial artists, besides swimming masters, but cooks, waiters, and doctors. All of them, of course, have working hours underground and amid surroundings and conditions as nearly natural as artificial agencies can create.

AN EYE WITNESS OF THE HORRORS OF THE BATUM STRIKES AND RIOTS

MUCH was printed during the months of January and February—especially just after the tremendous disturbances in St. Petersburg—about the riotous condition of the Russian Government of the Caucasus, where a mixed population of Georgians, Armenians, Mingrellians, Imetres, Tartars, Turks, Jews, Russians, and what not were engaged in strikes, murders, and general disorder. The pious peoples of that part of the country—the Isthmus between the Black Sea and the Caspian—were in general inclined to peaceful living together, but a supplementary cause of ill feeling at the time was furnished by the measures of the Russian Government, and especially the action of the late M. de Phileve, then Minister of the Interior, in seizing the property of the Armenian Church. Of the towns in that region the one most frequently mentioned in the dispatches was Baku, but Batum, on the Black Sea, a center of the petroleum trade and the site of a Russian naval station, though less often mentioned, is not less important.

The following is a diary kept at Batum by a business man of the place, beginning with the 18th of January (5th, old style), the very moment of the beginning of the riots in St. Petersburg.

Jan. 18-19, 1905, Wednesday—Pozzoff, Mantashev's manager, fired at in his own house.

Jan. 19-20, Monday—Heavy snowfall last night. Continual snow all day.

Jan. 20-21, Tuesday—Siderides paid his laborers for four and a half days, Rs. 8.10 per man plus Rs. 1.80 for yesterday, when he did not work. Others had to do the same. One of less astute reported arrested by order of Governor. Police Master notified if he wished to live to release him within one hour—which was done. Burglar caught drilling J's safe. Bribed watchman and policeman—let off.

Jan. 21-22, Sunday—Considerable crowd of laborers on quay. Head stevedore of Schutz & Zimmermann beaten in front of Hotel Orient. Prince Courrell murdered about noon in sight of crowds of witnesses. Murderer got off. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was collected for him on the spot. Work at fine.

Jan. 22-23, Monday—Thirteen murders and attempted murders reported last night. All port laborers stopped work. Also work at Customs House stopped. Armed discharging lighters were also stopped, also Russian Company's Railway Company's wharf and Rossinsky Com-

pany's. All cable orders in so as to prevent Courrell's funeral. Also undertakers warned on pain of death not to sell coffins. All priests warned will be killed if attend funeral.

Jan. 23-24, Tuesday—Office staffs struck work at Russian Company and Rossinsky Company. All cable and sledges still turned in. Atbarba worked. Courrell's corpse still in mortuary.

Jan. 24-25, Wednesday—Russian Company, Rossinsky Company, and Arel still stopped. Man nearly killed to death and strangled opposite Hotel Imperial (center of town) about noon. At 3:30 Engineer Alexander shot. Big crowd at Customs House. Police Master tried to arrange with men for Arel, but unsuccessfully. Then, escorted by Cossacks, he came along quay ordering one to disperse, at which they laughed and jeered. All lighters full; all work stopped, only Groveland loading manganese. In evening Betanoff sailed, paid workmen Rs. 1,400 to workmen Diana.

Jan. 25-26, Thursday—During night certain parties drove customs guards from port. No boats allowed out. Baker's man went for water, was mortally stabbed. It appears Baker's man had taken Rs. 5 extra for fetching water instead of water carrier. 100 men, issued tickets, as last party were leaving office a party of 10 Cossacks swooped down on them, rode them down and cut them with their nagal-kas; three men badly injured. Men sent off and advise all other laborers in harbor and at factories that Cossacks had beaten them and all work stopped immediately. All lighters and boats stopped. Atbarba, Lobellia, no work. Groveland worked manganese. No police, no C. H. soldiers in harbor. This was the first day that authorities made any show. Up till to-day mob had full charge. Authorities still unable to remove Courrell's corpse.

Jan. 26-27, Friday—Clerks meeting anti-employers' organization. Floor nearly full in and meeting broke up. Work in harbor still stopped. Mantashev, Siderides, Betanoff, and all regular liners still stopped work. Authorities succeeded in getting Courrell's corpse away by night rail.

Jan. 27-28, Saturday—Reported that yesterday rails torn up at Bantred. Railway Inspector and police officials forced to carry red flags at head of demonstration of 2,000 people, then two police officials shot and two spies' houses burned to ground, mob with revolvers preventing any attempts to put out flames. Three men reported killed. Lloyd steamer

Castore sailed, paid 10 men 6 days, though no work done. Atbarba, no work, all lighters full, except 3, and these refuse to go alongside any ship. Groveland worked. Betanoff, Siderides, Mantashev worked—no boats, no lighters. Genharme shot this night. One by one, steer a course for the granite mouths of the great underground caverns and, one by one, put the sun behind them. So begins their artificial day below the city.

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bakers sold out bread in early morning. Most shops closed. Strong patrols all day. "Guadiana" sailed without completing discharging and not loading. Governor issued notice and placarded town. Then all printers went out. Baker, policeman and eating house keeper shot in Turkish market to-day. Turk killed with kindling in Turkish bazaar. Private company's electric light stopped. Town station rupa by soldiers. Messenger paid altogether Rs. 429—discharging about 100 tons of her cargo.

Jan. 27-28, Tuesday—A good many Georgians left town. During last night's demonstration one demonstrator shot dead. Cossacks everywhere, shops all shut, let hole in his body if he remained on. Boatmen declared for a rise—rise agreed to—put out boats. Rain all day. Most

possibility clear up take delivery. Report Cossack cut off gymnasium boys' head. This is a lie. "Tinos" arrived. Authorities still unable to bury Courrell.

Jan. 28-29, Wednesday—Nine Turks killed in last three days. No work done to-day, though Arel says they expect to commence to-morrow. Still no local paper. One through train only running, and that only by daylight. Local trains running to Notanesh because required by Governor. One employer's office wrecked. All shops assistants struck. Hotels, restaurants, and coffee shops still without servants and waiters. Tailors and all other shops stopped. No cable, no carts, no shops, no bread, no nothing.

Jan. 29-30, Thursday—Head policeman Fourth District murdered last night. Foxton Hall, Austrian Lloyd & Tinos commenced with one lighter each. Inner harbor no working. Soldiers forcing open bazaar shops and making owners sell goods and provisions. No cable, no carts. Gymnasium scholars fourth class revolted; tore down picture of Emperor, broke furniture, windows, etc., firing revolver shots into ceiling and said pictures. All shops closed. Assistants called out only provisions kept open by soldiers; all Georgian domestic servants called out. I. a. stopped work. Gymnasium boy and two others arrested by Cossacks; former had red banner. Atbarba worked from 11 A. M. till 4 P. M.; about 100 arrests reported; 2,000 revolvers said to have been taken. Cossacks searching people in the streets. Unofficial party would have stopped telegraph long ago, but required for their purposes for communicating with Petersburg.

Jan. 30-31, Friday—All shops closed, no cable, no drogas, all work stopped, domestic servants not working, no shop assistants. Last night Georgian broke windows all shops, Turkish bazaar that soldiers opened yesterday. Bread and kerosene on sale; pouring rain all day. Bardsky locked up house and came away on foot; where gone unknown. Cause departure known. Laborers said must carry red flag in procession or be shot. Red flag found flying over Governor's door this morning. Red flag put up on telegraph wires all about streets. This afternoon railway watchman shot at Mantashev's crossing. Drinking water carriers stopped. Evening rain turned to snow. Warning notices sent to Governor, Commandant, and Police Master. Cossacks searching and robbing. Electric lights stopped.

Jan. 31-1, Saturday—Heavy snow fall during night. Bakeries closed. Datchin train stopped by wreckers near Bartsch-haus. Everything shut up to-day and no work whatsoever. Since noon to-day Cossacks stopped searching and beating take this in connection with notices mentioned yesterday.

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Police ordered poor watchmen on night duty again.

Jan. 31-1, Monday—Three days ago the Cossacks stopped Lomandis, the Town Treasurer, and robbed him of a gold watch and Rs. 100—appealed to the Governor. The three Cossacks were identical. A gold watch and Rs. 400 were found on them. Reported that all Cossacks were then searched and 180 watches found on them. Siderides men struck in morning. Claimed for 10% days and did no further work this day. Mantashev's office has been closed for the last 10 days, also Bardsky's and other offices closed. Government schoolmaster beaten in public thoroughfare in broad daylight. Mantashev reported agreed to pay for 10 days to-morrow.

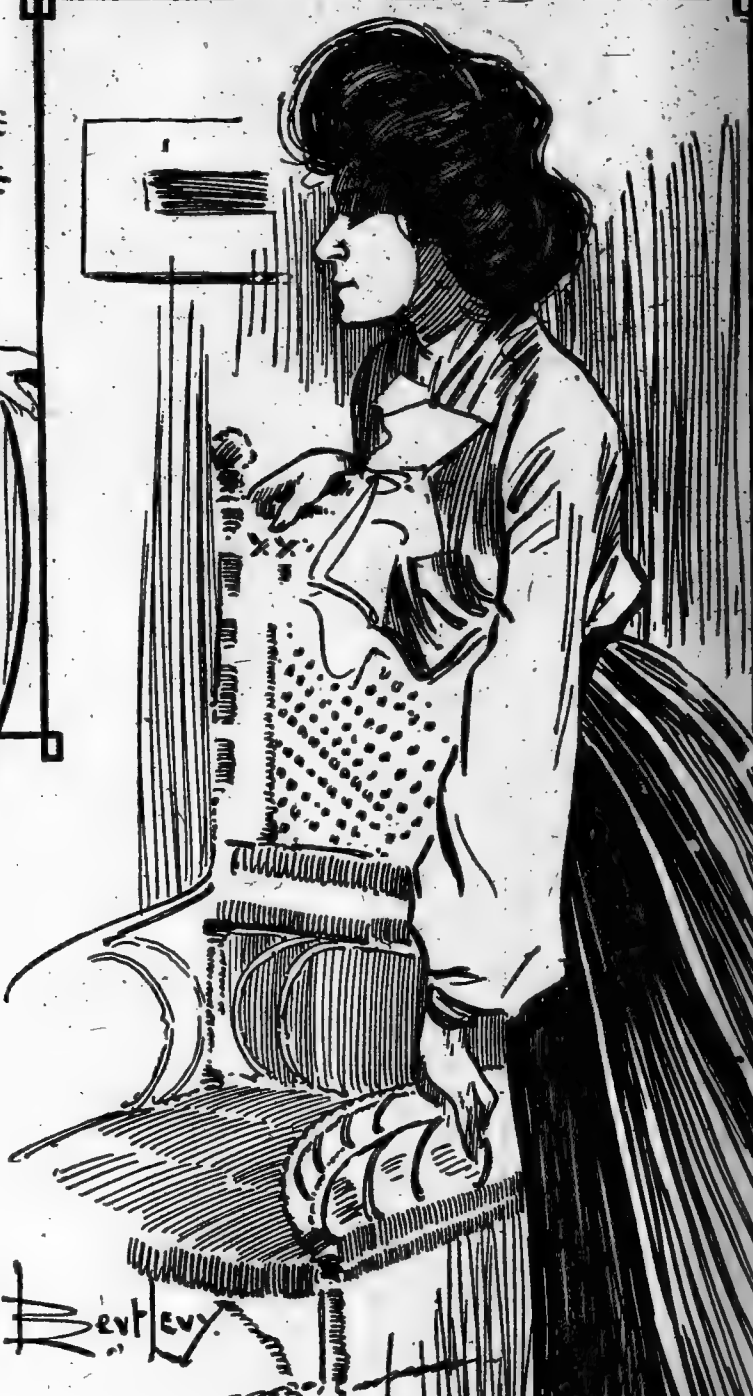
Feb. 1-14, Tuesday—Mantashev to-day paid laborers for 10 days' work without having worked. "Patria," Portuguese SS, left on Jan. 18-23 with only 32,000 cases on board, after staying here several weeks, not being able to complete her loading, although shipped and 55,000 cases in store. The discharging of 700 tons from SS "Foxton Hall" cost \$500.

Feb. 2-15, Wednesday—Hotels "Oriental" and "Belle Vue" came to terms with their servants. Hotel "De France," "Imperial," and others still closed.

Feb. 3-16, Thursday—Last evening, while Cabman Vassili was standing at hospital waiting for doctor, he saw 7 corpses brought in. One was that of a petroleum seller, 4 wineshop keepers, and 3 shopkeepers who had not immediately obeyed the order to close their shops, after having been warned that disobedience meant death. Cook of "Hotel de France," who previously got Rs. 60 per month, now demands Rs. 80; left, taking key of kitchen with him. Waiters smashed up crockery. For loading (not storing) cases last year paid Rs. 4.80 per 1,000; then 7.50, then 10, then Rs. 15; beginning of this year Rs. 20, now Rs. 30. No train to-day.

Feb. 4-17, Friday—Discharging plants last year cost 50 copecks, then Rs. 1, then Rs. 1.50, then Rs. 2, now Rs. 3. Freight plants Odessa-Batum two, copecks per pod. Cost of landing 2 copecks. Freight earned 2x-2 equals 0. SS. Peter Rigler left 15 days in port with full cargo of plants, then left and discharged at Novorossiysk. No train to-day. Line guarded by troops. The men guarding the line within the last 10 days have picked off at various times 25 men trying to tamper with the rails between Batum and Green Point, a distance of 4 miles. Messageries and Lloyd paid two gangs of men for two days each, although no work was done.

"Acting Is All Impulse," Says Bertha Kalisch



Yiddish, Duse About to Make Her Debut on the English Stage in "Fedora," Discusses Her Art and Her Ambitions.

I wonder. But they expressed a whole world of apprehension. Perhaps it was the cold gray of the early morning that had caused Mrs. Bertha Kalisch to pause suddenly in the enthusiastic recital of her hopes and plans to voice the only note of doubt that had thus far proceeded from her lips. It is no small thing for a woman who has been a prime favorite with an individual class of audiences suddenly to find herself face to face with the fact that what she has done, but what she can do, is to again become the test of her power to rise or fall.

"You see," continued the actress, "I have so long hoped for the proper opportunity to appear before English-speaking audiences that I was to have my wish left me little time to think or to feel anything but gratitude at the thought. Thus we are swept along on the pleasures of our emotion. Then suddenly comes the grim thought—the if—the-the—the 'I wonder.'"

The word was spoken, then, the only word that seemed fitted under such circumstances. "Art is universal. If your setting is true—if your hold on life is sure, your grasp of emotion genuine, what difference does it make whether you are playing on Broadway or on the Bowery?

Hammerstein's office, where Mr. Hammerstein sat at a desk, above which was a horseshoe. "There is nothing at all on the roof garden," declared Mr. Hammerstein, "but if you want to see that nothing, I will show it to you."

"A neat, trim, girlish-looking figure, in a short, dark walking skirt, a white linen shirtwaist, with a flaring tie of cherry-colored silk, Mrs. Kalisch was an exact negation of the average actress at the morning interview, all lace and flounces and apologies for a hasty toilet. The day was yet young, but there were many

signs that much had already been accomplished. A yellow-backed copy of "Fedora"—she is to open in the Sardiou play with Mr. Pawest's company at the American—lay open on the table before her. Her secretary had just handed her half a dozen letters, written at her dictation, to which she hurriedly added her signature. Then, with a word of apology for the interruption, she indicated her readiness to go on with the conversation.

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"Why have you selected 'Fedora' for your English debut?" was a natural question in this connection.

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Her hands were tightly clenched. "Over these," she said, with a vague toss of the head toward the open window, "everything is in ensemble. Everything is figured out and rehearsed day in, day out, exactly as it is to be done at each performance. But one cannot rehearse technique—one cannot rehearse expression. Yes, there must be impulse, inspiration. The actress must feel what she is doing, or she cannot ring true."

They used to lay personal eggs for my breakfast, but do you know what they did?"

"No," replied the woman; "what?"

"Exactly on the 10th of January," Mr. Hammerstein continued, "on the day that Jerome commenced this trouble with the chickens, they quit laying. They stopped short."

"Never to lay again?" broke in the woman anxiously.

"Never to lay again, perhaps," replied Mr. Hammerstein sadly, "or maybe never again until Jerome mends them. They're foolishness and let me and my three trees and my skylights alone."

"I'll go to see him to-morrow," determined the woman as they wandered their way down the dark stairs again, "so you can have eggs for your breakfast."

—O—O—O—O—

The Demands of Etiquette.

A traveler from the regions of Central and South America vouches for the following:

A United States man-of-war entered the harbor of one of the smallest of the Latin-American republics. At anchor in the harbor was present what the traveler describes as "the entire navy" of the republic. When the situation was explained to the officers of Uncle Sam's vessel the customary salute was immediately fired.

But among the officers of the navy of the republic satisfaction at the homage thus paid to the dignity of the republic was sadly impaired by the impossibility of returning the courtesy. In "the entire navy," which the traveler states consisted of one "converted tug," there was no powder! Gloom prevailed until the commanding officer had an inspiration.

The officers of the man-of-war now held a rowboat leaving "the entire navy" and approaching them. They received the bare-footed commander with all due courtesy, did the honors of the ship, and finally, with controlled emotions, loaned him the powder for which he asked.

Upon the return of the rowboat the salute of the big stranger was punctiliously returned.

—O—O—O—O—

Ready to Slide-Step.

Miss Judge—I wish you could hear Professor Peddle. His friends think he is bound to be the pianist of the future.

—O—O—O—O—

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN GETTING READY FOR THE ROOF GARDEN SEASON

There are few things more desolate than a Summer roof garden in the Winter time.

All winter long the Hammerstein Roof Garden as seen from the overhanging tower of The Times Building had looked with desolation. Snow had banked the base of the windmill, had piled itself in great white drifts in the empty bed of the lake, had nestled itself into the eaves of the little empty houses, and had stayed there and stayed there.

The sheet had not been behindhand in signaling in this general devastation. It had done so merrily. It had driven the windblown hens into their hen roost, had pelted the variegated roosters.

Not satisfied with this, it had gone on and on, lashing the small leafless bushes with apparent vindictiveness, flinging itself angrily at the stolidness of the windmill, covering the paintless chairs thrown at the walls and into the corners in various and sundry attitudes indicative of despair, and converting the roof floor into an ice rink dangerous enough for the reckless foot unaid with skates.

But a change was rapidly coming over the spirit of the roof garden. From the high vantage of the editorial windows could be seen vigorous signs of preparation for something or other. Somebody was wielding a paint brush, somebody else was spreading tar over the floor from an elephantine tar can, up from which curled thin wreaths of steam or smoke, while still another person—all these in picturesque blue overalls—dug around the base of the little bushes with a patient spade.

There is nothing at all on the roof garden," declared Mr. Hammerstein, "but if you want to see that nothing, I will show it to you."

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No Sinecure Has the N. Y. C. O. Mendicancy Officer



Mr. John D. Godfrey.



Mr. James Forbes.

Brooklyn Which Has Been Infested by Mendicants Will Receive Special Consideration From the Bureau of Charities--All Beggars Not Hopeless

CITIZENS of New York who nowadays enjoy comparative freedom from the annoyance of street beggars have little idea of the amount of thought and hard work that certain men are putting forth to compass this desirable end. But the beggars themselves have a generous appreciation of the fact, and see in it a relentless behest to move on. Finding that for such as them Manhattan is no longer a happy hunting ground, where the bars are down and the latches are open, the great majority of them at large have sought other fields which they can "work" with less molestation. Many of them, probably thinking that Brooklyn's homelike qualities compensate for her lesser opportunities, have hied themselves across the bridge. But they are not to be left in peace there either.

With regard to her mendicant parasites Brooklyn, like the other divisions of the greater city, has hitherto been cared for by the mendicancy officers of the Charity Organization Society of New York. But now, probably as the result of the influx of professional beggars within her gates, the Bureau of Charities in the borough across the bridge has decided to organize a mendicancy department of its own. At its head it is proposed to place John D. Godfrey, who for the last three years has been attached to the New York Charity Organization Society's mendicancy squad under James Forbes, and has also been a probation officer for the Charity Organization Society. During Mr. Godfrey's period of service here he has investigated something like 2,600 cases of professional beggars whose records are now on file. Altogether the mendicancy department has now about 7,000 such records, and the number is constantly being increased.

In stamping out professional beggary, this collection of definite and systematized facts, supplemented in most instances by photographs and identifying details of each case, is simply invaluable. Men familiar with the work of the mendicancy department naturally are, with every phase of beggary, can tell almost complete records just who is the latest panhandler gathered into the mendicancy corral, unless he happens to be a new light on the metropolitan horizon. Thus, if his pedigree and history are as carefully inquired into and mapped out as if he were the heir to a title or a fabulous fortune. All of this means endless vigilance, patience, and work to the men of the Mendicancy Department. Thus, if probably no more persistent individual in the world than the truly professional beggar. No matter how often he is "sent

away," which is the euphemistic phrase describing a workhouse term that may be ten days or six months, the sweets of the life of ease and the lure of easy money seduce him back to his old haunts and habits time and again. Every neighborhood has its few local beggars, who are driven from their old haunts, but return repeatedly, like the bad penny.

It may astonish many to know of the large number of beggars that still infest the city and operate occasionally as time and tide permit. "In Greater New York now," said James Forbes, "there are at large 12 yeggmen, 30 to 35 German 'schmoozers,' and 100 Jewish 'schmoozers,' 80 to 90 professional repeaters, which class includes the few remaining blackhounds, floppers, and town bums of various sorts; 3 or 4 begging-letter writers, probably anywhere from 200 to 300 professional mission, church, and society workers, and 5 or 6 charity swindlers. These four hundred of them are now hanging out in Brooklyn. We have succeeded in almost completely stamping out some classes of old-time beggars. There are comparatively few 'veggs' now in New York 'blackhounds,' who, as you know, were women, are scarce, and most of the blacklegs and strong-arm men have quit the begging business. I should say that no more than three or four strong-arm men are still operating in the city, whereas there used to be scores.

"The men whose business it is to suppress professional begging need to be exceedingly cautious, alert, and painstaking. The beggars of to-day are on the watch all the time for the mendicancy officers detailed to the Charity Organization Society, and in many instances know every member of the squad by sight, so that considerable strategy is often required to get near enough to the mendicant to get a case against him.

"The members of the squad cover especially such elevated stations as are principally affected by the homeward-bound throngs of workers, first by the Wall Street business men and later by the working girls of the big department stores. Such elevated stations as Chambers Street and Cortlandt Street on the lower west side, Grand Street and the Bowery, Grand and Allen, and the Bowery and Houston on the east side are examples of points in which to maintain unceasing surveillance over at certain times of the day. Within one year thirty arrests were made at one station alone. That was at Grand Street and the Bowery.

"Three or four nights a week, too, the different ferries are watched for 'throw-outs' who operate in the ladies' cabin. These fellows go through a regular

schooling in which they learn from older associates wonderful skill in simulating deformities of hands and arms caused by paralysis. Mondays and Saturdays are their best nights on the ferries. They use begging cards, one being given to each woman, and when he reaches the end of his cards the 'throw-out' retraces his steps to collect them and the coins which soft-hearted women give up. Should a woman refuse, she is liable to be insulted. In the course of a year about twenty-five 'throw-outs' are arrested, not all of them on ferries, but in sweatshops, loft buildings, on railroad trains, race tracks, and at the gates of factories on pay days.

"Of floppers we pick up as many as 125 a year in Manhattan, a majority of whom are repeaters—that is, professionals arrested again and again.

"The night of the beggars' richest harvest is Saturday. They have their fingers on the pulse of the financial world to the extent of keeping well informed as to the pay days of the masses. And so, on Saturday, they are in the streets, hurrying home with snug little rolls in their pockets and in their hearts good will toward mankind, the crafty mendicants distribute themselves—or, rather, used to in their palmy days—along the great arteries of city travel. Their side arms are the working girls, who readily gave from a nickel to a quarter, although they could ill afford it. But the giving was not confined to them, and during a Saturday rush hour it was not uncommon for a beggar to make \$7 or \$8 easily in an hour and a half.

"An odd thing about it is that when one of these shameless impostors used to be

arrested the very people whom they imposed upon would obstruct the officer in the performance of his duty. Occasionally even now it is necessary to arrest some too boisterous sympathizers, and when the procession of three arrives at the station house the sympathizer soon learns that his sympathy was wasted on a rank impostor. In general, however, a healthy public opinion now prevails, and it has gone far to curtail the 'earnings' of professional mendicants, not only in New York, but all over the country.

The mendicancy officers who watch out for beggars and make arrests when they can find their position no sinecure. Perhaps no class of beggars gives them more hard thinking and leg-work, too, than the able-bodied beggars who 'work' in the Wall Street district unless that district be closely watched. Their plea perhaps is family distress, a sick wife, or a child to be buried and no money, or again a job to go to in the morning of a job out of town. As it is difficult to get an audience with busy business men, some of these fellows carry begging letters, and when it is considered whom they are dealing with they meet with singular success. Such beggars have a surprisingly good working knowledge of human nature and know just whom to approach and how to approach them. With a good tale of woe, one of them has been known to get as much as \$1 to \$5 from every office he visited in a big building. They seem to meet with little or no interference from the janitors or superintendents of office buildings or from the police. Mendicants of this stamp are slippery customers and lead the officers a merry

chase, entering a building by one door and leaving by another, and dodging pursuit up and down elevators. A majority of this type, however, confine themselves chiefly to accosting business men on the street, although some specialize upon politicians, judges, or office holders.

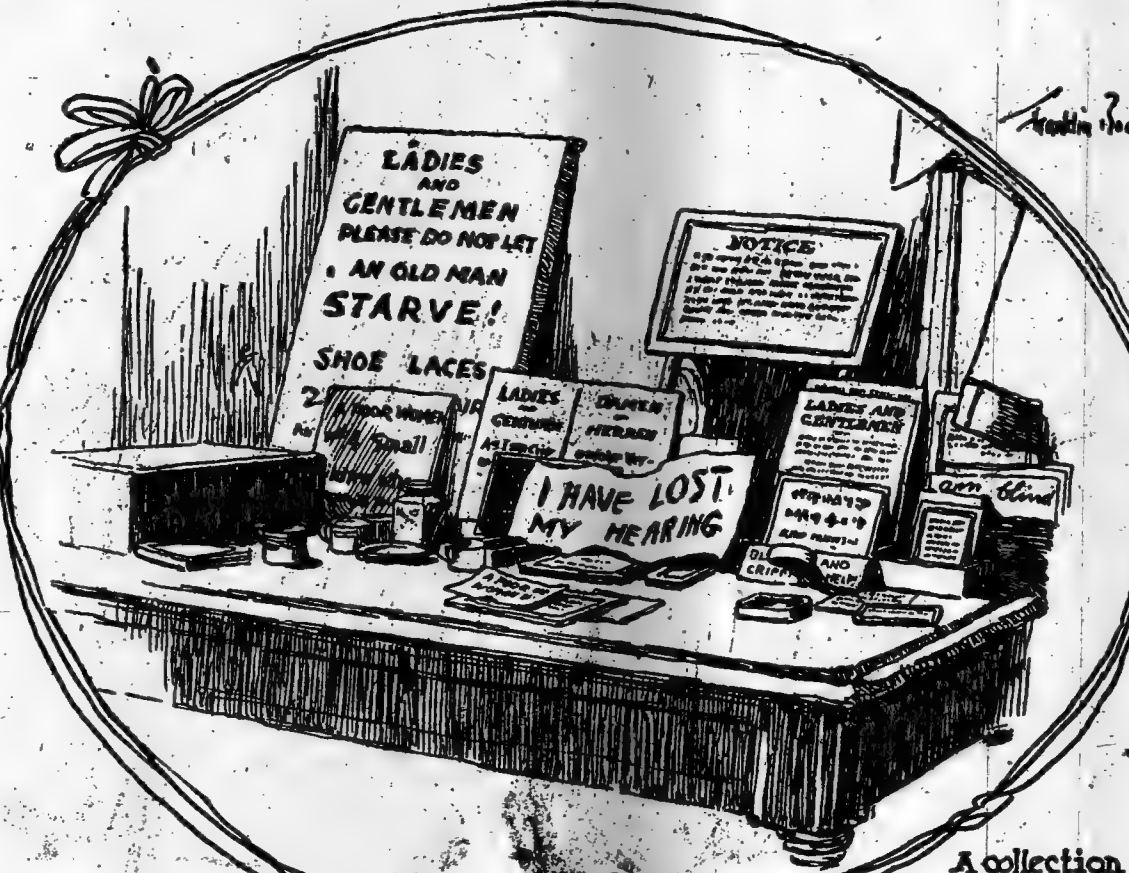
One beggar dodge that was nipped in the bud was attempted not long ago in Brooklyn. A woman organ grinder was noticed who carried on her left arm a baby that cried lustily. She pinched it to make it cry. The sympathy of passers-by was of course aroused. But a hard-hearted policeman arrested her, and when she was haled before Magistrate Higgins both she and the baby were put on a front of injured innocence that was truly appealing. The fact, however, came to light that a gang of women panhandlers was successfully 'working' Williamsburg with the identical plan, only they hired the babies that they carried around on their organ-grinder trips.

As I was going through Catharine Street one day I saw a mendicancy officer. "I observed a man passing from store to store, hat in hand. He seemed to be a paralytic and a deaf-mute besides. I arrested him, and Magistrate Barlow committed him to the Workhouse for six months. The Warden who was instructed to keep a close watch on him, appointed a 'trustee' to find out if the fellow were actually a deaf-mute, as he was to all appearances. Well, heavy hammers were dropped near him, and other things were done to make him jump, but the fellow never budged. Seven weeks passed before he forgot himself one day and spoke to the 'trustee.' He was certainly a clever fellow and a stubborn one, and his name was never found out. He passed as John Doe. On being released, after serving his full time, he must have concluded that the game was played out in New York, for he dropped completely out of sight.

Shortly after the Bloom disaster last Summer I had a man arrested over in Queens County. He was going about with a book 'collecting' for the Bloom disaster sufferers, and his line of graft was a good one. In a few hours one day he picked up \$11. "I could tell you of hundreds of cases, some of them fakes of extraordinary cleverness and ingenuity, but the majority just sordid cases of wretched humanity. We get to know them all. A mendicancy officer is apt to be a suspicious-minded person, for every minute that he is on the street his eyes are roving hither and yon in quest of them. When one is 'spotted' the officer 'tails' him sometimes for hours until he lands his man, as he does nine times out of ten. But some cases will keep him on the go for a week or longer."

When a beggar is arrested and found guilty, he is either committed for a term up to six months or put on probation for that length of time. In the latter case probation papers are made out the man himself keeping one, the other going to the probation officer of the Charity Organization Society. The beggar has to report to the probation officer once, twice, or four times a month, according to the case. During this time the probation officer has to see that he does not beg and aids him to find employment. As a general thing, on account of the close watch kept by the probation officer, men-

A collection of placards and paraphernalia used by beggars



dients dealt with in this way quit begging, and at the end of their probation period are mostly found making a honest living. Men who are put on probation are usually noted up for first or second offenses. The hardened professionals are always sent up to the island, and when let out before the expiration of their time to take positions that have been found for them they are placed upon probation for the rest of their time. Not infrequently money is sent to a man by his family, who undertake to aid him toward an honest way of living.

When a man is in the workhouse a complete record of his case is built up, so that the officials may understand how to handle him after he gets out. It found suitable as it fitted out with a peddling outfit or otherwise put on his feet. Not a few of them, especially cripples, are equipped for selling newspapers, where they can make from \$1 to \$2 a day. Some thirty or more ex-beggar-cripples are today supporting themselves and making a very fair living selling newspapers. Even a number of blind men have proved successful in this field. One young man of twenty-one, blind, who was playing an accordion and begging with his hat out, at Coney Island, was warned, and came to the Charity Organization Society's office next day. The Mendicancy Officer procured him a newspaper stand and a week's papers free, and he has made a good living for about a year, supporting his mother and two sisters. A wealthy man of Brooklyn, becoming interested in the case, placed him in a blind asylum, where he is now learning a trade. Another case was that of "Sailor Jack," a young man, who was found "flopping" in front of the "Berlin" on Broadway, Brooklyn. His right leg was off, and he had been confined in different asylums most of his life. With the Magistrate's consent he was placed on parole instead of being committed. It was felt that he had not had much of a chance in life. He was fitted out with clothing and a set of cobbler's tools and established in a little shoemaker's shop. He succeeded, getting thoroughly upon his feet, and is now earning \$2.10 a day as a watchman.

Constructive work like this is an important part of the work being done by the stamp out professional begging. Special work for crippled beggars is provided in the society's workhouse, where they are placed as watchmen, but it is at best a difficult task to place a cripple in a self-supporting way, especially as a great majority of all crippled beggars are addicted to liquor. Most of them have been hurt while on the street, and have no trade. A great majority of all beggars live in common lodging houses, but some of the higher rank impostors have furnished rooms, and even comfortable homes.

In conclusion, the officers at the head of the anti-mendicancy crusade feel that they cannot emphasize too strongly the fact that, in spite of the most efficient police measures, there will continue to be beggars until the public is thoroughly educated and systematically refuses to give on the street or without investigation. Organized charity is simply able to cope with all such occasions of genuine distress, as may tend toward creating beggars, and the public must be trained to make full and sufficient use of the advantages to head and heart which organized charity offers. It is distinctly unfair and unjust to "help" a man or a woman in self-debasement by giving him the street.

H. V. R.

Five Freshman Lawmakers Who Made Worthy Records at Albany

THERE are five men serving their first term in the Legislature this year whose service has been of such a conspicuous and creditable character as to win for them a reputation which few men who go to Albany achieve in a single session. Two of them are Republicans and three are Democrats. The Republicans are Senators Page and Saxe and the Democrats are Senator Marks and Assemblymen Tompkins and Fuller. All of them are from Greater New York, a noteworthy fact.

At a recent dinner in Albany, Supreme Court Justice Victor J. Dowling referred to Assemblyman Tompkins as "The Boonwonder from New York." The appellation was fitting, for Mr. Tompkins has thundered away at "grab" bills and other bad legislation in such an effective way as to strike fear into the hearts of the members of the Republican majority, even though he was unable to bring about their conversion and reform.

Mr. Tompkins is a Professor of Law in the New York University. His experience as a teacher and expounder of law has been of great value to him in analyzing proposed legislation at Albany. Senator Grady, who has had longer experience as a legislator than any other Democratic representative at Albany, with the exception of Senator McCareen, said of Prof. Tompkins that he knew of no man who could better be trusted to find out the joker in any bill if there was one in it. Mr. Tompkins' policy as a member of the Assembly has been to ask no favors and to grant none. Every bill which he has considered he has amended with-

out regard to the effect which his antagonism might have on legislation which was distasteful to getting through. He announced his position on the floor of the Assembly the other day when, through a misapprehension of his uncomprehending attacks upon City Superintendent Maxwell and the present system of education in vogue in the city schools.

Assemblyman Charles H. Fuller of the Flatbush District of Kings County came to the Legislature with the prestige of having defeated Jacob D. Remsen, of the Flatbush District, in the Legislature for years and was something of a figure. Representing a strong Republican district, his defeat came as a great surprise, and there was a natural curiosity about the personality of the man who had successfully opposed him. Those who asked to have the man who had beaten Remsen pointed out to them saw a stockily built man of medium height with a countenance that suggests pugacity.

The impression of force and determination which one gets from Mr. Fuller on first meeting he fully sustains upon further acquaintance. While his legal training restrains him from rushing into the fray of debate heedlessly, he is always ready to take part in a discussion upon any measure of importance, and generally his views are so well digested as to give him the best of the argument. It is generally admitted that he has been the most forceful assistant that Mr. Fuller, the minority leader, has had during the present session with the exception of Prof. Tompkins.

Mr. Fuller has lived nearly all of his life in the section of Brooklyn in which he now resides, and is prominent in the affairs of the district and in church circles. His election as a member of the Assembly is, however, "his first offense" in politics. He did not seek the nomination. He was imported by the leaders of his own party, and prominent Republicans in the district as well as to make the race, the argument used to get him to consent being that he was the one man to beat Remsen, whose case record had made him extremely unpopular. Mr. Fuller is what is known as a Cleveland Democrat. He does not always vote for party measures, believing that the sentiment of his district is broad and liberal enough to permit him to exercise independent judgment.

Senator Jacob Marks succeeded Victor J. Dowling in the Senate as the representative of the Eighteenth District when Senator Dowling was elevated to the Supreme Court Bench. He polled the largest vote ever given for a Senator in that district, being elected by a plurality of 6,614. Although a strict organization man on purely political matters, Senator Marks has endeavored to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor, Senator Dowling, in voicing his own opinions upon all legislation not of a partisan character. He has established a reputation for independence of thought and action which is enjoyed by no other Senator on the Democratic side.

Senator Marks has been conspicuous in his opposition to all of the "grab" bills. His voice has been practically the only one raised against them on the Democratic side. He had not contented himself with declaring hostility to them on a single occasion, but has voiced his protest at every stage of their progress. And now that the Goodsell "grabs" have gone through the Senate he has sent to Gov. Higgins a long protest against their approval, setting forth his reasons for believing them bad legislation.

Senator Marks is a lawyer and is a member of the Law Committee of Tammany Hall. He was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1894, and was one of the active members of the convention, serving on the Committee on Powers and Duties of the Governor and on the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. Among the measures introduced by Senator Marks are the bill providing for the placing of a uniformed fireman on all the excursion boats and barges leaving the city; a bill providing for the fire-proof construction of excursion boats and barges, and an insurance resolution calling upon the Judiciary Committee for an investigation of the affairs of insurance companies and the manner in which their surpluses have been invested and used.

Senator Martin Saxe defeated Senator George W. Flunkit in the Seventeenth District. Flunkit had been going to the Senate for so many years that both Democrats and Republicans thought he had a life tenure. Senator Saxe, however, showed himself to be the best campaigner that Flunkit had ever had to contend

against, and when the votes were counted it was found that Saxe had won, to the amazement of everybody and the stupefaction of Flunkit. He had changed a Democratic plurality of over 4,000 into a Republican plurality of 585. From 1902 to 1904 Senator Saxe was the Assistant Corporation Counsel in charge of the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes of the Law Department of the City of New York; and during those two years that bureau, through his efforts, recovered over \$600,000, as against \$157,000 recovered in the four years preceding. It was the experience which he gained as head of the Department for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes which led him to draw the bill, which provides that personal property may be taxed wherever its situs is. If that bill becomes a law the New Yorkers who claim a residence at Newport, Lakewood, and other places, while maintaining at the same time magnificent mansions in New York, will have to pay personal taxes in this State on all the furnishings of their residences in all this city.

Senator Alfred R. Page, while a man who would not have been lost in the Senate in any circumstances, owes the distinction which he has achieved in his first term somewhat to kind fortune. At the time when the Republican programme was against a gas investigation and in favor of the introduction of an eighty-cent gas bill upon the facts ascertained by the Senate Finance Committee and previously known to Senator Page was handed the

resolution for an investigation sponsored by a prominent Democrat, from State Chairman Odell was anxious to place for political reasons. Later, when the Republican plan was changed and a gas investigation was decided upon, Senator Page, as the introducer of the resolution for the investigation, could not be ignored. Senator Elsborg wanted the Chairmanship of the committee, but Page insisted upon his rights. He said that if any New York man went on the committee he must be the one. His position was impregnable, and so the Republican leaders concluded that Elsborg must be turned down and Page made the New York member of the committee. Page did not insist upon the honor of being made Chairman. He himself urged that the place should be given to Senator Stevens.

Although his position as a member of the Gas Investigating Committee has given him more prominence than anything else connected with his brief legislative career, Senator Page's name has been identified with other legislation of importance. By the introduction of a Recording Coroner's Tax bill last week at the request of the allied real estate dealers, who are opposed to the Annual Mortgage Tax bill now in the hands of Gov. Higgins, Senator Page is a lawyer. For a number of years he acted as attorney for the Police Board and for the Special Deputy Coroner of the City of New York, the Manhattan law. He represents the Nineteenth District of New York. He is a member of the Judiciary and Insurance Committees, two of the most important committees of the Senate.

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"MEN IN BLUE OVERALLS CARRYING TIN BUCKETS"

What an Adventurous Woman Who Invaded Upper Harlem and the Distant Bronx Discovered in Her Explorations.

THE woman traveled for an hour or so on the elevated train looking down into the windows of four-story flats, passing tall gray towers, passing around the great double curve with the view of the Park, passing on and on by more pink and white flats, by subdued red flats, by delicate gray flats, tricked out daintily with cowbeebly curtains, till she came to the place of the impromptu Saturday ball games, the tennis courts, and the walls and walls of advertisements telling all about what was going on at the theatres in New York.

Then she came to the grassless grass plots and the end of the elevated.

It being the end of the elevated, there was nothing for her to do but take a street car, which she did.

She had no sooner taken this car than the scenery began to change.

Not only the scenery, but the people.

Strange-looking bonnetless women carrying large unwieldy bundles came in and sat by her. Men in old blue overalls carrying the buckets brayed shrewdly at her. A few hatless negroes reading newspapers a day or so old sat not far away.

She traveled in this strange company through a country of signboards and preparations for blasting and devastated boulders and attenuated trees upon which nimble signs had climbed even to the topmost twig and more grassless grass plots, upon which played ragged, hatless and shoeless boys of sunburned countenances plentifully sprinkled with freckles and tan.

Then all at once the street cars gave out and she was on foot in the north end of New York to see what sort of people were there and what they were doing.

The way went down a hill toward a little river. Ladder boys swung out long lithe lines, then lay in the tall grass, waiting for a bite. Children led curly big dogs hitched to small wagons. Blue overalls men worked quietly on the road, taking their time. Some built a few houses slowly, taking their time. One walked back of two huge white horses, the harness trailing, the dust rising in a golden cloud about the heavy feet of the big white horses.

Those who had no vehicles walked with the woman. Those who had rode slowly, all taking their time.

Now and then all scattered wildly, making way for an automobile.

These were the only vehicles that were not taking their time. Hampers adorned them. They seemed bound for the north

pole, to which they must get before sundown. The numbers on the backs of them receded so swiftly that though one ran it would be impossible for one to read them.

When they had passed the cloud of dust they had left was once more filled with the slow pedestrians, the woman among them.

A girl walked by her. She ate an apple as she walked. The woman drew nearer. "What country is this?" she asked her timidly, for surely, she said to herself, this cannot be New York.

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The girl took another bite of her apple.

"This country," she answered, "is Harlem."

"Thank you very much," said the woman politely, and walked on and on till she came to the little river which was not now so very far away.

At first she thought to herself:

"I will stand here and say, 'Huddle Duck, Huddle Duck,' then all the little ducks will huddle together, and I will get on their backs and go across," but though she craned her neck and looked this, that, and the other way, not a duck was in sight.

Thus foiled, she looked about her for a bridge.

One of the fishermen raised his head from the tall grass and said to her: "If you go along and go along till you come to that big gray rock over there, you will find a bridge," and his head sank in the grass again and he covered his eyes with one arm to shut out the sunlight.

She thanked him and obeyed. On the other side of the big gray rock was a crowd of blue-overalled workmen. These were the last of the bridge. In wheeling little gray stones, some of them not so awfully little, over two wobbly planks, dumping them into the water and coming back again.

The woman stood hesitating, a little afraid of the bridge.

Then she decided to risk it.

When she got half way across she began to be very much afraid, for the water was deep, and she had forgotten to bring her bathing suit along.

She shouted out to her:

"Wait, and I will give you a helping hand!"

She waited, looking up for fear if she looked down she might lose her head and her balance, till she came to her across the bridge and taking her hand in his kindly hand he led her safely across.

She thanked him very politely indeed, for she was not quite sure that she might have to come back by that way, and walked across a marshy marsh into which her feet kept sinking fearfully, and then she came into still another country.

"BEFORE HER WAS A TALL FORBIDDING RAGGED HILL"

Back of her were the hills of Harlem, but before her was a tall, forbidding, and ragged hill.

There were no elevators ascending this hill. If she desired to look over on the other side to see what sort of people lived there she must climb.

At the foot of the ragged hill a few rows of trim frame houses turned their backs on New York and looked the other way. They were two-story houses up the hill a little way and three-story houses at the foot.

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Fastened together as they were, these houses sat fairly plumb, but here and there an isolated house leaned sideways, stood on one foot, lost its head with the hilliness after the manner of houses on mountain sides in Switzerland.

The hill was not unoccupied.

There were women, children, and dogs in gray groups participating in quiet Saturday morning picnics apparently. There were also chickens scattered plentifully about, a few matronly hens cluckingly scratching for earth worms with which

to feed small bunches of fluffy yellow chickens not long hatched.

The woman climbed and climbed.

Once she stopped to look back at New York.

The tall gray towers had disappeared as if the earth had opened and swallowed them up. One or two cupolas of colleges showed mistily. The hill came mistily down to the river she had crossed and whose ripples the lazy boats piled.

To the right of her was a fine blue mist, the Hudson; to the left of her was one not quite so blue, which was the East River.

She was so tired by now she was almost ready to give up seeing what was on the other side of this ragged hill, but just at the top was a toy house in a tall tree which tempted her.

At length she reached it, stood at the fence, and looked over.

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If she had expected to see a continuation of raggedness she was destined to be disappointed.

What she saw was a green and beautiful

garden and a man bent over hoeing it. Further on a placid lawn, a man mowing it. On this lawn were beds of flowers, blooming flowers, interspersed with green leaves, hyacinths, tulips, geraniums. White linen bleached on the grass in places, and some children played.

But all at once barking rent the atmosphere, and a big black dog, about the size of the house, sprang from the veranda toward her.

The woman dropped into a clump of tall green grass and pretended she wasn't there.

The dog concluded after an anxious period that she wasn't.

He walked sedately back to the veranda and lay down again, observing the spot where he had thought she was, however, with a watchful eye.

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When she had given the eye about time to close she arose with great caution, and crept along the wire fence to the road.

She advanced upon the open.

A beautiful country it was she advanced upon, a wide, green, glorious country of sloping lawns and flowers and benches and green shorn hills for the resting of the weary wayfarer, and sloping roads along which people came in dog carts and open buggies, and once two small boys in a little runabout drawn by a fat brown pony with a curly mane and tail, a pony that took many steps up and down the hills but didn't seem to go very fast after all.

She could hear the voices of these people talking a long way off in this quiet country, whose silence was broken only by the songs of birds and the rusty music of the law lawn mowers.

She walked along the sunny highroad,

looking delightedly about her.

On one hill two boys and a girl played together. They fought with dandelions. One boy and the girl caught two dandelions, held them by the stems, and snatched hard at them, to see which head would come off first, to see which would marry first, while the second boy looked rather sulky on.

The woman sprang hastily aside, for three harsh-headed girls in another runabout bore unexpectedly down upon her from an unknown turn in the road.

A long time after they had passed she could still hear the sound of their gay voices in the quiet country.

At last she stood before a narrow road that led to a neat frame cottage, shut in by vines that bore delicate lavender blossoms, great, fragrant, elongated blossoms of a flower she knew, but whose name she had forgotten. Lilacs.

Lilacs stood about. Crocuses bloomed. Dandelions dotted the grass like yellow stars, and an old and quiet man smoked a pipe out on the veranda.

She walked in on the road and stood a little way off looking timidly at him.

He took his pipe out of his mouth and stood.

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"Will you come in," he asked, "and rest awhile?"

It seemed to her to be a charming invitation. It sounded to her like the invitation extended in her old Kentucky home, where she knew of a man who went to a house to spend the day and stayed for twenty-three years.

"I thank you very much," she answered, "and I believe I will come in awhile. I have come a long, long way," she added. "I came from New York."

"Did you walk all the way?" the old man asked her.

"TAKING HER HAND IN HIS HORNY ONE."

"I had to walk," she answered, "when the street cars gave out."

She took the rocking chair he gave her and rocked gently back and forth, looking out at the lilacs.

"Will you have a little glass of milk?" he asked, and when she had answered smilingly in the affirmative, he called toward the door:

"Mary!"

Mary the maid came out and received his order. Then she brought the woman not only a glass of milk, but a slice or two of bread and butter on a tray and a saucer of red strawberries with some clotted cream.

The woman thought she had never seen such red strawberries or such creamy cream.

Really it was a lovely country. She was very glad now that she had climbed up over the ragged hill.

"What country is this?" she asked. "Of the old man as she ate the red, red strawberries."

"This is the Bronx," he answered, and smiled again.

The woman paused with a strawberry between her teeth, looking hard at him, wondering within herself what pipe it was he smoked.

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Verily he would soon be telling her, she thought, the Brooklyn was all right and Philadelphia was a maddening place to live in, maddeningly gay, that is.

"I thought the Bronx was a country filled with wild animals," was what she said.

"This is the other side of the Bronx," explained the old man. "You are thinking of the Zoo. And what is going on in New York, may I ask? What have they done with Nan Patterson?" he questioned eagerly.

When she had sufficiently recovered the woman told him all about what had happened to Nan Patterson the week before.

"It is very gay out here in the Bronx," the old man said then brightly, evidently pleased with her effort in the way of news. "Very gay, indeed. Now, to-night, for instance, a night-blooming cerise is going to bloom. We have been looking forward to it for months. The girls, my daughters, are going to have an entertainment in honor of its blooming. Wouldn't you like to stay out with us and see it bloom?" he asked eagerly.

But the woman refused gently, with many thanks. She was sorry, she said, but she was afraid she would have to go home.

The old man put his pipe back in his mouth.

"It don't bloom but once in a hundred years," he said wistfully. "I am very sorry indeed that you can't stay out and see it bloom."

ZOE ANDERSON NORRIS.

Has Spain Profited by the Late War?—Poultney Bigelow's Observations and Opinions

HISTORY would be better if historians studied less paper and more people.

It is not so easy to study a people as to sit down in a cozy corner of a Paris office and leisurely peruse diplomatic correspondence. This applies particularly to Spain.

Last night my trunk was unloaded at Granada, and they had to be inspected by the town customs (octroi) official before I could drive away with them to the Alhambra.

A Castilian nobleman stood near me, who advised me to offer one peseta (about 14 cents) to another noble-looking Castilian standing near me. I did so with some inner compunction, for I had never before offered a bribe. The noble guardian of the royal purse pocketed my modest ransom and with steady dignity ordered my baggage set at liberty.

So much for Spanish corruption within my experience. But it would be unfair to generalize from this and conclude that the people in general are corrupt.

If my personal experience is worth anything after four journeys through this strange territory I am inclined to think that Spain is as fair as any country in the world—that her administration, military, civil, and otherwise, is more like China, Morocco, or Brazil than like anything in Europe.

To talk of public opinion in Spain is to talk of tennis in a harem—it has a ring of absurdity about it. But in search of this novelty I bought a third-class ticket from

the Franco-Spanish frontier (Cerbere) to Algecira (opposite Gibraltar)—or, rather, I tried to. But so long a stretch was too much for the railway authorities to contemplate. I was allowed to buy only between towns near together, for instance, the first day to Barcelona; the second to Tarragona, the third to Valencia, the fourth to Balmaceda, the fifth to Baes, the sixth to Granada, and the seventh to Algecira.

Between Barcelona and Tarragona a Spanish land owner of considerable intelligence and property told me that trade had suffered much through the loss of Cuba and the Philippines in 1898. I informed him that in the United States there was a corresponding feeling that the war had done no particular good to the country in general.

"Ah! but Cuba has profited!" exclaimed my Spanish fellow-traveler.

"How so?" quoth I.

"The Cubans are no longer compelled to buy Spanish goods; they may buy where they choose and they may sell where they choose!"

"Well," I said, "then you are glad at least for the Cubans?"

"But that is not the worst," he added, "no one will buy our goods excepting on compulsion."

"But do you think it is right to compel Cuba to buy from you?"

He shrugged his shoulders.

"What are colonies for?" said he simply. "The Government robs us—why should we not plunder others when we can?"

"But now," said I, "there will no doubt be returns in Spain, and prosperity will follow!"

"On the contrary," answered he. "All the corrupt and worthless functionaries who were turned out of the colonies by the American war are now saddled upon us, and we must find places for them, and they eat up everything that we have!"

There was not much optimism in this merchant of Barcelona. He said that the present Government of Spain was despised by all but those who were making money out of it; he had no confidence in a republican form of government for Spain; his fellow-Spaniards were far too ignorant and superstitious for anything but a firm hand and a one-man rule.

What becomes of English railway carriages when they have outlived their usefulness—when they have proved unfit for suburban service—underground—or any other?

They turn up in Spain by some mysterious process—they are the carriages that were in vogue half a century ago—the same bad buffers and couplers—the same rickety movement that makes the traveler feel as though he had made the journey in a two-wheeled springless native cart of Manchuria.

In Cape Town the curious traveler makes a discovery of analogous interest—he finds there the old Fifth Avenue "stages" which crawled along the chief thoroughfare of New York as late as 1876 and which were running about the

chief city of South Africa twenty years later.

The Spanish people are to me a sturdy mixture—at least the real people that travel on foot, on mules, or in the cheapest class by rail. They are strong of wind and limb. Their eyes are clear and courageous. They are courteous one to the other and to the stranger. If one pulls out cigarettes, he offers them to his fellow-passengers; the same with his bottle of wine or his oranges. It is declined, as a matter of form, but it is not infrequently pressed upon one as a genuine offer.

Indeed, we Americans get our custom of "treating" directly from Spain. Would that we had also the courtesy dignity which appears to be born with the peasant of La Mancha or Catalonia!

The third-class car gives me many opportunities of studying national life, for there are seventy-two seats in each carriage, and therefore a dozen times as many persons to study as in second or first.

And, besides, those who travel in the first two classes are pretty much the same anywhere—Germany, France, England, or the United States.

In the bottom class, however, we get strong types—the rough peasant of the East Coast, with his long red bonnet; then, further down the coast, the bronzed fisherman of Valencia; then in the country of Don Quixote we find the men with a species of bandanna handkerchief about their heads. Then on through Andalusia we find the peaked black hat, suggestive

of the conventional stage brigand. Each province has its local peasant type, but all this is lost to the conventional tourist of the cushioned classes.

At every meal I was sharing my food with fellow-travelers, or my flask of water. And my observations lead me to think that, much as the Spaniard cultivates wine, it is pure water which he mainly craves. At nearly every station, however small, (and we stopped at all), we never failed to hear the cry of children with water jugs and mugs offering us to drink, and they were the only ones who invariably did a good business. Nearly all my rough fellow-passengers had bottles of water as part of their baggage, and it seemed to me that they prized this best of drinks more than wine. So far as price is concerned, there was little difference, wine and water cost about the same—5 centimes a glass.

The sleepy ones curled up on their blankets, the lively ones sang and chatted and joked with those within reach in or out of doors. It was glib and taken for all—no one could fail to be good humored in such good company.

Nearing Valencia, there sat by me a Spanish merchant, who had a son studying at the University of Granada. He himself owned some land near by, and spoke freely regarding the conditions of the country. Like my former acquaintance of Tarragona, he declared the Government to be corrupt, but yet insisted that there was a public sentiment which had a certain rough-and-ready way of

making itself felt. He pointed out the houses to the northward of Valencia, each one with a wooden cross nailed to the apex of the gable. And he pointed to them as symbolic of his country.

"Some centuries ago," said he, "a Spanish King came down here from Madrid for the purpose of driving out heresy. He gave notice that all would be expelled who did not immediately turn Christian. And so they all planted crosses on their houses as a sign that they were Christian—or at least that they did not wish to be expelled. And that is why we are all good Catholics to-day," said he, somewhat grimly.

Referring to Spanish public sentiment he said: "The King last year appointed a Bishop for Valencia. Valencia would not have him. We protested and said we would not receive him. The Minister of State answered that Valencia must receive the Bishop appointed by the King, and that in order to assure to him a good reception he [the Minister] would accompany the Bishop."

"Very well," said Valencia, "if you come we will shoot you also!"

"Neither the Bishop nor the Minister has yet shown himself, and that is more than a year ago. Last month, however, that same Minister passed through this province on his way to Madrid, and we ridiculed his carriage with bullets."

So much for public sentiment about here. And that makes me think that Judge Lynch may have a drop of Spanish blood in his veins.

It must be a superficial traveler, indeed, who is not struck by the manly carriage of the average Spanish peasant and the resemblance to the men of our own conquering race. If we will for a moment eliminate the matter of speech and costume, we will note in looking about a country crowd in Spain features recalling market days in Cornwall, Yorkshire, or the south of Ireland. This type of man it was who followed Cortez and Pizarro across the waters, and who made the glory of military Spain in the days of Charles V. But this type is not found to-day in the Spanish army, much less in the ranks of Government officials. Spain is to-day governed by a smooth-faced, sallow, and shifty species of man, who incorporates three centuries of human degeneracy, who has never done a day's work, and who could not earn a living under any honest administration. That is the Spaniard whom the tourist mainly sees—the man of the Custom House, the Post Office, the tax collecting force, the officers of every grade, and even the privates in the ranks.

There is a political revolution now preparing in Spain. It will be short and possibly bloodless; the sallow and shifty array of degenerates will be turned out into the highways along with tramps, beggars, and other social wrecks to make room for others of more robust physique.

No one to-day would oppose a revolution in Spain save those who are the cause of their country's shame.

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

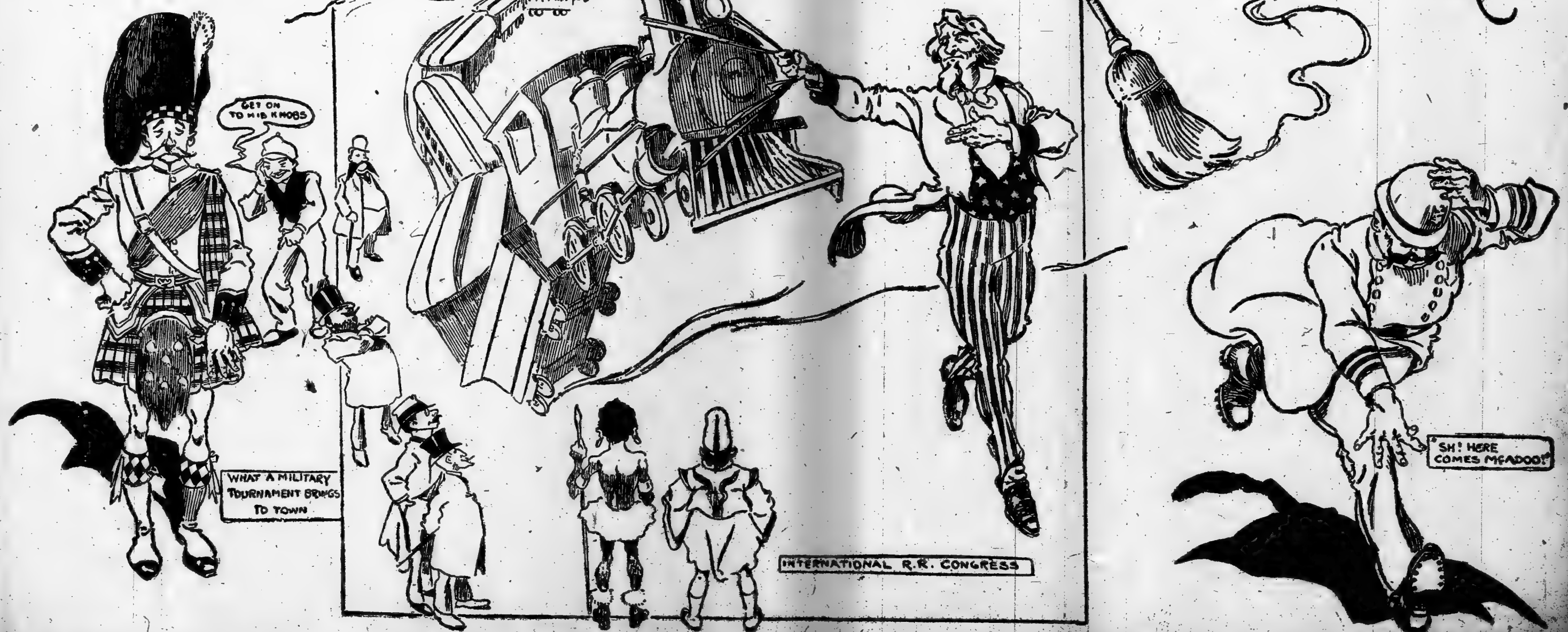
MAY

1905

Some Impressions of the Passing Show by

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Hy
Meyers



SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

THE outdoor season is now at its full. The suburbs and the various near-by resorts are very gay and there are many house parties. In town it is dullness itself. There are a number of departures for Europe, and those who do remain, divide their time between coaching to Ardrey or running out to the Turf Club at Belmont Park. The entertainment for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Japanese soldiers was the one event of interest in town. A dozen or more of the patronesses came in from the country to participate therein. Summer plans are being universally discussed, town houses closed, and the Park and the avenue present no longer the jam of well-appointed equipages these bright Spring afternoons. The bookings this week for England and France are very heavy, and Italy is not without its charms at this season.

Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt are booked to go abroad for a short trip, and so are Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. James Henry Smith is to leave this week, and the Gerrys, sailing with Mr. and Mrs. Rhineland Stewart and Mrs. Charles Marshall and Major and Mrs. Colby Campbell, are among other announcements. Mr. and Mrs. Ferry Belmont will sail this week, to be absent until the opening of the Newport season. Mrs. Storr Wells will remain in town until her daughter's marriage to Harry Peters which, event is now fixed for May 25. Mr. and Mrs. Peters will join Mrs. Wells on the other side. Yesterday Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller, Miss Moller, and Mr. Clarence Edwin Moller sailed for Italy. They are to tour through the Dolomite country, and then to Paris, and in August they will be at Aix.

Mrs. Frank Sturgis left during the week for Lenox, and her sister, Mrs. Lydia Staples, went to North Hately. Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane and Miss Sloane, who have been abroad all the winter, have arrived in this country, and have gone to Lenox. Mr. and Mrs. Field will be at Elm Court this summer, and Mrs. Westinghouse and Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster are opening their cottage. Other Lenox people who are getting settled in their summer homes are Lady Durand and Miss Durand, the Walter Cuttings, Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, and Mr. and Mrs. Folsom.

The visit of Mrs. Mackay and the Princess Stigliano Colonna is over. They sailed last Tuesday. The daughter of the Princess will make her debut this year. Other American debutantes will be Miss Anita Stewart, Miss Drexel, Miss Deacon, and perhaps Miss Sallie Jones. Mrs. Ogden Golet at last accounts was in Paris, and the R. T. Wilson, Jr., had returned from Germany and are homeward bound. They will be at Newport by June. Mrs. Astor is also in Paris, where the young Draytons have landed after an automobile trip through Southern Italy and France.

Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb have opened Shelburne Farms, and they will be there and in the Adirondacks all during the summer. Former Ambassador and Mrs. Choate will open their house at Stockbridge, and all last week they were the recipients in London of farewells from friends, while Ambassador and Mrs. Reid and Miss Reid are being given reluctant speeding on this side of the water.

With the exception of the Alfreds and Reginalds, the Vanderbilt family will have a symposium abroad during June. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt, who have been giving May parties and entertainments of all kinds at Baltimore, are to be in Paris early this summer. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt have been entertaining King Edward at a very quiet way in Paris at their lodge at Autouil. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have been interested in their automobile, and motor boats, and racing and other sports. They remain on Long Island until July. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs is soon to return to this country, and will be one of the early Newport arrivals. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt are in London. They are to visit for a short period the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough.

The two weddings of the week which interested society were those of the Rev. Philip Mercer Rhineland and Miss Helen Hamilton, and of Mr. Ruthertford and Mrs. Davis. The first marriage unites two historic New York families. Miss Hamilton is a direct descendant of Alexander Hamilton, and the Rhinelanders have been very prominent in New York social life since the days of New Amsterdam. The Ruthertfords are also among the very old families, and Mrs. Davis was the widow of one of the descendants of Mrs. Van Beuren, whose house with its wide group-lis and famous trees is a landmark on West Fourteenth Street.

The whips in the coaching parade of last Saturday are having their annual tour, and to-day are at Blairdale. Yesterday they were at Tuxedo, the guests of J. Henry Smith. The Philadelphia Four-in-Hand Club was also in line, but owing to the tour and other attractions in the vicinity of New York this city had not the representation of other years in that function. The weather

and unkind, and, like on the opening day at Belmont Park, Spring attire was most uncomfortable. Still many of the young women at the risk of meeting the same fate as Tennyson's May Queen, braved it out in the lightest and flimsiest of summer gowns. It was noticed, however, just as soon as the parade was over, that mothers and maids were waiting with wraps. Miss Natica Rives was one who was enveloped immediately in a comfortable coat and was driven away in a motor. The Riveses will be at Newport this summer, and the old rumor is being revived that an engagement exists between Miss Rives and Roger Winthrop. No authoritative announcement, up to date, however, has been made.

On Tuesday Miss Mabel A. MacAfee, the granddaughter of James B. Haggin, will be married to Lewis Butler Preston. St. Thomas's Church will be the scene of the ceremony. Mrs. Neville Moberley, who is the sister of Mrs. James B. Haggin, the "step" grandmother of the bride, will be the matron of honor. Mrs. Moberley is from Lexington, Ky., and is also a cousin of the bride, the two wives of James B. Haggin having been related. The maid of honor will be Miss Lida Burpee of Waterbury. George Rutledge Preston will be best man, and the ushers Capt. Henry Rogers Winthrop, I. Townsend Burden, James Ben Ali MacAfee, J. Doirdridge Peet, Jr., Hugh D. Scott, Percy Houghton, Willing Spencer, Walter Cutting, and Williams Burden. The reception will be at the Fifth Avenue residence of Mr. and Mrs. Haggin.

On Thursday Miss Elsie M. Otheman will be married to the Rev. Henry Lathrop Reed. The ceremony will take place at the Madison Avenue Methodist Church. Albert Reed will be his brother's best man, and the maid of honor will be the bride's sister, Miss Margaret S. Otheman. The ushers will be Gifford Pinchot and Dr. Horace S. Stokes.

Miss Angelica Gerry gave a coaching party on Wednesday to Belmont Park. Robert L. Gerry was the whip. Alfred Vanderbilt has been tooling the Pioneer during the week. On Wednesday Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt was the guest of Worthington Whitehouse, and his guests included Miss Cynthia Roche, Miss Natica Rives, Williams Burden, W. F. Whitehouse, Monson Morris, and T. B. Clark, Jr. The Squadron coach has been running to Woodmanston Inn. Augustus D. Shepard, Jr., had it one day last week, and on another occasion it was tooling by Putnam A. Bates. The Defiance was the coach used by the members of the Coaching Club when it made its start Friday afternoon from the Metropolitan Club en route for Tuxedo and Blairdale. Alfred Vanderbilt was first whip; O. G. Jennings succeeded him at Hackensack, and T. Sufferin Tallor drove from Hokokus to Suffern, and J. H. Smith from there on to Tuxedo.

The Squadron coach will ply between Woodmanston Inn and the Holland House for the present.

Mrs. Frank Mackey has taken Mrs. Adair's London house, and consequently will do much entertaining during the "season." Mrs. Adair is living a little distance from London and entertaining week-end parties. Craig Wadsworth has taken a house in London, where he will be one of the bachelor hosts of the year. Mr. and Mrs. Leggett have been giving dinners at their Bruton Street house. Miss Sturgis, Mrs. Leggett's daughter, who was visiting on the Continent, is with her mother. Mrs. Frederick Bell, who sails this week, will go to Paris, and thence a bit later to London. She is building a house in the former city. Lady Cunard is again in London, and was one of Mrs. Leggett's guests at a recent entertainment given by her. The Princess Hatzfeldt is in London for the season, and will have several parties during June. Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, moves into her new house next week, and the King is to be one of her first guests. Miss Cavendish Bentinck is on the Continent traveling with her aunt, Mrs. Ogden Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, who have been in London, are off this week for the Continent. Lord Charles Beresford, who has been visiting in this country, sailed on Wednesday for England. Mrs. Kip McCree and her child and Miss Helen Stokes were among those who went abroad last week. Miss Stokes will return in time for the wedding of her brother with Miss Pastor in the early summer.

Tuesday is the day fixed for the starting of the ocean race. Lord and Lady Brassey, who are here with the Sunbeam—a historical vessel—have been the recipients of much attention. The number of yachts and craft of all kind which will go down the bay on Tuesday for the start will open the yachting season with much éclat. Those who are going abroad on the big liners will have a splendid view of the race as they steam out from Sandy Hook. The New York Yacht Club has a steamboat and a reception committee, and a large number of guests will be entertained by them.

Many of the yachts belonging to well-known people have been in the water



Mrs. HENRY WERTHEIM

PHOTO BY THE CAMPBELL STUDIO

into commission, and parties will be arranged for the day. Usually the yachting season does not open until after Memorial Day, and it is at its height at the time of the cruise of the New York Yacht Club, generally in July and August. Among the yachts, the Electra will be much missed. The Gerrys will not be at Newport this summer. They intend making a very long visit abroad, and will not return before the autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr have returned from Europe. They will go to Newport this summer, and are now arranging for a cottage at that place. Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will close their Washington house in a fortnight, and Mrs. Fish will be at home in Washington next week, and later will visit in Connecticut and time for the Newport season. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman and the Misses Harriman will for the present divide their time between town and their place at Arden, near Tuxedo. Col. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane may go abroad this summer. Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Kane are at Newport, where they are to be for the rest of the season. The Misses Kane are contemplating a European tour. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones are at present in Greece. They will be in England by the beginning of June. Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel have arrived at Marseilles and are going to Paris, and from there to England for the rest of the season. Oliver H. Payne has closed his house at Thomastown, Ga., and is about to go abroad and take a party with him.

Ileleboro, Dark Harbor, will have a large contingent of fashionable people this summer. Thither will go Mr. and Mrs. Pruyn and Miss Dix and Mr. and Mrs. Wheelock. The health of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix has improved. He has been out driving in the park with Mrs. Dix. Mr. Henry Sloane and the Misses Sloane will also go to Dark Harbor for the summer, and other visitors will include Coleman Drayton and Miss Drayton.

The late Spring has been a boon for the Riviera and for Italy. Visitors are remaining very much longer than usual. Among the Americans at Cannes are M. Von Hoffmann, who has been entertaining his sister, Mme. de Mores, and her daughter. Young de Mores is being educated in America. At the same resort are Frank Otis and Almeric Paget and his daughter, Mrs. Louis

leave Rome for England in the middle of this month.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Fabbi, who are now in this country, will spend the late summer at Bar Harbor. Their yacht is put in commission this week. Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard has been the guest of her brother, George Vanderbilt, at Baltimore. Among the recent arrivals from Europe have been Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Bostwick and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bacon.

Mrs. Orme Wilson has been visiting in Washington. Miss Janet Fish has also been at the capital for a few weeks. Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger is now in New York, but will go to her home in Washington next week, and later will visit in Connecticut and in the Adirondacks. Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze and Miss Kountze will be at their farm near Morristown until July. Miss Kountze will be one of the debutantes of next winter. She and her parents will pass the late summer abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker open their home at Tuxedo this week. Mr. and Mrs. William Goadby Low will go to their summer home at Monmouth Beach the latter part of this month. They are to give a number of large house parties there during the summer. The wedding of W. Gould Brokaw and Miss Howard of Washington takes place late in June and a number of entertainments will be given in their honor. Mr. E. Victor Low may go abroad for the polo. Foxhall Keene is still busy arranging for the American team which he is to take to England.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard are now in Washington. Mrs. Lorillard will sail shortly for Europe. Mrs. Kernochan will also go abroad this summer, and later Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton. Mrs. William E. Strong and Miss Strong will go to the 24th for a summer visit to England. Mrs. Charles B. Alexander will open her Tuxedo cottage and will be there until July. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Minot, who have just returned from abroad, will go to their country seat near Orange. Their wedding was an event of the winter season in London for the American colony.

One of the weddings of May will be that of Miss Elsie Waterbury, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, and Gouverneur Morris. According to tradition, a Morris should be married in Westchester, where history

importance of the family since Colonial days. St. Peter's, therefore, is the church chosen. Miss Waterbury has lived in Westchester all her life, and her parents have been identified with entertaining there on the most lavish scale. The days of the famous Waterbury amateur circus are not forgotten, although many of the actors and performers have passed away or have fallen out from the present fashionable army and retired. Robert Hargons, who was one of the stars on that occasion, is living very quietly in the Adirondacks, more or less of an invalid. The Morris family has a penchant for naming one of its sons Gouverneur, and there are several bearings that patronymic to-day. This young Mr. Morris has made a career for himself as a writer, and I believe that he is a brother of the present Mr. Stephen Bonal. The wedding will be followed by a breakfast at the Waterbury residence near the Country Club. Westchester is looking its best, and there will be a fine array of society at the nuptials.

On Wednesday Miss Adele Carstensen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Carstensen, will be married to John McI. Shreve at Scarsdale, N. Y. This will be another picturesque suburban ceremony. The names of the attendants have already been given. On the same day on which Miss Nathalie Wells will become Mrs. Peters—May 25—will take place the wedding of Miss Helen F. Russell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Russell, to C. Russell Auchincloss, at Middletown, Conn. Mr. Auchincloss is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Auchincloss of this city. In town on the 25th Miss Violet Richardson will wed Eben B. Knowlton. The ceremony will take place at the Grosvenor, where the bride-elect and her mother, Mrs. Thomas Richardson, are stopping. Mr. Knowlton comes from the well-known Brooklyn family. On May 26 will be the wedding of Miss Eleanor Atwood Scott, daughter of Justice and Mrs. Francis M. Scott, to William Henry Tew, and this will complete the list of marriages in May.

The June weddings will be very numerous. Miss Georgiana Wilmerding, the daughter of Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, is to marry Mr. Ansel Phelps on that day. The wedding will take place at the home of Mrs. J. Magie Elsworth, who was Miss Van Rensselaer, and a cousin of the bride-elect. Owing to the recent death of Mr. Wilmerding

invitations are limited to intimate friends and a few relatives. Mr. John C. Hochstetler, an uncle of Miss Wilmerding, has just returned from Europe, where he has been this winter. On June 1 also there will be a very large wedding at St. Bartholomew's Church. Miss Eva Lawrence, daughter of Mr. Frank R. Lawrence, the President of the Lotos Club, will marry David H. Taylor. There will be a retinue of pretty bridesmaids, debutantes of the season, and a wedding breakfast afterward at the residence of the bride's father. On June 3 will take place the second nuptial event in the Schroeder family this year. On that day Miss Helen White Stevens, the daughter of Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn, will be married to Gilliat Ghequiere Schroeder at St. Mark's Church, where the Stevenses, the Whites, Chanlers, and Rutherfordes, the bride's relatives, have worshipped for generations. June 6 is the date set for the wedding of Miss Louise E. Hollins, the daughter of William M. Hollins, to Henry Chauncey Cryder. On June 7 Miss Janet Stewart Heath, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kemble Heath, and Robert Forsyth Little are to be married at the West End Collegiate Church. This date will be very popular with the couples in June, for on this day Miss Helen Barber, the daughter of Mrs. Charles G. Barber, becomes Mrs. Elbert F. Wilmerding; Miss Marie Deimonico will marry Edward Frith Du Vivier at St. Ann's Church, and at Massapequa, L. I., will take place the wedding of Miss Margaret Robison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Robison, to Samuel A. Walsh, Jr. For the beginning of June there are yet a few other weddings. Miss Dorothy Hinckley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Parker Hinckley, and Thomas R. Williams are to be married at Far Rockaway, and Miss Augusta Boyiston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Montgomery Roosevelt, will become Mrs. Donald Campbell on June 14. The latter wedding will take place at Roosevelt Hall, Skaneateles. Miss Florence Carpenter and William Henry Gelschen are to be married on June 1 at the Collegiate Church, West Seventy-seventh Street and West End Avenue.

Horse shows there are in plenty. This past week has seen one in Brooklyn and society has crossed the bridge for that event. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, Robert L. Gerry, and others have been among the audience. This week will see the Orange Horse Show at the Riding and Driving Club. This is one of the events of the season in suburban New Jersey, and all the Oranges will turn out en masse. Baltimore has a show beginning on the 17th and thither will go Miss Roosevelt and Miss Isabel May and other well-known people. Baltimore is devoted to the horse, and the show is always marked by a red letter in its calendar.

Morristown will have a club opening; Tuxedo various and diverse private festivities, and Meadow Brook, besides racing, will have polo, and later a dog show. There is much practicing for steeplechases at the various clubs and private race tracks all over the island.

Mrs. F. Ormond French will sail shortly for this country. She will visit at Tuxedo and at Newport, where her daughter, Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, will be then installed, and later she will open her villa at the latter place. Mrs. French has been paying a visit to her daughter, Lady Chylesmore, at her country seat.

Mrs. Frederick Neilson is going abroad. She and her brother, Frederick Gebhard, have been among the belated guests at the Hot Springs of Virginia, remaining there with the numerous bridal couples. Mr. Gebhard was missed at the opening day at Belmont Park.

Peter Gerry drove for his brother last Saturday at the Coaching parade, but Robert L. Gerry was the guiding spirit all the same, as he did much to arrange the parade. Col. William Jay, who did not take his coach out, is one of the guests at the Coaching Club tour to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont were also missed in the parade, they being on Long Island on that day.

The plans of Mr. and Mrs. George Gould are now changed and they will sail in June. This will enable them to take the entire family, as the boys will have finished their college term. In the meantime, Mr. and Mrs. Gould, who have returned from Washington, will be at Georgian Court, with intervals of short visits to town. Miss Marjorie Gould will not come out next winter, as she is still in the schoolroom. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould are at Ardrey, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gould are preparing for a summer cruise.

Mme. Bonaparte sailed on Thursday to join her daughter in Europe. Mr. Bonaparte Wyse, a distant cousin, arrived from Paris last week. On the Corvina, quite a number of titled people came over. These included Sir Charles Rivers Wilson and Lady Rivers Wilson, well known here, on their way to Canada; Sir William Mather and Lady Mather, Lord and Lady Trayner, and Sir Thomas G. Shaughnessy and Miss Shaughnessy. Lord Trayner is a Scotch Judge and dignitary with a country seat at North Berwick.

At the same time, Mrs. Wright, occupied it. When the Guinnesses

near future will be those of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Sr., who are to go to Scotland in June, and Mrs. W. Edgar Shepherd, who will visit the Continent and England, sailing on the Baltic. Mrs. Shepherd is a sister of Mrs. Vanderbilt.

Farewell batheter dinners included and include that of C. Russell Auchincloss, who is to marry Miss Russell, and that of Harry Peters, who becomes the husband of Miss Nathalie Wells. The Auchincloss dinner took place last evening at Deimonico's and that of Mr. Peters will take place on the 19th.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames are congratulating them on the birth of a son, which event took place recently in Boston. Mrs. Ames was Miss Cryder, one of the Cryder triplets and the first to be married.

The most important engagement of the week was that of Miss Helen Ruthertford Ely, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ely, to Mr. Richard Worsam B. Meade. Miss Ely is a niece of Ruthertford Stuyvesant and Mrs. Henry White and Winthrop Ruthertford and a near relative of Miss Stevens, who is to marry Mr. Schroeder in June. Her mother is a graceful writer and has published several books. The Elys live in the old Ruthertford mansion, on Second Avenue, opposite St. Mark's Churchyard.

In the necrology of the week appears the name of Mrs. George Griswold. Mrs. Griswold was a Miss Post. Her father was Edwin Post and her mother a Miss Gibbs. Mrs. Griswold represented, therefore, the older set of New York society. Mr. Griswold is a cousin of Pierre Lorillard and the manager of Tuxedo Park. The funeral of Mrs. Griswold took place on Wednesday.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

M R. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, who recently gave a reception for the Radcliffe Club at the Metropolitan Club, had had a very romantic courtship and marriage. As did Mrs. Morris's parents, Col. Elliott Shepard and Mrs. Shepard. Mrs. Shepard was Miss Margaret Vanderbilt, a daughter of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, and she met Mr. Shepard at the Church of the Strangers in Madison Street, long since torn down. Dr. Charles Shepard, a young Southern clergyman, had come North at the close of the war, and Commodore Vanderbilt, seeing the simple faith and sterling worth of the man, bought the church for him to preach in, and afterward at the church he lived with the members of his family. Col. Shepard, an orator and editor of The Mail and Express, had a fashion of printing Scriptural texts of various sorts at the head of his columns. Mr. Morris is a grandson of the late David Hennen of Louisiana, a famous lawyer of his day in the South. His mother, Mrs. John A. Morris (born Hennen) lives in Westchester at Engleheim. Both Mr. Morris and his elder brother, Alfred Hennen Morris, are interested in horses.

Mr. Morris and his wife, who was Miss Alice Vanderbilt Shepard, live in West Seventy-second Street. Neither cares much for society. Both Miss Shepard and Mr. Morris were interested in the mission work of St. Bartholomew's Church, and it was at the Sunday school at that church's mission in East Forty-second Street that they became acquainted, and finally became engaged. Both are young, and as Miss Shepard had had rather delicate health Mrs. Shepard was somewhat averse to her daughter's marrying so young. However, the wedding took place, and it was not until after that that the bridegroom completed his studies at Harvard, being graduated at that university nine years ago. The marriage has proved a notably happy one. They have two children, one born five or six months ago. They have besides their city home on Seventy-second Street a cottage at Bar Harbor, and also a farm in the southern part of Mississippi, near the Bogus Chitto River. There are lots of places about this place, and here their tad is the raising of small turkeys.

Miss Florence M. Rhett, who makes her home with J. Pierpont Morgan's family, and who has charge of the correspondence and the household matters, is a distant relative of the Morgans. She is a descendant of the old Rhett family of South Carolina, the members of which were prominent socially in Charleston. Mrs. Rhett, like the daughters of the Morgan household, is very tall and is large, rather stout, in fact, and is regarded as a sister rather than a remote relative of the family. Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan was Miss Tracy of Boston, and while she is tall, large, and distinguished looking, with gray hair, she is not at all stout as are her daughters. Mr. Morgan's yearly allowance to his daughters is not a large one, considering his fortune, but it has never increased, and from them they must take all their charitable contributions. It is stated that he considers self-denial in contributing to charity most desirable.

The house taken by the Hon. Hugo Harding and Lady Evelyn Baring, who was Lady Megharmore, and leased by them from the Benjamin Guinnesses, at Douglaston, L. I., is the property of William L. Douglas, and is situated on a headland extending into Little Neck Bay. The grounds are extensive and the house large and old-fashioned. As soon as the Guinness family took possession they had placed a large sign inscribed "Douglas House," at the entrance to the grounds, and also posted a notice to trespassers. The cottage on the grounds, which will be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Guinness while they are over here, was formerly occupied by Mrs. Randolph, while Capt. Randolph's widow, who later married the late William C. Whitney and finally died at the Whitney country place on Long Island, was ailing and painful illness following an accident while hunting. Before Mrs. Randolph lived there her sister, Mrs. Wright, occupied it. When the Guinnesses

LOCAL NEWS and GOSSIP

age to accommodate their bachelor guests.

In the early eighties when the then Miss Emily Stevens married Adolph Ledenburg, they had a hunt wedding; a revival of such picturesque proceedings on the part of those who hunt to-day would be an agreeable divergence from the stereotyped marriage programme. On the occasion of the Ledenburg-Stevens nuptials the members of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club rode to the church, and afterward, in pink coats and on their horses followed by their dogs, serenaded the newly married couple on horns. Some ten years ago at Westchester there was another hunt wedding, but this differed from the other. It was that of Miss Caroline Jaffray Hurst and George H. Mairs. It took place in the Spring and the wedding breakfast was served at small tables arranged on the lawn. After this came a Virginia reel, led by the bride and bridegroom, and this, in turn, was followed by a meet and run with the hounds.

If Mrs. Clarence Mackay is elected to a position on the Long Island School Board, for which she is soon to run, it goes without saying that she will be, for no woman on Long Island is more popular than she—she will be the second young woman of fashion interested politically and practically in school matters. Mrs. Victor Sorchan has for some years been on the Newport Board. Mrs. Sorchan, who married Mr. Sorchan eleven years ago, was Miss Charlotte Hunnewell, daughter of the late Hollis Hunnewell of Boston and sister of the present Hollis Hunnewell, who first married Miss Mairs. Jaffray and later Mrs. Bell Nelson Kemp, his wife, who divorced him, marrying John Tooker. Mrs. Sorchan was a niece of the late Frederic Bronson and a cousin of Mrs. Lloyd Griscom. On the death of her parents, Egerton Winthrop, Sr., became her guardian. Mr. Sorchan's mother was originally a Miss Thorn, one of the Thorns whose city home was on West Sixteenth Street, where the New York Hospital now stands. Mr. Sorchan's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Sorchan, live in Paris at 19 Rue Linois. Mr. Sorchan is her second husband, her first having been M. La Chaise. Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan go over yearly to visit them.

The beautiful Miss Gunning, whose blood flows in so many titles, English men and women of to-day, made their debut into Dublin society through the kindness of an actress, Mrs. Bellamy, who herself loaned them frocks in which to make their entrance into the Dublin drawing room. They were only half-educated, and were the daughters of a run-down Irish squire. Their first idea had been to go on the stage, where their beauty might prove a drawing card, and this led to their meeting Mrs. Bellamy, a noted actress of the day. From Dublin, where their beauty created a furore, they went on to London, where they were almost mobbed when they appeared in public, and were acclaimed the greatest beauties in the metropolis. The Duke of Hamilton, who had several times proposed to the handsome Elizabeth Chudleigh, a maid of honor at the Court of the Prince of Wales, and who was later the Duchess of Kingston, became infatuated with Elizabeth Gunning, the eldest of the sisters.

The Duke was a spendthrift and a rake. So anxious was he to have the knot tying securing him the beautiful Miss Gunning that he sent one morning for a minister to marry him at once. As there was neither license nor ring when the parson arrived, he naturally refused to wed the couple. However, the Duke threatened to send for the Archbishop. The result was that at 12:30, in Mayfair Chapel, with a bed curtain in lieu of a golden circle, Miss Gunning became the Duchess of Hamilton. She was presented on Friday, and even nobility in its society to see her climbed on top of all the furniture available for the purpose of getting an unobstructed view. On another occasion she stopped at a country inn, and a hundred people, determined not to miss her, sat up all night in order to see her enter her postchaise the next morning.

After her marriage to the Duke she lived in great state, although she is said to have remained modest and unspooled throughout her long career. In his memoirs Horace Walpole states that the Duke and Duchess walked alone, they guests to the dinner table, where they sat together at the upper end, eating off of the same plate. They never drank to any one under the rank of Earl. After the Duke of Hamilton died the Duchess married Col. Campbell, who later became the Duke of Argyll, but before this she had refused the Duke of Bridgewater. By her first marriage she became the mother of two successive Dukes of Hamilton, and by her second the mother of two successive Dukes of Argyll.

The younger Gunning girl, Maria, was still more beautiful, but she died at twenty-six, poisoned by cosmetics, for, handsome as she was, she desired to be still more so. She had married the young Earl of Coventry. Her character was not so admired as that of her sister, for she was very vain, and also extremely silly. Followed when she walked by those who wished to gaze on her beauty, she claimed to be frightened, and the King ordered a guard to protect her while she strolled, an attention that greatly pleased her. She was married when only eighteen, and at twenty-six, when mortally ill, she lay on a couch with a handglass by her, and when she saw the frightful change in her looks she went to bed and kept the curtains drawn, and for the last two weeks of her life she would allow no light in her room save that from the lamp heating the tea kettle, and food and medicine were slipped through the curtains to her, as she would allow no one to look at her.

Sir Alfred Cooper, the English physician, who was knighted as a coronation honor, married a sister of the Duke of Fife. The Duke of Hamilton gave them a delightful country place on the Isle of Arran, where they pass the Autumns. At the time of the gift no buildings were permitted to be erected on the island except the shooting box of the Duke. Lady Cooper is much interested in the hospitals to which her husband is attached, especially at the present time, when there is widespread poverty and the number of patients is greatly increased, thus taxing the hospital resources to their limits and taking much time and money from those interested in them. Sir Alfred Cooper is one of the Trustees of the Cancer Research Fund. His father was a member of the bar and practiced at Old Bailey. Sir Alfred was for some years the Devil's Own surgeon—which sounds a bit ambiguous.

Despite the unwritten law of England



MRS. LAURA RIDDLE GREEN

PHOTO BY HIGHT

that a Queen Consort must never make country calls until she is married. Queen Alexandra has been the guest of Mrs. Willie James at West Dean Park. Mrs. James, who is a special favorite of the Queen, is petite, a good hostess, and an amusing and witty conversationalist. Although Scotch born and bred, she does not in any way indicate it. She was Miss Evelyn Forbes, a sister of Lady St. Oswald, of Sir Charles Forbes, and of Mrs. Blundell Leigh.

Mrs. Thrale, whom Johnson's friendship and admiration made notable, and after Thrale's death cost her the friendship of the famous Fanny Burney, maid of honor and authoress, and almost that of Johnson, was a plump, short, brisk, and active woman who rouged her cheeks a bright red and was considered by many, including Johnson, to be extremely pretty. Undoubtedly she was attractive, bright, and witty. Johnson's verses ending "Look at Thrale on Thirty-five" are too well known to be quoted here. The immortal Samuel first met the Thrales in 1786, and it was not until 1820 that Mrs. Thrale, then Mrs. Piozzi, died from the effects of a fall. The Thrales lived most of the time at Bath, and thither Johnson went in 1776 for his health; thither also went Boswell, but the latter did not get permission to do so until after he had sent Johnson a reproachful letter.

In his inimitable "Life of Johnson" Boswell describes their stay at the Pelican, the inn at Bath, in detail. Among the diversions of Bath were trips to Bristol by diligence, the latter leaving Bath at 7 in the morning, arriving at Bristol at 9, and returning at 4. It was on one of these trips that Johnson discovered by Chatterton of the Rowley manuscript. One of Mrs. Thrale's recollections was of being carried at Bath, when a child, in the arms of Beau Nash. Driven from Bath by the Gordon riots, the Thrales went to Brighton, and there, in 1780, they met Piozzi, destined to be Mrs. Thrale's second husband. Piozzi went abroad and, Thrale dying in 1781, his widow returned to Bath. Thither on his return in 1784 from abroad went Piozzi. The two met again on July 2 of that year—a day that Mrs. Thrale afterward referred to as the happiest of her life. And twenty-three days later they were married. Johnson, who had been ill, hearing of the projected match, wrote to Mrs. Thrale asking her to permit him an hour's conversation and saying he would at once start by chaise for Bath, if she would permit it. She wrote back that she would change his opinion of Piozzi as preferred to converse with him. Her marriage to the music teacher estranged many of her friends. She moved frequently from place to place, but lived almost entirely in Bath and Clifton, dying at the latter place eighty-five years ago, in 1830.

It happened on Staten Island, and not so long ago that the fair has been forgotten, although the incident here presented was known, fortunately, to a limited few, who formed a corporation in the matter.

A certain well-known man had loaned to his young nephews and nieces a set of his house for an entertainment in aid of a church. On the day of the event he went to the dining room, where the refreshment tables were placed, in search of a glass of something cool. As he entered he observed several of his nieces and nephews grouped around two different tables some little distance apart. On each was a large punch bowl and a lot of glasses. By one bowl was the sign: "Nice lemonade, 10 cents." The other was for a similar sign, the amount specified was 15 cents. The first bowl was emptied of all but a glass or so of the liquid, while the other and 15-cent bowl

was nearly full. Suspecting a childish trick, he was quite remarkable. Not to matter, he reproved one of the children, saying it was not fair to make the price of one bowl lower than the other, and thus deprive the others of the pleasure and profit of selling their lemonade. "But," responded the boy, in very low tones, "we had to, you know—we really had to." "But I don't see why." "Well," said the boy, whispering into his ear, and pointing to the veranda, where a small, fat, and very black-haired puppy lay basking in the sun with a remarkably sticky gloss on his coat; "you see the pup fell from the open window into our bowl this morning just before we brought it in here, and as we had no more lemonade we couldn't afford to fling it away, so we made the price 10 cents, and Jim and Alice (indicating the children at the other bowl) said they didn't mind, for they would get as much fun out of seeing people pick the hairs out of their mouths as they would from selling their lemonade." But there's where we fooled 'em, for we picked out all the hair with a toothbrush—of course, we washed the brush first."

The Countess of Limerick is coming to America to give a series of concerts in our big cities for the benefit of Dublin charities. She has already fixed the first week in October as the date of her departure from England. The Countess, who married in 1890, was Miss May Imelda Josephine Irwin, and she has proved herself greatly interested in Irish charities.

The Landgrave of Hesse, who makes lengthy visits to London, so lengthy, indeed, that he practically makes it his home, is the head of the Hesse family, and the non-reigning branch, as the Grand Duke of Hesse belongs to the younger and reigning branch. The Landgrave, whose eyesight is so defective that rumors have arisen that he is blind, is devoted to music, and himself composes music said to be of much merit. Before leaving London he played several of his compositions at the special request of Queen Alexandra at Buckingham Palace, and she expressed herself as delighted with them. The Landgrave is provided also in the art of improvisation on the piano, but dislikes doing so when very few people are about him. He has a remarkable touch. At the Opera he uses a large magnifying glass, through which to look at the stage. The Landgrave is setting to music some verses called "Butterflies," written by Miss Lett Kay, an Englishwoman whose poems are much talked of by those who have read them, but which she declines to have published.

Dinners here have been growing simpler and shorter for several years, and in England also this latest and sensible fashion is leading. King Edward dislikes long dinners, and consequently few last over an hour, while three-quarters is the usual time. Drinking, too, is simpler. Weak whisky and water, Moselle and lemonade are preferred to joints and fowl cooked whole, and at dessert there are always large dishes of shelled nuts, oranges and grapes, and also some foreign fruit, such as grape fruit or Wickson plums from South Africa. The grape fruit comes from Jamaica, while peaches are another imported fruit. Rice, macaroni, and cheese are also much liked.

Recently in England, at Grosvenor House, the Duke and Duchess of West-

more had the office of President for two years, and has had a most successful administration, seeing the auxiliary grow from three or four members to its present roll call of twenty-five. The newly elected President is Miss Alice Van Wert Smith, 185 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. Last year this branch of the nursery raised over \$400 to devote to the work, and it hopes to do even better this year, and to this end has planned a sale, to be held the first week in November.

Mr. and Mrs. James McDonough, 605 West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, gave a reception recently for their daughter, Miss Frances, who has lately returned from an extended visit to Limerick, N. Y.

Mrs. D. Froude of Boston is spending some weeks with Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Sullivan, residents of the Ansonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard B. Mack returned from an extended trip to Lakewood on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Minthorne Woolsey of the Stuart, Broadway and Ninety-fourth Street, have had for their guests for seven weeks their two daughters from the South, Mrs. James Wood Reed and Mrs. Olden Howell. A number of affairs have been given in their honor, and Thursday they were the guests of Mrs. Sheed at the Empire Theatre. After the play the party lunched at Martin's. Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Howell will return to their Southern homes on Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Woolsey will visit their home, in Selma, Ala., for two weeks, leaving on Wednesday.

Invitations have been issued to the members of the Metropolitan Hospital and Dispensary to take a trip to Bay Ridge to-morrow. They will meet in the home of Miss Josephine M. Lowe.

Miss Frankie Johnson is making a visit of about six weeks to Nashville, Tenn., with some of her school friends.

The shirt-waist dance of Tuesday evening in the Hotel Endicott was a much larger affair than had been anticipated. The Palm Court of the hotel was hung with small lanterns, and streamers of gayly colored ribbons and crepe paper, and the effect of the myriads of tiny lights was particularly attractive. The young women to whom credit is due for the artistic decorations are Misses Margaretta and Allene Pierce, Rita Maas, Florence Abrams, Florence Liebes, Blanche McHugh, and Stella Wolf. There were about 250 guests present, and during one of the dances they were showered with confetti from the balcony. One of the pleasantest features of the dance was the announcement of the engagement of Miss Elaine Stormer to H. C. Schwall, a resident of the hotel.

C. F. Tucker of the Colonial Hotel returned yesterday from a four days' stay in Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Philo Scoville Hagar announce the marriage of their daughter, Sarah Scoville, to James Mayer Halseid on Wednesday, May 3.

Mrs. Leroy Andrews and Mrs. H. Schwab are spending a few weeks in Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Thurston and Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Sheridan are planning to spend a short time with Joseph H. Steinhardt at the Ansonia.

On Friday the annual election of officers of the Rota Club was held at the home of Mrs. Arthur A. Sullivan, 118 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. It was the last meeting for the season of this literary and parliamentary club, which gets its name from the fact that new members held office every year, each taking a turn as President for a term. The outgoing President was Frank H. Daniels, 103 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and the incoming Mrs. Willard Laird. The membership is limited to twenty-five members.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Borchers and Miss Borchers, residents of the Hotel Ansonia, are taking an outing of a month in their country place at Charlottesville, Va.

On Monday afternoon there was a meeting of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in the Hotel Astor. The constitution was revised at this meeting, which was an unusually long one, the session being held from 10:30 to 2. There were fifteen delegates chosen for the convention of the U. D. C. to be held in the Fall in California, some of whom are: Mesdames Parken, Schuyler, Corbin, Woolsey, Martin, Hicks, and Craik.

The Thursday Afternoon Euchre Club, which was to have held its last meeting for the season on Thursday in the Endicott, postponed the game until the coming Thursday, on account of the illness of the President, Mrs. Lillard, and the Secretary, Mrs. Pierce. Mrs. Lillard will leave for Sea Bright on Saturday, to be gone all summer.

Early in the week Miss Abrams will leave the Endicott for a visit of a month in Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Herbert Marshall announced the marriage of their daughter Elizabeth to Frederick Francis Whitney Jackson, on Wednesday, May 10, at 7:30 in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Lincoln, Neb. The young couple will come East to live after a comprehensive wedding trip through the Middle West.

Yesterday there was a social at 2765 Broadway, under the supervision of Miss Mabel Madison Watson and Miss Lily Le Grand Love.

Mrs. Gilbert Robinson, 519 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, will spend the summer on her farm in Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. Browner, who arrived from Europe on Tuesday, have taken apartments in the Ansonia for an indefinite time.

Edward M. Clark is on from Scranton, Penn., for a two weeks' visit with his mother, Mrs. W. M. Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. James E. Degnan and Miss Degnan have gone to their summer quarters in Red Bank, N. J.

One of the largest club receptions of the season was held in Sherry's on Saturday last week, when the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution welcomed their Regent, who is now President General of the society. Mrs. MacLean addressed her friends, and well-wishers in a few words, telling them that, after all, their applause and good wishes meant more to her than all

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the other criticisms or praises that she had received. The Rev. Nevitt Steele, Chaplain of the chapter, made the opening address. Numbers of the most prominent club and society women in the city were present, and all were discussing the question as to "Whether Vernon Mansfield Davis or Mrs. Clarence Postley will be elected to the office of President of the chapter."

Mrs. Emile Van Briel, 84 Gramercy Park, who is making a tour of six months in the East, is at present in Egypt.

Some of the patronesses for the costume recital to be given under the direction of Mrs. Anna Hendrick-Spenner in the Waldorf, on Tuesday evening, are Mesdames J. H. Parker, J. H. Judge, Clarence Burns, H. M. Dunklin, J. L. Wolcott, H. G. Hollenberg, J. S. Clark, A. C. Milne, W. H. Noyes, C. C. Harrison, F. H. Richards, F. D. Nye, E. M. Judge, F. M. Dawson, W. H. Russell, C. B. Goldsborough, and W. M. Watson.

The annual breakfast of the Mary Arden Shakespeare Club will be held on Wednesday at 12:30 in the Hotel Ritz. The President of the club is Mrs. Anna Randall-Diehl, the Chairman Miss Josephine A. Cutler.

Miss Florence Guernsey, 180 Central Park South, will soon open her Summer place at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson.

Congressman George A. Smith and wife left for Europe on Wednesday.

There were nine graduates on Tuesday at the commencement exercises of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women. They were Mary M. Benedict, Mary E. Broadnax, Ethel Dillinsky, Gertha F. Johnson, Harriet V. Kenny, Gertrude Van De Mark, Adelaide Wallett, Jean M. Williams, and Eva Willes.

The seventh convention of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs was held on Friday. The speakers were Mrs. Belle de Rivera, Mrs. Orelia W. Haskin, Dr. Edgar Dubo Shlimer, Mrs. Harry Hastings. Luncheon was served at 12:30. Some of those present were Mesdames Martha Williams, James Wentz, Francis Egerton, Helen S. Tonjes, Clarence Burns, A. L. Erlanger, Arthur S. Fish, Edwin Arden, and Mary Craig.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Briggs, who make their home in the Belvedere during the Winter months, have left their apartments for Wollaston, Mass., where they will remain until the Fall.

Congressman W. H. Douglas has left the Hotel St. Andrew and gone to Tarrytown for the summer.

The Woman's Bazaar and M. Society of the Mount Morris Baptist Church is planning to hold a sale in the Fall. Mrs. Isaac B. Sprague, 227 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, is President of the society, and Mrs. Charles H. Bergmann is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Webster of London have taken permanent apartments in the Ansonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Stanwood will leave for Morristown, N. J., in about two weeks.

On Friday the Friday Morning Bridge Whist Club will hold a meeting in the country residence of Mrs. Floyd Crane, in Larchmont.

Miss Elsie Meyers, 64 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, has recently announced her engagement to Louis C. Baldauf.

On Wednesday evening Miss Elizabeth Gerhardt was the guest of honor of a theatre party given by Dr. and Mrs. Simon O'Neill, 242 Eighth Avenue. The others of the party were Mr. and Mrs. William Amend, Judge and Mrs. Amend, and Mr. and Mrs. Ellder.

Mr. Danneheim and family left their apartments in the Belvedere last week, and will spend the summer at Rutherford, N. J.

On Thursday there was a dance in the Belvedere for the residents and their friends. Some of those invited were Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Kahnweiler, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Salomon, Miss A. C. Jones, Signora Estrada de Palma, Mrs. Jacobs and the Misses Jacobs, Miss Steinhardt, Mrs. J. Stutch, the Misses Stutch, Mrs. A. W. Levy, Miss Kent, and Mrs. Fletcher.

Mrs. S. R. Maas, a resident of the Hotel Endicott, will open her cottage in Long Branch early next week.

One of the engagements of the week is that of Miss Josephine L. Quirk, 2 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, to Capt. Austin J. Berrell, United States Army.

On Monday the final meeting for the season of the Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, was held in the home of Mrs. E. Ring, 145 West Eighteenth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Carrington have closed their home, 222 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and have taken apartments for the summer in the Hotel Marie Antoinette.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCurdy left the city on Monday for their country home in Morristown.

On Monday afternoon the Monday Afternoon Euchre Club met for the last time this season in the home of Mrs. Batterton, 187 West Ninety-second Street. Some of the members are Mesdames Higgins, Jaeger, McGibbon, and Reuter, and Misses Marston, Horner, Dillenbeck, Kessler, and Sloane.

An engagement that has been recently announced is that of Miss Caroline Ocasier, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, to George Allen. The marriage date has not been set.

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Barrett Manor, Arrachaf, S. I., at luncheon. Some of those who enjoyed his hospitality and the delightful surroundings and beauties of the grounds were Mr. and Mrs. Lent, Mrs. Rhineland Waldo, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Miss Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. Woolsey, Marie Tempest, E. P. Roß, and Messrs. Sugden, Gillis, and Frith.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Thomas left their rooms in the St. Andrew on Wednesday for Bay Ridge.

Miss Edna Wallack, 88 West Ninety-first Street, has recently become engaged to Julius Hesselberg.

Members of St. Gabriel's Academy Alumnae Society held their final meeting of the season at the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday. It is the intention of the society to give a series of lunches and receptions each year. St. Gabriel's Academy is under the control of the State Board of Regents, and is one of the first institutions of its kind so honored. Its officers are: President—Mrs. Hughes; Vice President—Mrs. Stephen Kellie; Treasurer—Mrs. J. Kellie; Secretary—Mrs. Mary Clotilde Dunn; Financial Secretary—Miss Loretta Callahan; Chaplain—The Rev. Thomas Lynch of St. Joseph's Seminary.

A May Festival, under the auspices of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Hebrew Sheltering Society Orphan Asylum, will be held at the institution, Broadway and One Hundred and Fiftieth and One Hundred and Fifty-first Streets, on Saturday evening, May 20. The festival, an interesting evening is assured by the opportunity afforded members and friends to inspect the home of and work done by the society.

On Thursday evening, May 18, in the yacht suite at the Hotel Astor, will be held the first reception of the California Club in New York. This society founded in February last has been most successful, and will continue a sister organization with the other clubs in this city. Besides its President, Mrs. Thomas V. Vivian, other members are Mesdames Alexander Delmar, A. G. Beyer, Ivy R. Forber, L. J. Vassault, Russell Bassett, E. W. Mansfield, John Haslerick, E. M. Von Rylander, C. Sullivan, T. E. Smith, J. T. Pendegast, J. W. Hunt, J. E. Conely, N. Henderson, H. A. Runkler, W. C. Scheide, the Misses Smith, Bessie G. Grattan, Kathrin Hilke, Grace Longley, and others.

Among the guests invited are the Presidents of some of the State clubs, and officers of the California Society.

Going to Extremes.
Guggins (ocularly)—I don't think you're wise in procrastinating in the matter. "Never put off till to-morrow" is my motto, you know!

Miggins (scoffingly)—And always go to bed with your clothes on. I suppose?

Discovered.
Sharper—Why do you suppose Boston is called the Hub?

Carper—Because it is the center of gravity.

Sharper—No. Because the rest of the world goes around it.

WHAT SMART WOMEN ARE WEARING

THIS is certainly a checked-or should one say checked?—season in the fashion world, as every fashionable woman with any pretensions to youth has at least one shepherd's or other plaid or checked gown in her wardrobe, and just at present they are in evidence. Indeed nothing is smarter for traveling, shopping, and walking than these checked gowns, and as they may be made with either long or short coats, of either chiffon velvet or heavy mannish cloths, and also in many different colorings and blends of the same color, as well as size of checks, it is no wonder that plaid reigns triumphant in town and country.

Many of these checked costumes in heavier materials are trimmed with groups of short and narrow bias strapings, the ends of which are ornamented with tiny gilt, silver, or other small buttons, or when the section of the costume these strapings ornament is cut on the bias the strapings are straight. Narrow bands of braid, either black, white, or of some color corresponding with one of the plaids is used instead of straps of the material. The woman who wriggles her shoulders when she walks should, however, eschew the Eton coat with straps and buttons on the back so arranged as to form the upper half of a similar section on the skirt just below the girdle, for the effect is to say the least, extraordinary when the straps and buttons above begin to lose their balance and slip from side to side. One such costume seen recently, noted at a fashionable restaurant, was in plain dark blue; the braid was white, the buttons gilt; the costume itself was smart and pleasing until the wearer began to walk and wriggle her shoulders, and then it was ridiculous.

Mrs. Alice Roosevelt, lunching the other day with Mrs. Robert Goetz, was in a pale gray plaid coat and skirt, trimmed with red cloth and black and white braid. The plaid was almost invisible. At a distance the effect was of plain gray, but close to it resolved itself in a half-inch plaid composed of fine lines of gray and white, with now and then a line of red, but the red was so fine a line as to be practically invisible. The round-length skirt had a few deep, straight plaits; the coat had an Eton top, a black belt, and in the back below the belt were short and wide extensions of the gray cloth. The extensions were between the hips and the centre back, and were tabs of the cloth outlined with three-quarter-inch widths of braid, the first white and the outer one black. Just above the tight belt the coat bloused out a trifle, but was almost close-fitting about the shoulders and bust. The collar was on the sailor order in the back and of red cloth bordered with white and black to match the tabs. In the front the revers were very wide and very short, the coat being cut away at the top in rounded fashion to show the white underclothes. The coat closed in almost double-breasted fashion. The coat sleeves had upward turning points of red cloth as cuffs, and these were finished in black and white. Her large round hat was of shirred red tulle, trimmed with a wreath of red poppies.

Mrs. Robert Goetz wore a curious costume of dull china blue cloth, having a satin finish, and carried over one arm a voluminous wrap to match. Mrs. Goetz is very tall and slim. The gown had a decidedly long train with a double skirt. The upper skirt was laid in pressed-in box plaits, allowed to swing loose at the bottom. This upper skirt or tunic ended perhaps fourteen inches above the bottom of the plain, trained under jupe. There was a belt of the cloth and the top of the coat had a deep, rounded cape of the same cloth, in the back and over the shoulders. This cape escaped the waist line by several inches, and rounded up like a collar, or shorter, at the sides. It was plain as to plaits and gathers and simply hemmed, but silk braid perhaps three-quarters of an inch wide described a series of deep loops from top to bottom. There were four or five of these looped sections with four or five loops forming each section, there being perhaps the width of the braid between each section of each loop. The sleeves appeared to be quite full and to have cuffs trimmed with the silk braid. In the front of the coat top there were small wide revers, elaborately braid. Her hat was one of the most exaggerated French chapeaus of the turn-of-the-century order, tilted well over her forehead, small in size, and showing all of her coiffure except a small section at the top and front. This chapeau was also of blue to match the costume and was trimmed with rosebuds in nearly all colors, lavender, blue, yellow, and pink.

Among new materials used for two-piece costumes are white mohairs marked in one-eighth-inch squares by black lines the width of a pinhead. These are of fashionable young women have costumes made up of this new short plaid or checked material, among them Miss Katharine Barney and Miss Natica Rivas, the latter having the larger check. Both wore these costumes at the Wickes-Haven wedding. Miss Barney's hat was two sets of revers and cuffs, one set of turquoise blue and the other white, and both, of course, worn together. Her chapeau at the wedding was a tricorn turned up across the front with a flattened plique of turquoise blue feathers starting from under a dome of brown feathers in the exact centre front. The hat itself was pale blue; she also wore this at the parade of the Ladies' Four-in-Hand Driving Club.

Miss Rivas wore a hat small and close at the back, but rising in a halo flare at the front, where a wide bow of yellow velvet ribbon was fastened. The costume was an Eton coat and round skirt. Miss Barney's skirt, too, of course, was short. Miss Rivas's skirt was laid in box plaits some three inches wide at the top by five at the bottom, and between them at the top of the skirt and extending down far enough to form a hip yoke were narrow strips of the cloth strapped on and caught with tiny buttons. The Eton coat was similarly trimmed.

forming a still deeper point, over which lapped, or appeared to lap, the bodice proper of green chiffon cloth. The bodice had practically the same effect in front as in the back, and was fitted to the figure by the folds of the material being drawn in at the waist line. The bottom of the bodice was slightly pointed, and the sleeves were full and wide, but not puffed, and extended to the elbow, where each was shirred at the centre of the outside seam and drawn up slightly in the lower centre, and from under these upper sleeves of green drooped full lower sleeves of white lace that edged at the wrists. The skirt of the gown was gathered at the waist line and fell in straight folds to the floor, where it was bordered with rosettes of green chiffon the shape and size of roses. The skirt was also divided from waist to hem in panelled sections, some twenty-four inches wide at the bottom but only a few inches wide at the top, by smaller and looser rosettes of green chiffon. These rosettes were from five to seven inches apart, and appeared to be of chiffon rather than chiffon cloth. Topping this costume was one of the small turned-up hats to match the costume, trimmed with green.

One of the prettiest brown costumes of the Spring was seen at Sherry's, where the wearer lunching with Miss Amy Phipps, whose engagement to the Hon. Frederick Guest has been announced.

sleeves, and the hat surmounting the toilet was red, the color of the poppies, one of the French hats much turned up at the left side near the back were red roses, and near the front on the same side were roses of that soft, shaded yellow that blends with red, and on the right side were still more flowers.

Miss Ethel Barrymore, lunching at Sherry's, was in mourning for her father. Her dress was a simple black voile with a Dutch neck, and sleeves of little more than elbow length, both neck and sleeves showing a narrow line of white against the skin. The waist was laid in stimulated box plaits, and so was the short skirt. Her large hat was black tulle shirred on wires. It had a low, round crown encircled by a wreath of black silk poppies. The wide brim was shirred three times, first at the crown, second midway between crown, and again at the edge, the latter finished by a piping of solid black. The hat was set on so as to produce a slight halo effect. In the back a box-plaited crepe veil extended nearly to the waist line. Her long gloves met the rather short and rather close plaited sleeves.

At a recent English wedding the bridesmaids wore gowns of pale yellow crepe de chine with wide girdles and fichus made of net, and their large hats of shirred brown chiffon were trimmed with pale yellow roses.

there by scant single ruffles of the point d'Alencon. The entire veil is of point d'Alencon, and is a long scarf caught in a point at the top of the head under an algerette effect in orange blossoms.

The little girl maid-of-honor will wear a white mull frock trimmed with valenciennes lace. The short skirt is shirred six times about the hips, and around the bottom is a flounce of mull finished in three half-inch tucks; this is joined to the skirt with a two-inch insertion of lace. The bodice is full and shirred, with a stock and little round gumples of solid lace and having a two-inch ruffle of the lace at its edge; from under this lace ruffle starts an eight-inch ruffle of the mull bordered with valenciennes lace an inch and a half wide. The sleeves are single puffs ending at the elbows in two ruffles of the lace, the under ruffle four inches wide and the upper three. Bands of pale pink satin ribbon are fastened at the outside of the sleeves about the ruffles and a similar knot is fastened at the left of the bodice on the upper ruffle. The ash is also of pale pink satin with a knot instead of a bow in the back and with long knotted ends. A round hat of white chip encircled by a wreath of pink rosebuds and moss and showing a pale pink bow in the front and another and large one under the brim at the back top the frock.

Some notable and noticeable hats were worn by the women guests of the Coach-

coach, wore an elaborate turquois blue voile or pongee, the writer not being near enough to determine. It had a long skirt and a coat top with position effects at the back, and topping it was a very large, light blue crinoline hat, with a narrow brim and practically flat crown, the hat being nearly all in the flaring front brim. This from brim widened from back of the ears to the centre top, and formed a wide-spreading frame. Against this expanse of brim, which, while decidedly immense, was not unbecoming to the wearer, was fastened an irregular true over's knot in blue velvet ribbon. Similar ribbon trimmed the crown. A mass of scarlet and white carnations fastened to her corsage looked especially brilliant in hue against the pale blue background.

On the box seat of the Gerry coach was Mrs. William Woodward, who was Miss Elsie Cryder. She wore a brilliant shade of lavender or lilac colored robe de chambre, elaborately shirred; it was topped by a big tulle and chiffon hat of the same color, and trimmed with ostrich plumes that exactly matched the hat. A long and full bow, also, matching, completed the toilet. On the box seat of another coach was a plump and handsome little woman in light coral-colored satin-finished cloth severely made; her hat was a polo turban of the same color, with shaded pink wings applied flat at each side, the point tips of the wings turning backward and downward.

Mrs. William Wheelock, who was Miss Katherine Dix, was in pale blues and white, and Miss Natica Rivas and Miss Hartman, in apricot and pink respectively, were pictures; in fact, nearly all of the women guests at this function were handsomely, and some gorgeously, arrayed.

An American woman in London writes in a private letter that some of the parson handles shown there are more odd than beautiful. For example, one pink colored taffeta had a handle of ivory, the end being carved to represent a white rabbit and having pink stones for eyes. Another in golden brown silk had a tortoise shell handle gilding in a cat's head with topaz eyes. Beautiful, however, are



Maute chiffon cloth with tucked chiffon and Irish point gumples and fancy appliques of heliotrope. White hat, trimmed with Parma violets.

Plaid voile in light and dark brown, trimmed with soutache braid, and collar and cuffs of tan cloth. Tan hat, with yellow and brown daisies.

Pale blue Rajah silk coat and skirt, trimmed with braid and embroidery. Under blouse of Irish crepe and linen gauze. White hat, with shaded blue plumes.

the crystal handles studded with amethysts, while another, still more beautiful, was set with tiny opals.

MARIE WELDON.

NO WOMEN NEED APPLY.

OUTSIDE the door there was a sign announcing rooms for rent. The woman went up the steps and rang the bell.

Finally a man opening the door asked her what she wanted. He was a dark complexioned man with blue eyes and straight hair plastered carefully down on each side of his head. The woman thought he seemed to be fatigued.

"I should like," she said politely, "to see a furnished room."

"We rent rooms to gentlemen," said the man. "Never to women."

"Why?" asked the woman. The man shrugged his shoulders.

"I don't know," he answered, "except that we prefer men."

Then, though he stood still there, he maintained a silence, so profound that the only thing for the woman to do was to take her leave, which she did.

She went to another place on the same street. A little touselled girl opened the door.

"Sit down, will you?" she smiled, "while I go for mamma."

But the woman seeing nothing to sit down on but a wobbly tabouret and the hatrack concluded to stand.

Mamma presently put in her appearance from the other end of the hall. She had been washing her hair. She apologized because it wasn't dry. The woman said it didn't matter, then asked about the room.

"We haven't a room to rent in the

A. Simonson

933 BROADWAY, 21st-22d STREETS.

EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR.

I carry an immense assortment of beautiful hair goods in only the choicest qualities, and superior workmanship, such as cannot be found elsewhere.

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING

by experienced artists of ability; new method of shampooing, singeing, clipping and hair coloring to any desired shade assures your entire satisfaction.

HAIR ORNAMENTS

of novel designs and exquisite workmanship in Tortoise and Amber shell, English Cut Jet and Parisian Diamonds.

house," said mamma. "Not a single room."

The woman wished to ask a few questions that ran through her head. One, if she happened to have any outside the house for rent—on the roof, perhaps, or in the garden somewhere—why, if her house was full, she didn't take the sign off the door, but concluding that it was hardly worth while she said good morning and went out into the street examining the advertisement in that day's paper concerning rooms in that particular house, and discovering that it read:

Gentlemen preferred.

She wondered her way wearily to another house, this time a building of flats, where, ringing the bell and groping through a long, dark, narrow hall, she ascended stairs after stairs until somebody said: "Here!" and she halted abruptly.

She stood a moment looking at a small, wiry woman, who looked back at her.

"I see by the paper," the woman began, "that you have a furnished room for rent."

"Yes," was the reply, "one—a large room with an alcove. But you are a woman."

"Yes," returned the woman, in a melancholy way, "I am," and hung her head.

"And I would prefer to rent my room to a man. When I was a young man I didn't mind women so much. I took a few rabbits and having pink stones for eyes. Another in golden brown silk had a tortoise shell handle gilding in a cat's head with topaz eyes. Beautiful, however, are

powdered wimmin here a settin' round, I won't."

The woman couldn't help laughing, and there was where she made her mistake. "Do the men always behave themselves?" she asked, making another. "Of course they do," flashed the old lady. "They go out in the morning and come back at night and that's all there is to it. Now, are you a married woman?"

The woman was meeker than Moses by now.

"No," she said. "I am a widow."

"A widow!" repeated the old lady in a tone which filled the woman's soul with dire foreboding. "Well! This room, I've got wouldn't suit you. I know it wouldn't. Not at all! I costs too much for a widow woman. If you had a husband now bringing in money all the time you might afford to take it, but a widow with nobody to support her! No. The room wouldn't suit you at all."

"But suppose I am able to earn my own living," interposed the woman. What then?

The old lady was not to be appeased. "No," she reiterated, "this is no widow's room. It's a man's room. The woman kept wondering what the difference was, but didn't dare to ask. "It's a man's room," the other declared. "How much is it," questioned the woman.

The old lady fixed her firmly through the glitter of her glasses.

"Sixteen dollars!" she replied.

"A week?" frowned the woman.

"A week," replied the old lady.

"With board?" further questioned the woman.

"Without board," said the old lady with a clank of lips which served to end the interview.

The door then shut on the woman.

All the doors appeared to have shut on her. She didn't know whether to laugh or to cry. She wished she might sit down on the steps a minute and find out, but she was too much afraid of the lynx eye of the old lady to do that. She thought she saw it peer out at her through the snowy lace of the curtains, so she went down the steps and along the street, wondering what was to become of her. The woman who wanted furnished rooms, and nearly wishing she were a man and done with it, so she could get one—nearly, but not quite.

"A SHEET OF PAPER."

From the Swedish of AUGUST STRINDBERG.

By EDWIN BJORKMAN.

THE last moving van had driven away. The tenant, a young man, in mourning, made a last round of the rooms, to make sure that he had left nothing behind. No, he had forgotten nothing, absolutely nothing. And at last he reached the little hall, firmly resolved to think no more of what he had lived through in those rooms. But there, in the hall beside the telephone, he noticed a small sheet of paper nailed to the wall. It was closely covered with writing in several hands—some of it clear and written with ink, some of it mere jottings made with black or red pencil. All was to be read, and the whole pretty drama that had been played to a finish within the brief time of two years. All he wanted to forget was there—a fragment of human life on a small sheet of paper.

He took it down. It was a kind of yellow notepaper, lustrous as if sunbaked, and been radiating from its surface. Placing it on the mantelpiece, he leaned over it and began to read. At the top was her name, Alice, the most beautiful name he ever knew, because borne by the girl he loved. And the call number—15-11. It looked like the number of a hymn put up in church. Next came "The Bank." That stood for his work, the sacred toll that brought bread, and a home, and a wife—the very basis of existence. But it had been crossed out. For the bank had failed. He had been saved, however, by getting into another bank, yet not until he had passed through an infernal full of anxiety.

And then the florist and the lively stable. Those numbers marked his engagement period, when he had his pockets full of money.

Further down, the furniture dealer and the upholsterer. He was building up a home of his own. The expressman—he and she moved into that home.

The ticket office of the Opera House, 50-50. They have been married recently, and now they go to the opera every Sunday. Those are their best hours, when their own voices are silent and they meet in beauty and harmony in the fairyland back of the footlights.

Here comes the name of a man, crossed out also. He was a friend who had climbed rather high up on the social ladder. The success made him dizzy, and he fell; fell irremediably, and had to flee to some distant country. What frailty there is everywhere!

And now something quite new seems to have entered into their lives. In a woman's hand, written with pencil, there is to be read the word "Mamma." The mother-in-law. She was a kindly, friendly face, who moved so quietly and never went through the sitting room, but passed straight from the hall into the bedroom.

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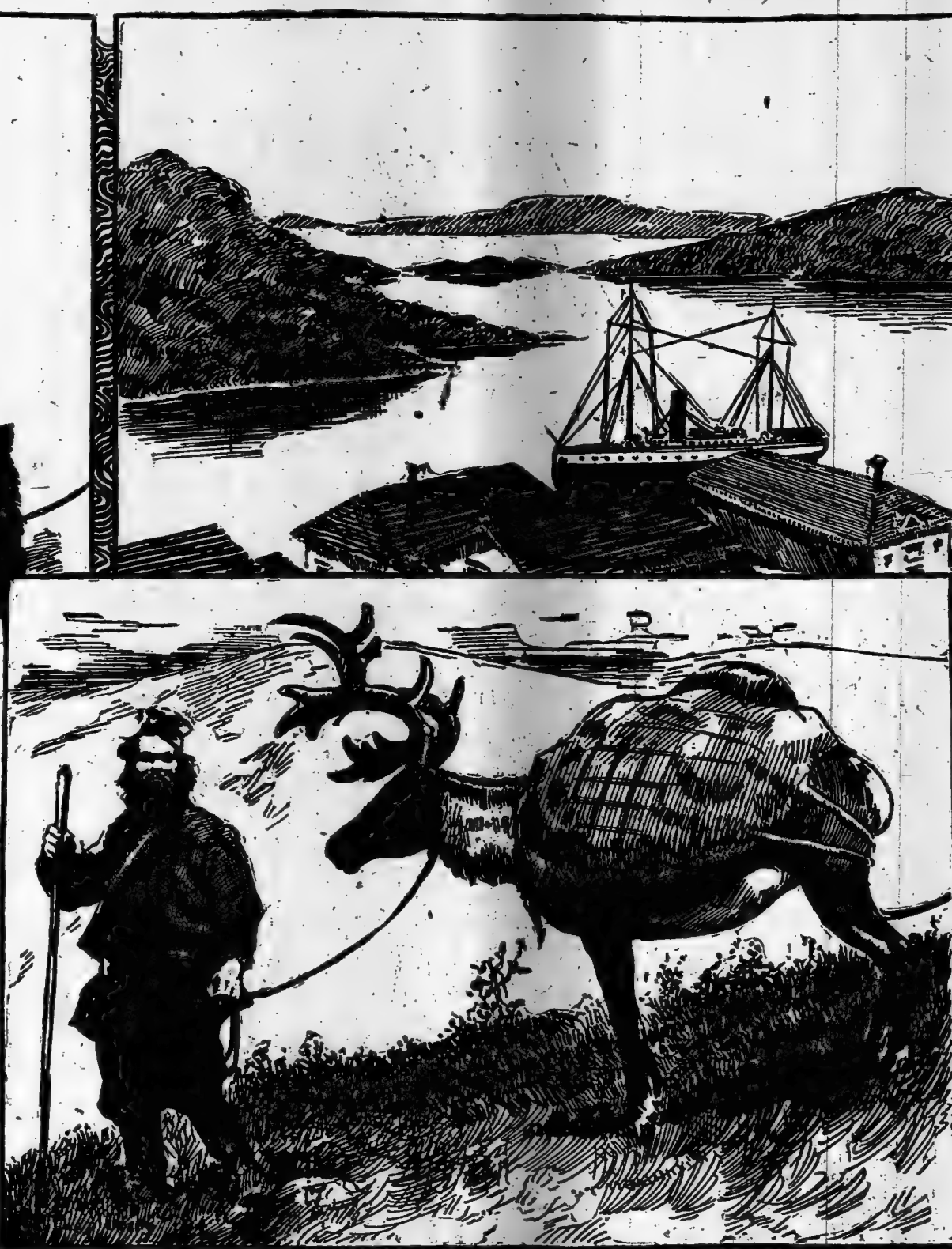
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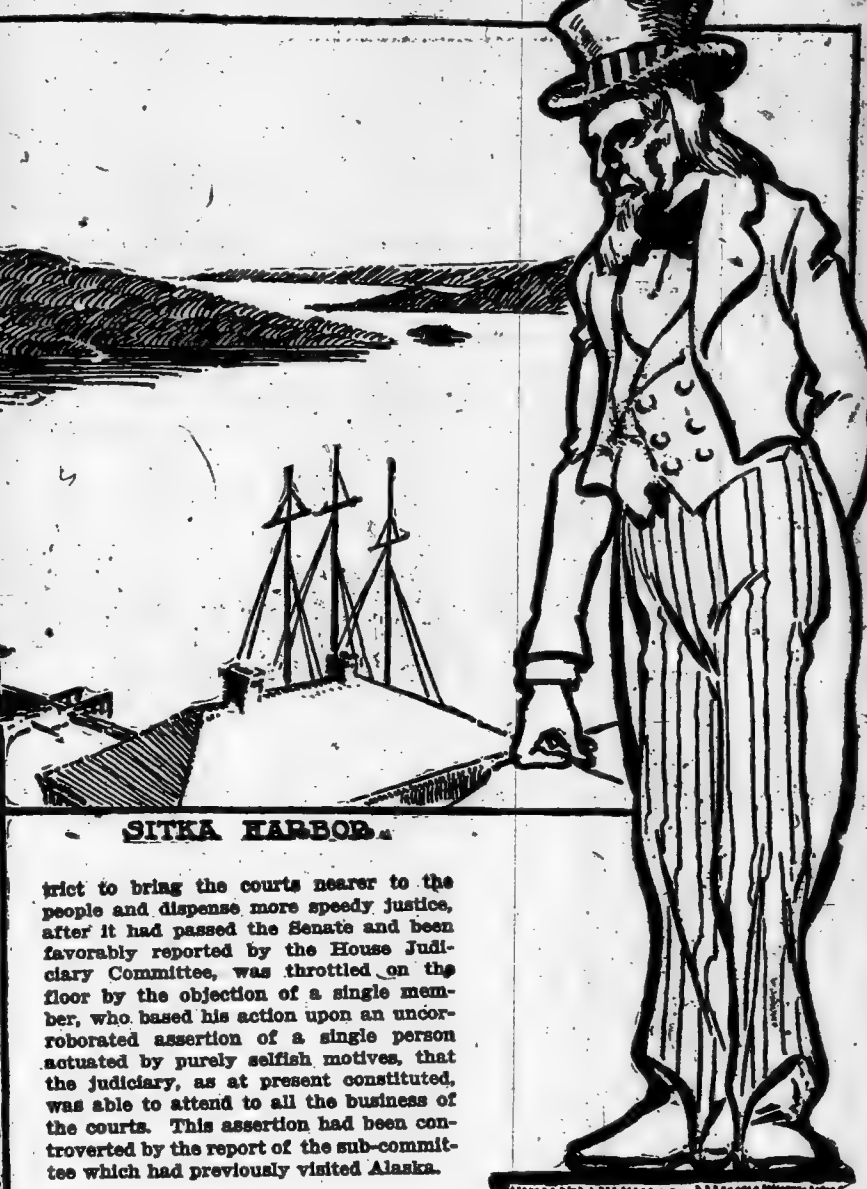
Congress's Neglect of Alaska a National Disgrace



A LAPLANDER, HERDER OF REINDEER



REINDEER AS BURDEN BEARERS



SITKA HARBOR

A Brief Survey of the Conditions Which Have Led Some Alaskans to Prefer Annexation to Canada to Our Continued Indifference to Their Interest.

THE stirring resolutions recently adopted by Alaskans and transmitted to the President, in which they vigorously denounce the inactivity of Congress in failing to accord to them some recognition, and wherein they conclude with a request to be allowed to join with Canada in the hope of bettering their condition, should not call forth the hasty condemnation of the American people. Until their claims have been investigated and the reasonableness of their demands carefully weighed, judgment should be suspended.

Annexation of the Territory, as requested, would only be carrying out the policy of the Congress that appropriated \$7,200,000 to carry the treaty of purchase into effect, and the record shows that similar resolutions were offered on the floor of Congress in 1867-8, and were not then considered as reasonable or even preposterous.

Wells' Hair Balsam
Is Not a Dye but gradually restores **GRAY HAIR** to original color, black or brown. Acts gradually in 8 or 10 applications to the hair retaining natural look. Contains no oil or grease. Does not stick nor run. Free from lead and arsenic. Also dandruff, itching, scalp and hair. It will please you because it does the work and does it right. See and try bottles at druggists or by mail. Sold by express on order of \$1.00.

E. S. WELLS, Chemist, Jersey City, N. J.

"HAPPY TEETH"

Cheney's TOOTH POWDER

Is rapidly becoming America's Favorite Delightful Antiseptic. Prevents decay. Most thorough cleanser and polisher. Generously large can. Sent by express on order of \$1.00. Palmer Cox Bros. Book Co. Free.

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acre. Its area is about one-sixth that of the United States, and its coast line is greater. This vast domain has for nearly forty years been the property of the United States, and during all that time this Nation has been content to receive the revenue at hand, derived from the seal fisheries and the customs in an amount sufficient to more than repay the expenditure necessary to acquire the Territory, together with all costs of maintaining it, but has stubbornly resisted all demands to aid in developing the dormant resources of the country, or to even establish a decent system of government for the people or allow them to do so.

A brief comparison and a running survey of conditions existing in the Philippines and in Alaska only present more clearly the injustice done the latter. Alaska was acquired by purchase for an insignificant sum without the loss of a single life. Add to the money paid under the treaty for the islands of the Far East the money expended in maintaining them, and the loss to the country of thousands of her gallant soldiers, and the comparative cost of Alaska shrinks to insignificance. In the acquisition of Alaska we made a good bargain.

The native Filipino, relieved from oppressive Spanish rule, can never complain that he has since been neglected. Not for a day has he been abandoned. Even against his will his assistance has been rendered, which he has taken as a matter of course and received, generally, with passive indifference or distrust. The American settler has been encouraged from the first and his efforts have been seconded by the granting of valuable concessions and the extension of recognition. All this has been done in less than a single decade. How has it been with Alaska? For nearly half a century her people have been compelled to shift for themselves, and even their independent action has been interfered with. Yet the third article of the treaty with Russia expressly provided that: "The inhabitants of the ceded territory, according to their choice, reserving to themselves their natural allegiance, may return to Russia within three years; but if they should prefer to remain in the ceded territory with, with the exception of the uncivilized native tribes, shall be admitted to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States, and shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberties and property, and in the full and complete enjoyment of their civil and political rights."

Within a month after the territory was shadowed, but not sheltered, by the flag, a mass meeting was held at Sitka and a temporary local government set up; and

Immediately steps were taken to establish a school. A building was purchased and a teacher installed, at a salary of \$75 per month, \$90 of which was paid from the military fund, as the school was under the joint control of three trustees elected by the people and a committee appointed from the military officers, the territory being at that time under military rule. Within four years the financial support received from the military fund was withdrawn, and in 1875 the school languished and died. During the next five years several unsuccessful attempts were made to re-establish it. In 1880 the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions took up the work and sent a teacher to Alaska. A school with 103 pupils was organized, the attendance later increasing to 180. Up to this time the Government had never, beyond the payments contributed to the teacher's salary from the military fund, assisted or encouraged this school. In the acquisition of Alaska we made a good bargain.

Gen. John Eaton, the Commissioner of Education, whose sympathies had been enlisted, in each of his annual reports from 1871 to 1880 repeatedly called the attention of Congress to the pressing needs of the Territory. Congress did not heed. After eight years appeals were made directly to the people. Meetings were held and addresses made throughout the country, and after three more years of such education by the lecturer and writer, enough public sentiment was aroused to induce President Hayes, in 1880, to recognize the Territory officially in his message to Congress. In 1881 President Arthur wrote in his message: "I regret to state that the people of Alaska are as yet unprovided with any form of government by which life and property can be protected," and he urged the necessity of some action on the part

of Congress to relieve this condition. In his message of 1888 he said: "I trust that Congress will not fail at the present session to put Alaska under the protection of law. Its people have repeatedly remonstrated against our neglect to afford them the maintenance and protection expressly guaranteed by the terms of the treaty whereby the Territory was ceded to the United States. For sixteen years they have pleaded in vain for that which they should have received without the asking."

Finally, in 1884, the Harrison bill was passed, carrying an appropriation of \$25,000 for school purposes, and extending to the Territory the mining laws, but expressly withholding the operation of the general land laws of the United States. By the terms of this organic act, as it is called, the backs were torn from the Oregon Code, and it was labeled "Laws of Alaska," and the courts of that district were directed to apply them whenever they happened to fit, and from that day to the year 1900 so much of their time has been taken up in sifting out the unsuitable portions that but little was left in which to construe and enforce the rest.

Was this carrying into effect either the spirit or the letter of that clause in the treaty of 1867 which declared that the people "shall be admitted to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States?" Would not the arraignment contained in President Arthur's message in 1888 receive the sanction of the fair-minded, liberty-loving citizen of to-day?

In 1891 some additional legislation was enacted, relative to the sale of lands for townsite purposes, and the regulation of mining and manufacturing associations. In 1890 the Carter code of procedure was adopted for the better regulation of the practice in the District Courts. At the same time the license system was put in operation. Under this law a direct tax was levied on every line of business conducted in the Territory. Originally the Government expended only half the sum thus derived in maintaining schools in Alaska and pocketed the balance, but later a spirit of benevolence loosened the purse strings, and the Government only expended a few dollars in the way of collecting from the incorporated towns and allowed a needy people to keep seventy-five per cent of this direct tax.

Of the fees collected outside the incor-

porated towns the Government still retained its equal share. The Nelson law enacted by the Fifty-eighth Congress in 1895 provided for a fund to be called the "Alaska Fund," to be devoted one-fourth to schools, 10 per cent to the maintenance of the langes and districts, the residue to roads.

After long years of patient and unremittant endeavor Alaska was able to obtain a laudable system of law and a few schools, and was privileged to tax herself and retain a portion of the revenue to help in relieving, in a small way, the local conditions.

In the selection of her officials she has no voice. Her Governor and Judiciary and Marshals are appointed by the President. Formerly the Commissioners were appointed in the same way, but this power was later transferred to the different Judges, and under this system the authority of the latter has become almost supreme. By controlling the tenure of the subordinate officials, their influence is made far-reaching, and the door for fraud and corruption in this important tribunal, the sole guardian of the people's personal and property rights, is opened wide.

The people are dissatisfied. They see their hopes soar only to be dashed to pieces. They received the last blow at the hands of the Fifty-eighth Congress. A sub-committee of the Senate had visited the Territory and reported the result of its investigations to Congress and recommended the passage of some wholesome and much-needed legislation. The people had received encouragement from the official recognition twice contained in President Roosevelt's messages. They were expectant and hopeful of better things. But when they saw their Delegate bill, granting them the privilege of having a multiplicity in Congress, like other Territories and possessions, and placing them on an equality with the natives of Hawaii and Porto Rico, killed by pessimistic arguments advanced forty years ago, declaring that it would be the height of folly to encourage free-born Americans who had the temerity to develop that vast domain with a hope they might ever become a State, and asserted that if they were now granted representation without a vote they might some day be emboldened to ask for more.

The Division bill, providing for an additional Judge and one more judicial dis-

trict to bring the courts nearer to the people and dispense more speedy justice, after it had passed the Senate and been favorably reported by the House Judiciary Committee, was throttled on the floor by the objection of a single member, who based his action upon an uncorroborated assertion of a single person actuated by purely selfish motives, that the judiciary, as at present constituted, was able to attend to all the business of the courts. This assertion had been controverted by the report of the sub-committee which had previously visited Alaska.

Misrule has been the fate of the district ever since the Stars and Stripes were hoisted over it. No improvements have been authorized, nor has the development of its resources been encouraged or sanctioned by the Government. Yet it is the only Territory that is now or ever has been a source of profit to the United States Treasury. Since its acquisition the receipts from the seal fisheries alone have more than reimbursed the Government for the amount paid Russia.

With all these facts before them will the American people forever cling to the dismal predictions of the many able and patriotic, though uninformed, statesmen who on the floor of Congress in 1867 and 1868 denounced Alaska as a "gold brick," or will they recall the abiding faith of Seward, and, by striking the shackles from the limbs of a giant, develop an empire?

We have manfully shouldered the burden thrust upon us in the acquisition of the Philippines; we have been faithful to our trust in the matters of Cuba and Porto Rico, but our long-standing debt to the Far North, voluntarily incurred, remains not only unpaid, but

seemingly neglected. Since the bill appropriating \$7,200,000 for the payment of the purchase price of the Territory was forced through Congress as an Administration measure, the bitter opposition and pronounced distrust then engendered have never been wholly overcome and dislodged, though the reasons upon which they were founded have long since been refuted.

To the general rule that with the flag goes the predominating spirit of our people, which educates as it advances, opens greater opportunities and paves the way for progress, Alaska is no exception, but the neglect with which Congress has treated her is exceptional in the history of our Government.

We welcome any discussion of our condition and needs by the press, because the discussion of any meritorious proposition always gives it added strength, and all Alaska needs is consideration. It is indifference and neglect that are holding her back and bringing despair to her people.

To the fair-minded people of this country through the press we look for relief New York, April 30, 1900.

For Summer Homes and Yachts

the ideal bed covering is the handsome, sanitary, convenient and inexpensive

DOVE DIMITY QUILT

Outwears three of the old-style crocheted quilts. Laundered as easily as a sheet. Protects the bed-clothes absolutely with a dainty attractive covering. Sold by leading dry-goods stores in four sizes; also special grades for hospitals and institutions.

SHERMAN, REID & CO.
Wholesale Agents, New York

First Shipments of Country Milk

How the Erie Contributed to New York's Food Supply

UNTIL the Erie in 1842 originated the delivery of good country milk in New York, the city's supply had been mainly swill and adulterated milk. The new plan was so widely appreciated at its inception that long rows of men, women and children carrying jars or cans, daily awaited the arrival of the shipment.

THE Erie's milk shipments have increased from 600,000 quarts in 1842 to 112,454,040 quarts in 1904.

R. H. WALLACE, G. P. A., 21 Cortlandt Street, N. Y. City

The Fact that Londonderry LITHIA WATER

is to be found among the staple articles of supply in every leading hotel and club in the U.S. should be convincing evidence of its superiority as a table water.

A Game of "Craps" in the Sunny South

GAMES may come and games may go, but the game of "craps" will never be with us. Who played the first game of "craps"? Hoyle does not tell us, but it is a safe guess that the father of the game was a Southerner. In the North the hazard of cubes is confined chiefly to newboys and bootblacks, but below Mason and Dixon's line one may find regular "crap parlors" where special and costly tables are used by the players. Billiard and pool tables also offer excellent surfaces for rolling the cubes, and it is here that the proprietor of the "parlors" stands and "cuts" the game. "Cutting," in the gambling world, means taking a toll from the winnings of the player who rakes in the "pot." When this tolling continues for eight or ten hours without interruption the gentleman in the checked suit and Easter-egg shirt finds his parlors quite remunerative, despite the trusts, strikes and threatened invasion by Castro's army.

But it is among the colored crap-shooters that one sees the game in all its phases from comedy to tragedy. Disputes over the turning of the little bone dice have been responsible for many shooting and cutting affairs in the South. This is probably the principal reason why the police of Southern cities

are always so eager to pounce down on a game of "craps" and place the players under arrest. But the men in blue have but two eyes, and even while they are steadily tipping up to some old shod on the water front wharf, a crap game is in progress among a crowd of wharf rats and stevedores who boldly roll the cubes out on a street corner two blocks away. It is always amusing to watch the players. Their deadly earnestness, recklessness, and unconscious humor is a little melodrama in itself.

"Luk heah, Sam," says a big roust-about, pulling out his month's wages in crumpled notes from a pocket of his greasy overalls. "If ah lose dis heah money ah won't hab a 'poty' ob gin or a plug of tobacco for thirty mo' days. But ef ah win-well, der'll be birds roostin' on my table ebby time ah goes home to do ol' woman."

It was not long before the roust-about had pulled the last crumpled note from his pocket and was offering to sell his brass watch chain for a dime. Not succeeding in finding a purchaser, he walked over to the dock and tossed something into the water. It was a rabbit's foot. "Dat's what ah hab, acceptin' a lucky shahm from a strange nigger," he followed with a strange allegory. "Ah might hab known et was hoodooed."

The game continues.

"Come, 'Big Dick,' breathe a sable spirit or the letter of that clause in the treaty of 1867 which declared that the people 'shall be admitted to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States?' Would not the arraignment contained in President Arthur's message in 1888 receive the sanction of the fair-minded, liberty-loving citizen of to-day?"

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Of the fees collected outside the incor-

The Man Who Runs the "Johnny Stand"



THE FRUIT STAND



JUST LANDED



THE PEANUT MAN

He Is Italian, This Seller in Ordinary to the People---Provider of Fruits, Coal, and Ice for Modest Purchasers---But His Children Are American.

IT IS not a long time—perhaps half a century will carry us back to the age of smoked or salted meat and fish—since the only reliable fruit was the apple, and that often failed. Only in large communities was fresh meat to be obtained; rural dwellers were confined most of the year to preserved food or fruit.

With the advent of the ice house and the refrigerator came the refrigerator train, the refrigerator steamship, with low freight rates. All the fruit, yes, the meat, and the fish of the world became available for our markets. The one thing lacking was the man to distribute these articles of food to the household cheaply, and in all districts and neighborhoods. Fortunately that individual was forthcoming; and about the time of the development mentioned he developed; and the improvement in the distribution of household necessities of all sorts has followed the arrival in America of the Italian, who seemed most fitted to fill the rôle, which required organization and tireless industry.

He came poor and ignorant of the language, yet within a generation he has been transformed into an intelligent blessing from one end to the other of the land. He has distributed himself to the most distant localities, and the Italian fruit stand is a part of American civilization of to-day which could hardly be parted with. Not only is he doing his best for us, but in return we are Americanizing him to a degree impossible were he to remain in the many so-called "Little Italies," where these people herd together in an unfortunate way to their rapid absorption.

The Italian, however, is ambitious, and he very soon accumulates by hard labor and frugality a sum sufficient to embark in some one of the many more profitable occupations. Coming from a land of fruit he understood at once the possibilities of our country for development in that article of food. At the outset his attempts were in a small way, but as time went on he increased his business, and by his success encouraged an ever increasing number of his compatriots to enter the same calling.

As time went on vegetables as well were added to his stock. Accumulating money he soon became a merchant in a larger

field either as a wholesale purchaser or with a fruit store of very considerable dimensions, thus making a local market for those articles. There was a time when he could obtain a stand for nothing, or at the cost of keeping the walks clean in Winter and Summer, but now very large sums are often paid for privileges of keeping stands in favorable localities.

So the landlord becomes enriched for a space which otherwise might have remained vacant; at the same time by the extent and beauty of the display of fruit he makes for the increased beauty of the locality, relieving the eye of the passer-by from the ugly uniformity of the construction.

So he has added largely to aesthetic conditions, which needed his aid. Many of these stands are things of beauty and a joy to all. The great fruit companies and combinations throughout the world know that America is the best fruit market in the world, the quickest, most reliable, and, it naturally follows, the most profitable.

The rapidity of decay of choice fruit has made for rapidity of handling. So the steamship which arrives in the morning has unloaded her fruit in a few hours, and that fruit is in local distribution or on trains speeding away to all parts, where the same rapid system is continued. All this requires considerable capital, which is furnished by men who understand the system of selection and somewhat of silence, hence many have an idea that the capitalist or padrone is a sort of slave owner who controls the services of his creatures.

Now this is something which could not continue in America. These men are very sensitive on the subject, but it may as well be understood that no such thing exists in the fruit business, for there are so many thousands, yes, tens of thousands, who are to be found in distant communities performing their duty of distribution among Americans who would know at once their conditions.

There may be something of the kind in the boot blacking business, which is now wholly in their hands, and it may be that some men are imported for the purpose of filling a demand for shiners, which is urgent; but these men rapidly Americanize, and then the padrone is no longer. Nearly all the hotels have Italians placed

at the boot black stands, as more reliable than others.

There is another late development by Italians which, although but a few years old, has changed conditions in the tenements more than anything that has taken place in years, and that is the distribution of coal, wood, and ice in small quantities to those who dwell in limited quarters in the tenements.

This is now so extensive that in the tenement districts of the city two or more cellars may be found on every block from which places the poor who have little money, and less room, to spare, are supplied with coal and wood in small

quantities, and at low rates. The ice distribution is certainly in the line of health improvement, for with ice the supplies of the table are kept fresh and wholesome, particularly the milk supply. The labor in conducting these coal and wood cellars consists in delivering at any hour of the day, or night, too, as is often the case. In Summer, when ice distribution goes on at night, these articles must be delivered at the rooms. Often many flights of stairs must be climbed with a hundred pounds of coal, a paper bag of charcoal, bundles of wood, and pieces of ice of any size.

The charcoal business is almost a new business under the system, and in Summer when fires are not required for heat the charcoal fire serves best, cheapest, and



TYPICAL BASEMENT STORE

quickest. The queer simplicity of the signs in these cellars is mostly in the line of economy, and are generally home made, with the statement that Mike, Tony, or Frank have ice, coal, and wood. And so these simple abbreviations of many high-sounding names serve best. Each man generally has a wife, who remains at the cellar to take orders while the husband delivers them. The inevitable collection of infants serves to show the race is not dying out, and very proud of their American born babies they are. Asked, "Is the bambino Italiano?" came back quick reply, "No! No! Americano!" Although but a few months old, and the parents can speak no English. So here has commenced the Americanization.

When it comes to the improvement and encouragement of the growth of fruit and vegetables in every section of our country, a development which is perhaps only in its infancy, it becomes of the greatest importance to encourage the Italian fruit and vegetable seller; and could he but be prevailed upon to engage more in the growth of these articles for which by education and experience in Italy none is better fitted, the waste farms of New England and New York might be made profitable again.

Something is being done in that way. Already many formerly waste farms are being reclaimed by them. The great opportunity, however, may come to them in the development of wine and fruit in the rich volcanic lands of the West, which by irrigation are soon to be made available for cultivation in a way now practiced in Italy, where similar soil and conditions exist.

The question of overripe fruit so often mooted as dangerous to health by actual experiment may be said to resolve itself into this: that no fruit is overripe unless it be foul from decay, and then it outlaws itself; but there is such an evil as underripe fruit, and of that may come illness.

The Board of Health, however, declares strongly in favor of a wholesome fruit and vegetable diet, so that any extension of the use of those articles of food is saving lives by thousands in our great cities, and making life more enjoyable, at the same time developing our fruit and vegetable growth and distribution, cheapening the necessities of life by enlarging them, so that the human family may live without the necessity of meat at all times and by variety of food a still further improvement of health-conditions may follow.

New York Racing Returns to Its Original Home

WITH the recent opening of Belmont Park racing as a New York sport returned to its original home. It was just 240 years ago that the first English Governor of the Province of New York, Sir Richard Nicolls, recognizing the natural facilities of the Hempstead Plains for racing, established an annual horse race, the purse being a silver crown or a bushel of wheat. In thus stamping the approval of royalty upon local racing, Daniel Denton, in his rare little book on New York published in 1870, said, "Nicolls did this, 'not so much for the divertimento of youth as for encouraging and bettering the breed of horses, which, through great neglect, had been impaired.'"

This old royal racecourse was not far from Hempstead, and a few miles west of Belmont Park. A few years later the famous Newmarket course was established on its site by Gov. Francis Lovelace, who succeeded Gov. Nicolls in 1668. He increased both the annual prizes and the number of races, and he was also instrumental in laying out the celebrated Beaver Pond course. This was a circular track, running entirely around a small pond which has since been filled up, and every vestige of this ancient turf headquarters that used to attract the wealthy families of the growing settlement on Manhattan Island has entirely disappeared.

It is not surprising that the Hempstead Plains assumed an early importance for tests of speed. To refer once more to Daniel Denton's quaint but very truthful record, he says:

"Toward the middle of Long Island lyeth a plain sixteen miles long and four broad where you shall find neither stick nor stone to hinder the horses' heels or endanger them in their races, and once a year the best horses in the island are brought hither to try their swiftness, and the swiftest being rewarded with a silver cup, two being annually procured for that purpose."

In a book on American customs published in London about 1770, the popularity of the Hempstead Plains is seen from this interesting reference:

In England. They were held twice a year for a silver cup, to which the gentry of New England and New York resorted."

The New York Weekly Post Boy of June 4, 1750, gives us a pleasing picture of this old-time racing spirit. In one of its scarce news items it says: "Last Friday a great horse race was run on Hempstead Plains for a considerable wager, which engaged the attention of so many of this city that upward of seventy chairs and chaises were carried over the ferry from hence the day before, besides a far greater number of horses, and it was thought that the number of horses on the Plains at the race far exceeded a thousand."

Evidently this must have been a record-breaking crowd, and the fact that most of the followers of the turf had to leave the comforts of their homes the day before is sufficient proof of the fact that the citizens of New York have ever regarded horse-racing as one of their most cherished enjoyments.

In 1757 Hugh Gatne, one of the city's early printers, tells us in his interesting newspaper that Lewis Morris, Jr., won the New York Subscription Plate for his five-year-old horse American Childers. The race was twice around the Beaver Pond track, and took place early in June of that year. It is of peculiar interest to know that Lewis Morris was an owner and racer of fast horses, because, nineteen years later, he signed the Declaration of Independence, making his name immortal by that act, in addition to the other deeds of usefulness that he performed for the Colony and the country.

In 1773 James De Lancey's bay horse Bashaw was beaten in a close race for \$50 on the Newmarket course by the bay mare Nettle, owned by Israel Waters. The years immediately preceding the Revolution witnessed many lively races on the Hempstead Plains. For four or five years up to 1770 there had been very little sport, owing to a number of accidents that had occurred in 1765 and 1766.

Within modern years the great race courses between Jamaica and Hempstead were the Fashion course and the Union course. Running and betting races were held on both

records achieved their greatest successes on these tracks.

The Union course was built in 1821. The New York Legislature, early in that year, passed an act allowing trials of speed in Queens County during May and October. The track was built in the western part of the town of Jamaica, and for about fifty years was practically the racing centre for the territory around New York. Over thirty years ago the track was abandoned and the land sold and cut up into building lots, but the streets are reminiscent of the old-time sporting days, as they bear the names of famous horsemen and trainers.

One of the most historic races in America was run at Union Course in 1823. A match for \$20,000 a side was arranged between the famous Northern horse Eclipse, owned by Samuel Purdy, father of the late John F. Purdy, and William R. Johnston's Sir Henry of Petersburg, Va. The great test took place on May 27, 1823. The conditions were the best two out of three four-mile heats. Over 60,000 persons, it is said, went down to see the race and over \$200,000, an extraordinary sum then, was reported to have changed hands. Eclipse was nine years old and Sir Henry a four-year-old.

The Southern horse got the first heat by a scant margin. Samuel Purdy was wroth at the result, charging the jockey who rode his horse with bad management and he decided to take the saddle himself for the next heat. The greatest excitement prevailed. Sir Henry became a strong favorite, for he only needed to win one more heat to carry off the honors and rich prize. The veteran horseman, Samuel Purdy, never showed his ability more conclusively than on that day. To the surprise of the crowd he rode Eclipse with such perfection that he distanced Sir Henry by two lengths. Then came the third and deciding heat. The excitement, at fever heat before, was something almost unprecedented as the turf representatives of the North and South came out for the final test. Eclipse took the lead and succeeded in holding it by the narrowest margin for one, two, and three miles. Up to the last half mile, Sir Henry set the pace. Then Sir Henry

a flash and the Southern sympathizers burst into a roar of applause. Eclipse responded and the horses ran neck and neck to within 200 yards of the finish. Sir Henry could not stand the driving pace any longer and slipped back, but only by inches. It was enough, however, for Eclipse to win and retain the championship honors for the North. The time of the heats was 7:37, 7:49, and 8:24, respectively.

Toward the closing years of the Union Course, Hiram W. Woodruff contributed materially to its fame. He is still fondly remembered by old-time horse lovers as one of the best trainers, riders, and drivers that America ever produced. For years he kept one of the most popular road houses on the island. It was almost opposite the entrance to the race course, and was a favorite stopping place of Commodore Vanderbilt, Robert Bonner, William Noble, and other worthies who attended all the big races.

Hiram Woodruff reduced the time of a mile trot from 2:40 to 2:17, and predicted before his death, which occurred in 1867, that 2:10 would be done at no distant date. His friends laughed at what seemed a wild prophecy. Among some of the celebrated horses that Woodruff trained and drove on Union Course were Flora Temple, Kemble Jackson, Tacony, the great Dexter, George M. Patchen, Stonewall Jackson, Ripston, Cassius M. Clay, and George Wilkes. In 1863 Hiram Woodruff drove Kemble Jackson in a great trotting race against the fleetest horses in the country, and won three straight mile heats, his fastest time being 2:39.

The old Union Course was a perfect ellipse on an absolutely level surface. The track was one mile in circuit, and was so well laid out that it was used as the model for many of the big running and trotting tracks in other parts of the country. After 1851 the course was used almost exclusively for trotting, and was owned by William Shaw, John I. Snodcker and Ezra White. For about twenty years it divided honors with the famous Fashion Course between Newtown and Stuyvesant, as the two courses were in the vicinity of each other.

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FORTY-SECOND AND FORTY-THIRD STREETS

This building has every modern invention to make an office building desirable—a perfect location, rapid elevators, light on all sides, and other structural advantages which make it one of the most desirable buildings in a city of skyscrapers

Exceptionally desirable space on MAIN AND ARCADE FLOORS (Street and Subway Entrances) for strictly high-class

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158 BROADWAY

High Living in Manhattan and Who Enjoy It



Group of financiers at lunch in dining room.



An apartment 250 feet above Wall Street.



A corner of the loftiest bedroom.

A Banker's Bedroom 300 Feet Above Wall Street--Dining Places and Other Dizzy Domestic Quarters in the Heart of the Financial District and What One May See from the Windows.

THE loftiest bedroom in the world—that is the unique possession of Col. Robert M. Thompson, President of the New York Metal Exchange, Director in half a dozen mining and banking corporations, and a very wealthy man. On the twenty-fifth floor of the enormous Wall Street Exchange Building, some 300 feet above the heart of the financial district, is this aerial sleeping room. When the Colonel looks from its window at the little cross on the steeple of Trinity Church his gaze has to take a downward angle. There is nothing in New York except the far-off tower of the Times Building and the double towers of the Park Row Building at which he can take a level look.

And the bedroom, with the ever-adjacent bath and shining porcelain tub, is not all. There's an elegant, spacious dining room, large enough to hold fifteen diners, a spick-and-span kitchen with electric stoves, and a snug, comfortable sitting room—in short, "all the comforts of home," so often advertised and so seldom seen. Col. Thompson has the entire floor as well for business as for domestic purposes. Indeed, to the owner the domestic features are merely incidental, but to the unprepared visitor they are all-encompassing.

In these days sky-kissing business quarters are not strange enough to make any but rural eyes bulge, but when it comes to sleeping on Wall Street—or twenty-five floors above it—well, even the most sophisticated and blasé metropolitans must confess it's something out of the ordinary. Many of us have been on The World dome, or The Times tower, or some other equally lofty eminence to get a bird's-eye view of land and water. But when we look out of a dining room or bedroom window and see the human ants far below they take on a different aspect. When you consider the view from Col. Thompson's downtown up-in-the-air living quarters, it's impossible to restrain your enthusiasm. There's absolutely no end to it—you can see everything. There's nothing in the way on any side. Even the mammoth Broad Exchange Building, the biggest office building in the world, shows its sanded roof to rooms two or three floors underneath Col. Thompson's. The Atlantic Building, Lord's Court, and the others, high as they are, interfere not at all with the line of vision.

When Col. Thompson has lunched and

strolls to a south window he sees New York Harbor and the Bay spread like a map at his feet. He can nearly make out the army officers' wives taking the sun on their piazzas on Governors Island. The Statue of Liberty is a pretty dot on the map. Staten Island, the lower Jersey shore, the Brooklyn south shore, myriads of boats big and little—all of them are there, ornaments to Col. Thompson's sitting room window. It all looks so close at hand that you feel a desire to stretch out your arm and try to pick up Ellis Island or one of the ocean steamers and pull it through the window.

To the north from the dining room you see the whole city. The Park Row towers are on a dead level with your eyes; the Times Building rises gracefully in the far distance; Trinity Church, off to the left, hemmed in between the Empire and the Trinity Buildings, seems to be sighing for more fresh air; the Hanover Bank, the German-American Bank, a dozen or two more skyscrapers stretch their heads toward the heavens, vainly endeavoring to take a look at the china on the Colonel's table. Through it all run the canyons of the streets, and, no matter how insignificant or unimportant you may be, you can look from your—rather the Colonel's—dizzy height upon the never-resting crowds and enjoy an exalted feeling of superiority over them all—millionaires, clerks, fruit vendors, messengers—all mere ants.

There are days at a time when the press of business keeps Col. Thompson in his office late at night, long after Wall Street and Broad Street and Exchange Place have become silent and empty. Why, he asked himself, should he go far up town at 10 or 11 o'clock only to go to bed, sleep, and come back as soon as he got up in the morning? Why not sleep here? Presto! It was done. It was not many hours, perhaps twenty-four or forty-eight, before the transformation was under way. Bedroom, bathroom, dining room, kitchen—all were conceived and fitted up together. No pains or money was spared to make everything just as it ought to be. There is no luxury obtainable in his fashionable hotel quarters that Col. Thompson cannot have for the asking on the twenty-fifth floor of 48 Exchange Place. All the servants he may choose to employ are ready to do his slightest bidding. Of course the sleeping quarters are not

in continual use. For weeks the owner may not touch his bed once again he may lie in it six nights in succession. The point is, it's always there. For quiet there's no place in New York or outside to equal it. The silence of the financial center in the dead of night is not only impressive, it is stupendous. The lone pedestrian along Wall or Broad Street, when he hears the hollow echo of his footsteps, could imagine he was in some deserted city of the dead. The buildings, their tops against the stars, are huge, cold, silent ghosts, whose thousands of glass eyes, monotonously black, are sunk back into their stone bodies. The contrast between midday and midnight in front of the New York Stock Exchange is the most wonderful in this city of contrasts.

And this dead silence is, apparently, intensified in the top of 48 Exchange Place. The solitary occupant of the bedroom can see, "way off to the north, the filmy haze of light that hovers over the brilliantly lighted Tenderloin, but never a sound of its revelry comes to him. The sombre stroke of Trinity's clock serves to make the following stillness more pronounced. The distant whirr of the trolley cars on Broadway is barely audible; and they run but infrequently in the middle of the night. Even when the world begins to stir in the morning the fierce medley of sounds is so far below Col. Thompson that his slumbers are no whit disturbed.

If the aerial bedroom is used only occasionally, the same is by no means true of the dining room and kitchen at the other end of the hall. The electric stoves, to which the current is supplied from the building's power plant, do not get rusty from want of practice. Every day luncheon is served in the dining room—and therein lies a little tale.

A group of financiers—some of them bank Presidents, others more humble—eat here as regularly as the sun rises, except, of course, on Sundays. The regular hour is 1 o'clock, and it is seldom that any one of the dozen is not on time. They call themselves the Wall Street Exchange Club. It's not a formal organization, with constitution and by-laws and House Committee and other such things; it's merely a gathering of congenial business men, who prefer this manner of lunching to going to a restaurant. Of course Col. Thompson is the

Pool Bah of the crowd; it was his idea, and he is a sort of combination godfather and guardian angel of the club. There are three tables in the dining room, each one big enough for four persons. Two of these tables are right against the north windows. And if ever a better outlook is served with a luncheon it is the kaleidoscopic scenery that fills past the windows of a dining car at the rate of forty miles an hour. It's a jolly party that gets together in this room at 1 o'clock; the members forget all business worries for the time being.

The combination of business and domestic quarters makes this floor of Col. Thompson's a curious household. Across the hall from the electric stoves is the big, green-carpeted room where every movement of the fluctuating stocks is shown on a huge blackboard. Between the dining room and the sleeping room are the banking quarters, where a million dollars' worth of business is transacted every day. Sandwiched in on each side of the long, marble-lined hall are the private offices of Col. Thompson and his partners.

Only two floors below Daniel J. Sully carried on his spectacular operations in cotton a little over a year ago. It is a lesson in the ups and downs of high finance to see Sully's one office now and compare it with the elaborate suite he had before the collapse of his bull movement.

At the hottest period of his feverish efforts in the cotton market Sully would not let his office go home at night, but furnished beds for them in rooms next to the offices where they worked. But those days are over for Sully—for the present, at any rate. The twenty-third

floor was leased by another financier. Because he loves his old quarters the cotton operator has managed to secure by a sub-lease the same room he before used as his office. It is in here that he is now busy regaining his lost fortunes.

One of the members of Col. Thompson's Wall Street Exchange Club is the President of the National Bank of North America, Alfred H. Curtis. Until recently he was cashier of the bank, and he impresses one as being extraordinarily young for a bank President. Next to Col. Thompson himself he is the most important member of the club, and in the founder's absence he sits in the seat of honor and is the Pool Bah. When banking men come to New York from Chicago and other cities to do business with the firm of S. H. F. & Co., the banking firm of which Col. Thompson is a member, or with the National Bank of North America, they are introduced to the luncheon club and invited to eat with

it. On the day the accompanying photographs were taken there were three or four out-of-towners gathered around the board with President Curtis, Col. Thompson happening to be out of town. But to return to skyline dwellers—millionaires are not the only folk who have that privilege. Though Col. Thompson has the distinction of being highest up, there are others. In fact, there is a big colony of building Superintendents, engineers, and janitors who have their permanent homes in the tops of skyscrapers. In nearly every instance the apartment is much more comfortable and commodious than the occupant could afford if he had to live uptown.

Even in the busiest part of the day the Superintendent's home is a model of reposefulness. Take, for instance, the cozy apartment in the top of the big Atlantic Building, at Wall and William Streets. There resides Mr. De Taube, an expert engineer, the superintendent of the building.

He lives here with his mother. The apartment is right up under the roof—you have to walk up one flight after the elevator stops. When you step inside the door you'd think you were in quietest Harlem—except that there's more light here. The sitting room is there, and the dining room, with a hall cutting the whole thing in two. The mother of the engineer keeps the place as clean as a new pin.

And his flat is like others you'll find at the top of any one of dozens of skyscrapers downtown, though its fittings are doubtless more tasteful than most. On the Blair Building, at Broad Street and Exchange Place, is a regular little house. Instead of being under the roof it is really on top of it. From Col. Thompson's bedroom the windows, with their little flower pots in line, are plainly visible. The Superintendent and his family live in the roof house.

Which reminds one of a curious thing that has happened to George Washington's leg. That is, the leg of the bronze statue of the Father of His Country standing in front of the Treasury Building. Many a passerby has wondered what has made one of Washington's legs so smooth and shiny while the rest of his body is the dull gray-green it ought to be. Investigation showed that the janitors and Superintendents' children were accustomed on Sundays, when the financial district is nearly deserted, to straddle the leg and slide down it to the foot. The statue is not hard to get at—it's only a question of walking up the Treasury steps and clambering on the pedestal. The youngsters of Wall, William, and Broad Streets and Exchange Place thought it was great fun to polish up the leg by this toboggan game. So the Father of His Country amuses the children of his country in quite a fatherly manner and his leg shines like silver.

It is on a Sunday that these skyscraper families are in their fullest glory. The bankers, the messenger boys, the clerks, are all far away, and the streets, crowded in the week, are open for the parades and the games of the sky dwellers. For policemen, stern and unsentimental on Monday or Tuesday, shut their eyes now and let the youngsters play baseball, or "tip-the-cat," or anything else they want, in front of the New York Stock Exchange.

And the roof parties that the older folk have are something new. The top of a big office building offers facilities that no residence of moderate size could afford. Friends from Harlem, Brooklyn, and other far places gather together on special occasions in the warm weather for the delights of a night up under the stars. All the time the man in the street would never know a living soul was about the big building, for the sounds of revelry melt away before they reach the pavement.



THE MAN IN THE STREET

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THE shortest speech Mr. Roosevelt ever made, according to an uptown crockery manufacturer, was when he was Governor of this State. He was reviewing the sound-money parade on a day wet and chilly. A delegation of crockery men in swung by, and a badge of the division and a small gold cup were presented to the Governor. Mr. Roosevelt accepted the cup with a low bow, and asked: "Has anybody a flask?"

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE says that during a severe drought that once afflicted the State of Kansas a visitor from the East was one day driving across country in the direction of Topeka when he met a farmer hauling a wagon load of water. A desultory conversation ensued between the two. "Where do you get your water?" asked the man from the East. "Bout seven miles up the road from here," was the reply. "What!" exclaimed the stranger, "do you mean to say that you haul water seven miles for your family and stock?" "I shore do," answered the Kansan. "But, man," expostulated the Easterner, "why in the name of common sense don't you dig a well?" "Stranger," replied the farmer, with a grin, "out this direction it's jest as far one way as the other."

RICHARD BARRY, the adventurous young California correspondent with the Japanese forces, tells some

ulations of his colleagues at the seat of war.

It appears that, shortly after the beginning of hostilities, there were a number of American correspondents in a portion of Northern Manchuria still held by the Russians who were very anxious to secure from the St. Petersburg Government permission to accompany the troops southward. The permission was denied, and notification given the correspondents in a body. "We think you are making a great mistake," said one of the correspondents to the officer who had read his Government's telegram. "Possibly," returned the polite Russian, with a smile; "but I don't see how it can be helped."

At this juncture a brazen young man from Chicago interjected with: "It seems to me that your Government is taking a big chance with us. Suppose we should collectively and individually advise our publications to refrain from advertising your old war?" "It seems to me that your Government is taking a big chance with us. Suppose we should collectively and individually advise our publications to refrain from advertising your old war?" "It seems to me that your Government is taking a big chance with us. Suppose we should collectively and individually advise our publications to refrain from advertising your old war?"

SIR HENRY IRVING has in his possession a photograph taken many years ago, in which he is the center of a small group of people, which he says nothing would make him part with. The occasion on which the photograph was taken was the landing of Sir Henry Irving and some of the members of his

company from an Atlantic liner, and a snap-shot artist who was there took a picture of the group just before they left the vessel.

The weather was cold and raw, and just as the camera was about to snap Sir Henry started to sneeze. The photographer represented him, well in the foreground of the group, with his face drawn and contorted, in the very act of sneezing.

In showing the photograph to some friends one day Sir Henry remarked: "I prize that photograph more than any I ever had in which I appear, because it represents me in an entirely unconventional light."

WILLIAM FAVERSHAM, although an Englishman, tells this story at the expense of one of his countrymen in London. The latter, a young society man, was attending a West End social function which was proving extremely boring to him. Disconsolately wandering into the conservatory, he had met a gentleman who, although a stranger, impressed him as being a fellow-sufferer.

"Disconsolate," said the actor-recounted, "he frankly delivered his opinion of the evening, and hopefully suggested that they adjourn to the club."

"Well—ah—I would, you know," rejoined the other, "but—ah—I'm the host here, don't you know."

GEN. FRANK GREENE'S little niece tells this school story: At a certain school, in the "jogging" class, the teacher had been at great pains to depict and impress upon the children the meaning of the

"equator," defined as "an imaginary line which surrounds the world." When by repetition they were thought to have it better perfect, she complimented them and told them to repeat it at home, and surprise their parents with the extent of their knowledge. "Uncle, have you ever seen a quator?" said one little tot. "No, my dear, I don't even know what it is."

"Why, it's a menagerie lion that runs round the world."

SENATOR PETTUS, the veteran statesman from Alabama, is an inviolable teller of darky stories, and among his collection perhaps the following is of the best:

"One day a farmer in my State while in his barn observed his dog rush out and begin to bark furiously at a darky from a neighboring farm. The colored man at once took to his heels, although he had come to the barn on a matter of more or less importance. Some time later he returned, and, making sure that his dog was about, entered the barn. "Why were you so frightened, you know dat an' I know dat; but when do either of us know when dat confounded dog is agoin' to stop barkin'!"

"Dat's all right, Sah," responded the darky with much gravity, "you know dat an' I know dat; but when do either of us know when dat confounded dog is agoin' to stop barkin'!"

THERE is a Representative in Congress from the West whose special pride it is to recount the quaint observations of his nine-year-old daughter. Not long ago, according to the proud father, little Ethel came to him one afternoon and introduced him that she had seen some interesting things while walking down the street. "What did you see?" he asked. "I saw a man with a very big nose," she replied. "What did you see?" he asked. "I saw a man with a very big nose," she replied.

"And, papa," said Ethel, "she isn't anything like as old as grandma!" "Why, my dear!" exclaimed the Congressman, "of course she isn't! Mrs. Roosevelt is a young woman! How in the world did you get any other idea?" "Well, papa," replied the youngster, "you yourself once told me that she was the first lady in the land!"

A WELL-KNOWN physician of Brooklyn tells an amusing incident that happened at his Summer home in New Hampshire when his daughter, who is now a leading society belle, was a very small girl. Her grandmother asked her to bring an egg from the henhouse. After several minutes the little girl returned with her apron full of eggs. While yet a distance away the grandmother asked, "Well, did you break any eggs on the way?"

"No, grandma," was the prompt reply; "but the shells came off a few."

A YOUNG actor who recently appeared with some success in his own production of the Book of David was chatting with some friends about his future plans. "Why," he said with a swelling of the chest, "these people around here don't know what I can do. I've got other things in the Bible that I am going to dramatize by and by, and then they'll see."

NOT long before the President's Western trip, and during the visit he paid Philadelphia to speak at the

of honor at a very elaborate luncheon served by the First City Troop, the "crack" organization of the Quaker town. While the feast was in progress Winston, the Troop's black doorman, went down to the cloak room, and said to the colored youth temporarily in charge of hats and umbrellas. "Say, kid, jes' take a peep in de pockets of Mistar President's coat. See ef he ain't got a flask handy."

"Kid," turned a shade less dark, but curiosity had him in its grip, and he looked into the Rooseveltian pockets. "Gee wh," he whispered in staccato tones, "der ain't no flask hyar—but der's a gun."

LEE FAIRCHILD tells of a bit of unconscious humor displayed by a Chairman of a political rally in the recent campaign. Fairchild was to be the last speaker. The hour was late, Congressman Daisell, and Senator Kean having spoken. Consequently, as the Chairman rose, he said: "It is time you were all on the way home—so I will introduce Mr. Fairchild."

BLISS CARMAN tells this story as a reminiscence of his experience as a Chicago editor some years ago. He had received and printed some verses from a certain poetess of passion, beginning thus: The joy in me rises, rises, And will not be suppressed, The joy in me rises, rises, Into my throat and breast.

Relating the incident recently to some friends in his studio the poet-editor delivered the following letter as being the sequel to the publication of the verses: "Dear Sir: I have just read the Spring song which appears in your May number. I do not wish to be inquisitive, but, being a young householder, I am somewhat of a baking powder addict. I am sure that the baking powder

brand the author uses, as it must possess remarkable rising qualities. An answer would much oblige a seeker after the best in all forms."

SIMEON FORD says that he once had in his employ as hotel clerk a young man from Boston whose extreme fondness for precision of speech led to his discharge. He was too exact for the average patron; in fact, he speedily became so unpopular that his dismissal was imperative. One evening, says Mr. Ford, a weary and travel-stained man ambled up to the desk where the Hubbits was presiding and said: "Give me a room and a bath."

"Sorry, Sir," responded the Bostonian, "but I can't give you both; you'll have to bathe yourself."

ON a recent visit to Alexandria, Va., the late Gen. Fitzhugh Lee was approached by an old darky who respectfully introduced himself as a Confederate veteran. To test the accuracy of the old fellow's statement Gen. Lee put to him several searching questions, all of which the negro answered promptly and truthfully. The General asked his new friend where he had seen the best time in the old days. "At Chickamauga, Sah," glibly replied the old darky, "cause I run jest as soon as de firin' begin." "But in such a hot battle as Chickamauga," asked the General, "how did you know when was time to run?" "Oh, Gin'ral," answered the old man, "dat's easy to tell. I run to de safe place, and de safe place is de back of de head."

SUNDAY, MAY 14, 1905.

[illegible]

216	22	2464	Jan. 7.	244	Apr. 6.	243	250	Adams Express Co. pf.	100	\$12,000,000	Mar. 1, '05.	2	EA	250	250	250	222	6	1.00
217	394	19	Feb. 17.	13	May 4.	15	154	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	19,820,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
218	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
219	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
220	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
221	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
222	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
223	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
224	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
225	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
226	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
227	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
228	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
229	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
230	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
231	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
232	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
233	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
234	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
235	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
236	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
237	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
238	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
239	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
240	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
241	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
242	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
243	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
244	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
245	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
246	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
247	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
248	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
249	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
250	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
251	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
252	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
253	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
254	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
255	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
256	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
257	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
258	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
259	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
260	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
261	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
262	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
263	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
264	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
265	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
266	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
267	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
268	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
269	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
270	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
271	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
272	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
273	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
274	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
275	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
276	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
277	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
278	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
279	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
280	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
281	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
282	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
283	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
284	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
285	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
286	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1	Q	149	149	150	156	1	1.00
287	394	68	Feb. 17.	46	May 4.	52	54	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	18,150,00									

NOTE: The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 25-500 lbs. of less than 100 shares. 10 percent of the volume from domestic stocks and 20 percent from foreign stocks. The prices are for the nearest delivery in excess of 100 shares. The prices are for the nearest delivery in excess of 100 shares.

1905

BONDS.				
Week ended May 13, 1905.				
First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sales Week Ended May 13, 1905, \$500				
Adams Express 4s.	103 1/4	104	103 1/4	104
American Hide & Leather 5s.	97	98	97	97 1/4
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s.	95	95	95	95
American Telephone & Telegraph 4s.	108 1/4	108 1/2	108 1/4	108 1/2
American Thread 4s.	87 1/2	88	87 1/2	88
American Tobacco 6s.	112 1/4	113	112 1/4	113
American Tobacco 6s reg.	111 1/4	112	111 1/4	112
American Tobacco 4s.	109 1/4	110	109 1/4	110
Ann Arbor 4s.	99 1/4	100	99 1/4	100
Atchafalpa & Santa Fe gen. 4s.	103	104	103	104
Atchafalpa & Santa Fe adj. 4s.	95	96	95	96
Atlantic Coast Line 4s.	102 1/4	103	102 1/4	103
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3 1/2s.	95 1/4	96	95 1/4	96
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s.	104 1/4	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s reg.	103	104	103	104
Baltimore & Ohio Southern Div. 3 1/2s.	92 1/4	93	92 1/4	93
Baltimore & Ohio conv. deb. 4s.	100	101	100	101
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s.	108 1/4	109	108 1/4	109
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s.	110	111	110	111
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s.	110 1/4	111	110 1/4	111
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s.	115 1/4	116	115 1/4	116
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh gen. 5s.	120 1/4	121	120 1/4	121
Canada Southern 1st 5s.	101	102	101	102
Central Branch Railway 4s.	98 1/4	99	98 1/4	99
Central of Georgia consol. 5s.	113 1/4	114	113 1/4	114
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s.	93	94	93	94
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s.	77	78	77	78
Central of Georgia 3d pr. inc. 5s.	136	137	136	137
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s.	134 1/4	135	134 1/4	135
Central of New Jersey 1st 5s.	101 1/4	102	101 1/4	102
Central Pacific 4s.	89 1/4	90	89 1/4	90
Central Pacific 4s. 1011.	108 1/4	109	108 1/4	109
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4 1/2s.	107 1/4	108	107 1/4	108
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s.	117 1/4	118	117 1/4	118
Chicago & Alton 3 1/2s.	82 1/4	83	82 1/4	83
Chl. Bur. & Quins. Illinois Div. 3 1/2s.	96	97	96	97
Chl. Bur. & Q. coll. N. P. & Gt. N. 4s reg.	98 1/4	99	98 1/4	99
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s.	108 1/4	109	108 1/4	109
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s.	108 1/4	109	108 1/4	109
Chicago, Ind. & Louisville ref. 5s.	114	115	114	115
Chl. Mil. & St. Paul, Pac. & West 5s.	116 1/4	117	116 1/4	117
Chl. Mil. & St. Paul, Pac. & West 4s.	115 1/4	116	115 1/4	116
Chl. Mil. & St. Paul, La. Crosse & Dan. 5s.	115 1/4	116	115 1/4	116
Chl. Mil. & St. Paul, Wis. & Minn. 5s.	115 1/4	116	115 1/4	116
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s. 1921.	111 1/4	112	111 1/4	112
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s.	126 1/4	127	126 1/4	127
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific coll. tr. 5s.	82 1/4	83	82 1/4	83
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s.	81	82	81	82
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s.	82 1/4	83	82 1/4	83
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s.	106 1/4	107	106 1/4	107
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s. coup. off.	95	96	95	96
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 5s.	116 1/4	117	116 1/4	117
Cin. Ind. St. Louis & Chicago 4s.	101	102	101	102
Cleve. Cin. Chl. & Ind. gen. 6s.	133	134	133	134
Cleve. Cin. Chl. & St. Louis gen. 4s.	105 1/4	106	105 1/4	106
Cleve. Cin. Chl. & St. L. Cairo Div. 4s.	101	102	101	102
Colorado Industrial 3s. Series A.	72	73	72	73
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s.	105 1/4	106	105 1/4	106
Colorado Fuel & Iron 4s.	74 1/4	75	74 1/4	75
Colorado Southern 1st 4s.	116 1/4	117	116 1/4	117
Columbia & Greenville 1st 5s.	116 1/4	117	116 1/4	117
Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 6s.	171	172	171	172
Consolidated Tobacco 4s.	80	81	80	81
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 5s.	108 1/4	109	108 1/4	109
Dequett & Rio Grande con. 4s.	101	102	101	102
Detroit Southern, Ohio South. Div. 4s.	101 1/4	102	101 1/4	102
Detroit City Gas 5s.	101 1/4	102	101 1/4	102
Distillers' Securities 5s.	70	71	70	71
East Tennessee, Va. & Georgia consol. 5s.	120 1/4	121	120 1/4	121
East Tennessee, Va. & Ga. div. 1 5s.	116	117	116	117
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 1st 5s.	118	119	118	119
Erie 1st consol. 4s.	101 1/4	102	101 1/4	102
Erie gen. lien 4s.	92 1/4	93	92 1/4	93
Erie, Pennsylvania col. tr. 4s.	94 1/4	95	94 1/4	95
Erie conv. 4s.	105	106	105	106
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s.	110 1/4	111	110 1/4	111
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s.	120 1/4	121	120 1/4	121
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 5s.	113 1/4	114	113 1/4	114
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s.	90	91	90	91
Green Bay & Western deb. B.	18	19	18	19
Havana Electric Railway 5s.	93 1/4	94	93 1/4	94
Hocking Valley 4 1/2s.	111 1/4	112	111 1/4	112
Houston & Texas gen. 4s.	100	101	100	101
Houston & Texas 1st 5s.	111 1/4	112	111 1/4	112
Illinois Central, Louis. Div. 3 1/2s.	95 1/4	96	95 1/4	96
International & Gt. Northern 1st 6s.	119 1/4	120	119 1/4	120
International Paper consol. 5s.	95	96	95	96
International Steam Pump 6s.	103	104	103	104
Iowa Central 1st 5s.	115 1/4	116	115 1/4	116
Kanawha & Michigan 4s.	96 1/4	97	96 1/4	97
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s.	86 1/4	87	86 1/4	87
Kansas City Southern 5s.	70 1/4	71	70 1/4	71
Kings County Elevated 4s.	93	94	93	94
Kings County Elevated 4s. stamped, gtd.	93 1/4	94	93 1/4	94
Kings Co. Elec. L. H. & Power 6s.	124 1/4	125	124 1/4	125
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 1st 5s.	100	101	100	101
Lackawanna Steel 5s.	103	104	103	104
Lake Shore deb. 4s.	101	102	101	102
Lake Shore 3 1/2s.	101 1/4	102	101 1/4	102
Lake Shore 3 1/2s. reg.	101 1/4	102	101 1/4	102
Lehigh Valley of New York gtd. 4 1/2s.	111	112	111	112
Long Island ref. 4s.	102	103	102	103
Long Island gen. 4s.	101 1/4	102	101 1/4	102
Long Island united 4s.	101 1/4	102	101 1/4	102
Louisville & Nashville united 4s.	102 1/4	103	102 1/4	103
Louis & Nash. Southern Ry. 1st 4s.	97 1/4	98	97 1/4	98
Louisville & Nashville col. tr. 4s.	96	97	96	97
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s.	122	123	122	123
Manhattan consol. 4s.	104 1/4	105	104 1/4	105
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s.	90	91	90	91
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s.	114	115	114	115
Mexican Central consol. 4s.	77	78	77	78
Mexican Central 4 1/2s.	98 1/4	99	98 1/4	99
Mexican Central 2d income.	12	13	12	13
Minn. St. P. & S. Ste. Marie con. 4s.	101 1/4	102	101 1/4	102
Minneapolis & St. Louis ref. 4s.	97 1/4	98	97 1/4	98
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s.	112 1/4	113	112 1/4	113
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s.	102 1/4	103	102 1/4	103
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s.	94 1/4	95	94 1/4	95
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s.	107 1/4	108	107 1/4	108
Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma 1st 5s.	106	107	106	107
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s.	104	105	104	105
Missouri Pacific trust 5s.	107 1/4	108	107 1/4	108
Missouri Pacific col. 5s.	107 1/4	108	107 1/4	108
Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City 5s.	98 1/4	99	98 1/4	99
Mobile & Ohio new 6s.	122	123	122	123
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s.	97 1/4	98	97 1/4	98
Nassau Electric Railroad 4s.	88	89	88	89
National Railroad of Mexico 1st con. 4s.	105 1/4	106	105 1/4	106
National Railroad of Mexico prior lien 4 1/2s.	90	91	90	91
National Starch 5s.	90	91	90	91
New York Central deb. 4s. 1904.	100 1/4	101	100 1/4	101
New York Central 3 1/2s.	100	101	100	101
New York Central Lake Shore coll. 3 1/2s.	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	92
New York Cent. L. Shore coll. 3 1/2s. reg.	90	91	90	91
New York Cent. Mich. Cent. coll. 3 1/2s.	91 1/4	92	91 1/4	92
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s.	104	105	104	105
New York Dock 4s.	96 1/4	97	96 1/4	97
N. Y. Gas, El. L. H. & F. pur. money 4s.	92	93	92	93
N. Y. Gas, El. L. H. & F. pur. money 5s.	111 1/4	112	111 1/4	112
New York, Lack. & Western 1st 5s.	120	121	120	121
New York, Lack. & Western consr. 5s.	112 1/4	113	112 1/4	113
New York, Lack. & West. term. & imp. 4s.	104	105	104	105
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s.	105 1/4	106	105 1/4	106
New York, Susquehanna & West. gen. 5s.	110 1/4	111	110 1/4	111
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s.	101 1/4	102	101 1/4	102
Norfolk & West. Pocomtous C. & C. 4s.	97 1/4	98	97 1/4	98
Northern Pacific gen. 5s.	105 1/4	106	105 1/4	106
Northern Pacific gen. 3s reg.	74 1/4	75	74 1/4	75
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s.	105 1/4	106	105 1/4	106
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s reg.	105	106	105	106
Oregon Railroad & Navigation consol. 4s.	108	109	108	109
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s.	97 1/4	98	97 1/4	98
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s.	119 1/4	120	119 1/4	120
Oregon Short Line 6s.	119 1/4	120	119 1/4	120

BONDS.		Week ended May 13, 1905.				
		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Pennsylvania conv. 3 1/2s.						
1	People's Gas & Coke of Chicago ref. 5s.	102 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	103
2	Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s.	108	108	107 1/2	107 1/2	108
3	Peoria & Eastern income 4s.	100	100 1/4	99 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
4	Pitts. & West. 1st 4s. J. P. M. & Co. cifs.	73	74	72 1/2	73	74
5		99	99	98	98	99
Reading gen. 4s.						
6	Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	103
7	Rio Grande & Western 1st 4s.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	100
8	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg cons. 5s.	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	118
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s.						
9	St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. unif. & ref. 4s.	116 1/2	117	116 1/2	117	118
10	St. Louis & Iron Mt. R. & G. Div. 4s.	94	94 1/2	94	94 1/2	95
11	St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s.	131	131	131	131	132
12	St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	101
13	St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s.	89 1/2	90	89 1/2	90	90 1/2
14	St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s.	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	92
15	St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s.	83 1/2	84	83 1/2	84	84 1/2
16	St. Paul, Minn. & Man. consol. 6s.	137	137	137	137	138
17	St. Paul & Sioux City 6s.	124	124	124	124	125
18	San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s.	88 1/2	89	88 1/2	89	89 1/2
19	San Francisco & Northern Pacific 5s.	108	108 1/2	108	108 1/2	109
20	Seaboard Air Line 4s.	98	98	98	98	99
21	Scioto Valley & New England 4s.	100	101	100	101	101 1/2
22	South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s.	108 1/2	109	108 1/2	109	109 1/2
23	Southern Pacific 4s.	95	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
24	Southern Pacific ref. 4s. temp. cifs.	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
25	Southern Railway 5s.	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	120
26	Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio col. 4s.	98	98	98	98	99
27	Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s.	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	87
28	Standard Rope & Twine income 5s.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	55
29	Standard Rope & Twine income 5s.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Tennessee Coal & Iron, De Bard. 6s.						
30	Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad gen. 5s.	104 1/2	105	104 1/2	105	105 1/2
31	Texas & Pacific 1st 5s.	99	99	99	99	100
32	Third Avenue 4s.	123	123	123	123	123 1/2
33	Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s.	83 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
34	Toledo, St. Louis & West. prior lien 3 1/2s.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
35	Trenton Gas 5s.	110	110	110	110	111
36	Underground & Western 4s.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Toledo Georgia El Ry., London, prof. sh. 5s.						
37	Union Pacific 1st 4s.	99	99 1/2	99	99 1/2	100
38	Union Pacific conv. 4s.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
39	United Railways of San Francisco 4s.	117 1/2	118	117 1/2	118	118 1/2
40	United States Leather 6s.	88	88 1/2	88	88 1/2	88 1/2
41	United States Realty & Improvement 5s.	110	110	110	110	111
42	United States Reduction & Refining 6s.	95	95 1/2	95	95 1/2	95 1/2
43	United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s.	95	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
44	U. S. Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s. reg.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Vandalia consol. 4s.						
45	Virginia-Carolina Chemical 5s.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
46	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Wabash, Pittsburgh Terminal 1st 4s.						
47	Wabash, Pittsburgh Terminal 2d 4s.	94 1/2	95	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
48	Wabash 1st 5s.	38 1/2	39	38 1/2	39	39 1/2
49	Wabash 2d 5s.	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
50	Wabash deb. B.	107 1/2	108	107 1/2	108	108 1/2
51	West Shore 4s.	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
52	West Shore 4s. reg.	100	100	100	100	100 1/2
53	Western New York & Pennsylvania 5s.	100	100	100	100	100 1/2
54	Western Maryland 4s.	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
55	Western Union col. tr. 5s.	112	112 1/2	112	112 1/2	112 1/2
56	Western Union Central 4s. & 1/2s.	102 1/2	103	102 1/2	103	103 1/2
57	Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s.	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
58	Wisconsin Central gen. 4s. & 1/2s.	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Total sales.						\$11,627,000
GOVERNMENT BONDS.						
Imp. Japanese Gov. 6 per cent. sterl. loan.						
1	Imp. Japanese Gov. 6s. cifs. 2d ser.	98 1/2	98	98	98	98 1/2
2	Imp. Jap. Gov. 4 1/2s. K. & L. Co. cts f. p.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
3	Imp. Jap. Gov. 4 1/2s. K. & L. Co. cts f. p.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
4	U. S. of Mexico 4s. Speyer & Co. cifs.	95	95	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Total sales.						\$1,211,500
STATE BONDS.						
Virginia def. 6s. Brown Bros. & Co. cifs.						
1	Grand total.	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	27
Grand total.						\$12,865,500
GOVERNMENT BONDS.						
HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1905.						
Where no sale occurred in 1905 the last price in 1904 is given.						
		Highest.	Lowest.	Given.	Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s. 1903, reg.	Q. Jan.	104 1/2	Apr. 28	104 1/2	Mar. 30	104 1/2
U. S. 2s. 1903, coupon.	Q. Jan.	104 1/2	Mar. 21	104 1/2	Apr. 4	104 1/2
U. S. 4s. 1907, reg.	Q. Jan.	107 1/2	Jan. 16	107 1/2	Apr. 28	107 1/2
U. S. 4s. 1907, coupon.	Q. Jan.	107 1/2	Jan. 11	107 1/2	May 1	107 1/2
U. S. 4s. 1925, reg.	Q. F.	132 1/2	Mar. 1	132 1/2	May 1	132 1/2
U. S. 3s. 10-20, 1915, coupon.	Q. F.	106	Apr. 13	104 1/2	Feb. 16	104 1/2
U. S. 3s. 10-20, 1918, coupon.	Q. F.	104 1/2	Apr. 6	104 1/2	Feb. 6	104 1/2
U. S. 3s. 10-20, 1913, reg.	Q. F.	104 1/2	Apr. 6	104 1/2	Feb. 6	104 1/2
Dist. of Columbia 3-6 1/2s. 1924, F. A.	Q. Jan.	100 1/2	Jan. 1	100 1/2	Jan. 1	100 1/2
U. S. of Mexico 4s. Speyer & Co. cts.	Q. J.	101 1/2	Mar. 30	101 1/2	Jan. 3	101 1/2
U. S. of Mex. 4s. Speyer & Co. cts.	Q. J.	96	Apr. 4	93 1/2	Jan. 3	93 1/2
Imp. Jap. Government 6s.	Q. J.	102 1/2	Mar. 13	104 1/2	Jan. 3	104 1/2
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4s. K. & L. cts. 2d ser	Q. J.	101 1/2	Mar. 30	94 1/2	Jan. 3	94 1/2
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4 1/2s. K. & L. Co. cts. f. p.	Q. J.	87 1/2	Apr. 28	86 1/2	Apr. 28	87 1/2
STATE BONDS.						
HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1905.						
Where no sale occurred in 1905 the last previous price is given.						
		Highest.	Lowest.	Given.	Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A. 1905.	J. J.	101 1/2	Jan. 30	101 1/2	Jan. 30	101 1/2
Alabama, Class C. 1905.	J. J.	101 1/2	Jan. 30	101 1/2	Jan. 30	101 1/2
Alabama, currency fund 4s.	J. J.	101 1/2	Jan. 30	101 1/2	Jan. 30	101 1/2
Louisiana special 4s. 1914.	J. J.	101 1/2	Jan. 30	101 1/2	Jan. 30	101 1/2
Nor. Carolina special 4s. 1914.	A. O.	101 1/2	Jan. 30	101 1/2	Jan. 30	101 1/2
Tenn. Settlement 2d 5s. 1912.	J. J.	99 1/2	Jan. 19	98	Mar. 1	98
Tenn. Settlement 2d 5s. 1912.	J. J.	99 1/2	Jan. 19	98	Mar. 1	98
Virginia def. 6s.	J. J.	117 1/2	Jan. 30	117 1/2	Jan. 30	117 1/2
Va. funded debt 3-3s. 1901.	J. J.	107 1/2	Jan. 15	107 1/2	Jan. 15	107 1/2
Va. funded debt 2-2s. 1901, reg.	J. J.	97 1/2	Jan. 15	97	Mar. 2	97
FOREIGN TRADE FINANCE.						
Net Exports of Gold.						
Week ended May 13, 1904.						
From Jan. 1, 1904.						\$1,021,171
From Jan. 1, 1904.						\$7,610,710
From Jan. 1, 1904.						\$6,612,000
Imports of Silver.						
Week ended May 13, 1905.						
From Jan. 1, 1905.						\$12,100,000
From Jan. 1, 1905.						\$12,100,000
From Jan. 1, 1905.						\$12,100,000
Exports of Silver.						
Week ended May 13, 1905.						
From Jan. 1, 1905.						\$12,100,000
From Jan. 1, 1905.						\$12,100,000
From Jan. 1, 1905.						\$12,100,000
Net Exports of Silver.						
Week ended May 13, 1905.						
From Jan. 1, 1905.						\$12,100,000
From Jan. 1, 1905.						\$12,100,000
From Jan. 1, 1905.						\$12,100,000
Net Imports of Specie.						
Week ended May 13, 1905.						
From Jan. 1, 1905.						\$12,100,000
From Jan. 1, 1905.						\$12,100,000
From Jan. 1, 1905.						\$12,100,000
Total Exports of Specie.						
Week ended May 13, 1905.						
From Jan. 1, 1905.						\$12,100,000
From Jan. 1, 1905.						\$12,100,000
From Jan. 1, 1905.						\$12,100,000
Total Net Exports of Specie.						
Week ended May 13, 1905.						
From Jan. 1, 1905.						\$12,100,000
From Jan. 1, 1905.						\$12,100,000
From Jan. 1, 1905.						\$12,100,000

Name, Rate, Maturity, Int. est.										Range for Year 1933										Last Sale										Mid. A.S.									
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Name, Rate, Maturity, Int. est.										Range for Year 1933																													

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended May 13, 1905—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1905.	Lowest.	High.	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.	Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1905.	Lowest.	High.	Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
N. Y. & R. B. 1st g. 5s, 1927.	4 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946.	4 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Long Island, North Shore Branch	4 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	Do 1st g. 5s, 1917.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1st con. gtd. g. 5s, Oct. 1932.	4 1/2	100	100	100	100	100	Do 2d g. 5s, 1917.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
La. & Ark. 1st mtg. g. 5s, 1927.	4 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	Fenn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4 1/2s, 1921.	4 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Louis. & Nash. con. g. 5s, 1920.	4 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	Do registered, 1921.	4 1/2	106	106	106	106	106
Do g. 5s, 1937.	4 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	Do gtd. 3 1/2s, col. tr. reg. sta.	4 1/2	102	102	102	102	102
Do unified g. 4s, 1940.	4 1/2	104	104	104	104	104	1937.	4 1/2	102	102	102	102	102
Do do registered.	4 1/2	104	104	104	104	104	Do gtd. 3 1/2s, col. tr. cts. Series	4 1/2	104	104	104	104	104
Do col. tr. g. 5s, 1914.	4 1/2	104	104	104	104	104	1914.	4 1/2	104	104	104	104	104
Do 5-20 yr. c. tr. d. g. 4s, 1923.	4 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do Tr. Co. cta. gtd. g. 3 1/2s	4 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Do E. H. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1919.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	1916.	4 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Do L. C. & L. g. 4 1/2s, 1921.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do 3 1/2s, Series B, 1920.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do N. O. & M. 1st g. 5s, 1930.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Cleve. & Pitta. gen. gtd. g. 4 1/2s	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do 2d g. 5s, 1930.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Series A, 1942.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do Penna. Div. g. 5s, 1920.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do 3 1/2s, Series B, 1920.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do St. L. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1921.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	E. & P. gen. gtd. g. 4 1/2s, Ser. C.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do do 2d g. 5s, 1920.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	1914.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atl. N. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1920.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Pitta. & K. 1st g. 5s, 1920.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Ky. Cent. Ry. g. 4s, 1927.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do Series E. gtd. 1942.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Louis. & Nash. Southern Ry. 1st	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do Series C. gtd. 1942.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
non joint g. 5s, 1920.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do Series D. gtd. 1942.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do registered.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do g. 3 1/2s, Series B, 1920.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do 2d g. 5s, 1920.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do F. W. & C. 1st g. 5s, 1912.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do Penn. & At. 1st g. 5s, 1921.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do 2d g. 5s, 1912.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
So. & N. Ala. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Fenn. R. R. Co. g. 4s, 1922.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do 1st g. 5s, 1910.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do con. g. 5s, 1919.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
L. & J. E. Co. gtd. g. 4s, 1945.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do con. g. 5s, 1945.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Manhat. Ry. con. g. 4s, 1930.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do conv. g. 5s, 1912.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do registered.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Metropolitan El. 1st g. 5s, 1906.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Clev. & M. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1935.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Mexican Cent. con. g. 4s, 1911.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	G. R. & Text. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1911.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1911.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Phil. B. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1943.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do 2d con. g. 4s, 1911.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Un. N. R. R. & C. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1943.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do 3d con. g. 4s, 1911.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do g. 4s, 1943.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1907.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do 2d g. 4s, 1943.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Mex. Inter. con. g. 4s, 1910.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do 2d g. 4s, 1943.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Mex. Northern 1st g. 5s, 1910.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do 2d g. 4s, 1943.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do 2d g. 5s, 1910.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do 2d g. 4s, 1943.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do Iowa ext. 1st g. 5s, 1921.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do 2d g. 4s, 1943.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do Pac. ext. 1st g. 5s, 1921.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do 2d g. 4s, 1943.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do Southw. ext. 1st g. 5s, 1910.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do 2d g. 4s, 1943.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1934.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do 2d g. 4s, 1943.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do 1st and 2d g. 5s, 1949.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do 2d g. 4s, 1943.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Des M. & Ft. Dodge 1st gtd. 4 per	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do 2d g. 4s, 1943.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
cent. 30-year g. 5s, 1935.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do 2d g. 4s, 1943.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
M. & St. L. & At. 1st g. 5s, 1922.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do 2d g. 4s, 1943.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do 2d g. 5s, 1922.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do 2d g. 4s, 1943.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do 3d g. 5s, 1922.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do 2d g. 4s, 1943.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do 4th g. 5s, 1922.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do 2d g. 4s, 1943.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do 5th g. 5s, 1922.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do 2d g. 4s, 1943.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do 6th g. 5s, 1922.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do 2d g. 4s, 1943.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do 7th g. 5s, 1922.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do 2d g. 4s, 1943.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do 8th g. 5s, 1922.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do 2d g. 4s, 1943.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do 9th g. 5s, 1922.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do 2d g. 4s, 1943.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do 10th g. 5s, 1922.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do 2d g. 4s, 1943.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do 11th g. 5s, 1922.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do 2d g. 4s, 1943.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do 12th g. 5s, 1922.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do 2d g. 4s, 1943.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do 13th g. 5s, 1922.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do 2d g. 4s, 1943.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do 14th g. 5s, 1922.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do 2d g. 4s, 1943.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do 15th g. 5s, 1922.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do 2d g. 4s, 1943.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do 16th g. 5s, 1922.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do 2d g. 4s, 1943.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do 17th g. 5s, 1922.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do 2d g. 4s, 1943.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do 18th g. 5s, 1922.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do 2d g. 4s, 1943.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do 19th g. 5s, 1922.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do 2d g. 4s, 1943.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do 20th g. 5s, 1922.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	Do 2d g. 4s, 1943.	4 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Do 21st g. 5s, 1922.	4 1/2	104 1/											

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES	Amount outstanding	Per Cent.	Date	May 15, 1905	Quotation Bid. Asked
GAS COMPANIES.					
Am. L. & Trac.	\$4,478,300	114	8	May 1, 05	83 97
Do preferred.	8,572,800	112 1/2	Q	May 1, 05	100 104
Bay State.	250,000,000				%
Boston Gas	800,000	214	8	Apr. 1905	97 100
B'klyn Bor. Gas	500,000				54 1/2
Do 1st mtg. \$5	500,000	214	8	Mar. 1905	97 1/2
Buffalo City	7,000,000	214	8	Apr. 1905	8 70
Do 1st mtg. \$5	5,000,000	214	8	Apr. 1905	8 70
Cent. Gas Co. 1897	8,400,000	214	8	Jan. 1905	108 110
Col. Gas Co.	1,000,000	214	8	Jan. 1905	105 108
Do 1st mtg. \$5	1,000,000	214	8	Jan. 1905	105 108
Con. Gas of N. J.	971,000	214	8	Jan. 1905	94 98
Denver G. & E.	2,650,000	114	8	Aug 15, 05	54 56 1/2
Do 1st mtg. \$5	2,650,000	214	8	Nov. 1904	94 94
Do p. lds. 1911	2,650,000	214	8	Apr. 1905	102 104
Flt. Wayne Ist	1,940,000	3	8	Jan. 1905	46 52
Grand	1,940,000	3	8	Jan. 1905	46 52
Do 1st mtg. \$5	1,500,000	214	8	Feb. 1905	101 104
Ind. Gas Co.	10,000,000	214	8	Nov 22, 04	112 114
Do 1st mtg. \$5	2,000,000	214	8	June, 1905	65 70
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	800,000	3	8	May, 1904	25 25
Do 1st mtg. \$5	800,000	3	8	May, 1904	25 25
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	1,000,000	3	8	May, 1904	32 34
Do 1st mtg. \$5	1,750,000	3	8	June, 1904	25 25
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	1,000,000	3	8	Apr. 1905	100 100
Do 1st mtg. \$5	800,000	3	8	Apr. 1905	106 110
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	3,000,000	3	8	Jan. 10, 05	280 300
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	10,000,000	214	8	Jan. 1, 05	111 112
Do 1st mtg. \$5	8,500,000	214	8	Jan. 1, 05	111 112
Do 1st mtg. \$5	1,500,000	214	8	Jan. 1, 05	105 106
Do 1st mtg. \$5	1,250,000	214	8	Nov. 1904	105 106
Do 1st mtg. \$5	1,940,000	3	8	June, 1904	82
Do 1st mtg. \$5	700,000	3	8	Jan. 1, 05	97 100
Do 1st mtg. \$5	2,537,000	214	8	Mar. 1905	99 101
Do 1st mtg. \$5	1,400,000	214	8	Mar. 1905	88 90
Do 1st mtg. \$5	1,302,000	214	8	Nov. 1904	111 112 1/2
Do 1st mtg. \$5	2,047,000	214	8	Jan. 1905	108 104 1/2
FERRY COMPANIES.					
Brooklyn	\$7,500,000				4 5
Hoboken Co.	6,000,000	214	8	Feb. 1, 05	53 55
Do 1st mtg. \$5	4,100,000	214	8	May 1, 05	110 111
Do 1st mtg. \$5	750,000	214	8	Mar. 1905	72 78
Do 1st mtg. \$5	750,000	214	8	May 1, 05	88 92
Do 1st mtg. \$5	3,300,000	214	8	Dec. 1904	100 110
Do 1st mtg. \$5	1,000,000	214	8	Dec. 1904	82 96
Do 1st mtg. \$5	550,000	214	8	Dec. 1904	82 96
Do 1st mtg. \$5	3,000,000	214	8	Jan. 1905	28 31
Do 1st mtg. \$5	2,000,000	214	8	May 1, 05	85 97
INSURANCE COMPANIES.					
Commonwealth	\$500,000	118	3	Jan. 1905	115
Continental	1,000,000	118	3	Jan. 1905	900 930
Empire City	200,000	3	8	Jan. 1904	80 85
Germ. N. Amer.	1,500,000	118	3	Jan. 3, 05	510
Germania (850)	1,000,000	118	3	Jan. 1905	370 375
Greenwich (850)	1,000,000	118	3	Jan. 1905	370
Hanover (850)	1,000,000	118	3	Jan. 1905	370
Home	2,000,000	118	3	Jan. 1905	400
New York (850)	200,000	118	3	Jan. 3, 05	170
Niagara (850)	500,000	118	3		

Siberia, Puerto Colombia, foreign silver coin	\$7.00
Siberia, Tampoco, silver bullion	7.00
Siberia, Tampoco, silver bullion	7.00
Philadelpnia, Curacao, Am. gold coin	1.00
Philadelpnia, Curacao, foreign gold coin	1.00
Korona, Barbados, gold bullion	1.00
Santa, Sabaquima, gold bullion	1.00
Santa, Cartagena, gold bullion	1.00
Santa, Sabaquima, silver bullion	1.00
Santa, Puerto Colombia, gold bullion	12.00
Santa, Sabaquima, gold bullion	2.00
Vigilante, Vera Cruz, silver bullion	1.00
Vigilante, Vera Cruz, silver bullion	1.00
Primo Wilhelm I., Port au Prince, Am.	1.00
Manos, St. Kitts, Am. silver coin	1.00
Grenada, Trinidad, Am. gold coin	1.00
Total	\$62.00

Exports, New York, May 8 to 13.

May 8, Kaiser, Wilhelm der Grosse, London, silver bar	\$50.00
9, Gravel, San Domingo, silver coin, United States	20.00
10, Cherokee, San Domingo, silver coin, United States	20.00
12, New York, copper, silver bar	120.00
Total	\$110.00

Tea Leaf for Last Week's Statement

May 8, Harvard, Trinidad, silver coin	1.00
Company, Inc., New York	1.00

MAY

1905

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.
CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$2,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....\$5,000,000
Head Office, Threadneedle Street,
London, England.
Branches in China, Japan, Philippine Islands, Java, Straits Settlements, India and
Burma, and Agencies in all the principal cities of Europe and Australia.
Cable Transfers, Drafts, and Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the
world, and Bills of Exchange negotiated.
G. BRUCE-WEBSTER, Agent,
16 Exchange Place, New York.

Guardian Trust Co.
Capital and Surplus over \$1,000,000
170 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY
FRANK W. WOOLWORTH, President.
GEORGE W. FAIRCHILD, Vice-President. LATHROP C. WAYNES, Secretary.
CHAS. L. ROBINSON, Vice-President. J. FRANK CHANDLER, Asst. Secretary.
The fact that the deposits of this Company under its new management have
increased \$750,000 since March 1st is evidence that its policy and methods are
supplying in some degree a public want. We are building on the foundations of
conservative Progression, Courtesy and Reciprocity.
This Company maintains a reserve on its demand deposits in the same amount
as the Banks of this State, and engages in no underwritings.
Small accounts with possibilities of growth are invited, and receive the same
care and attention as is extended to large ones.

DOMINICK & DOMINICK
MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
100 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Central Indiana Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 4% Bonds.
Guaranteed as to principal and interest by the
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.
Price to pay over 4 per cent.

Lincoln Trust Company
Madison Square
Capital and Surplus . \$1,200,000.00
Deposits 18,000,000.00
TRUST ESTATES.
In the centre of the uptown
wholesale, retail and hotel dis-
trict: this Company can serve
customers of out-of-town cor-
respondents to great advantage.
Explanatory Booklet on Request.

MANHATTAN TRUST CO.
WALL ST., COR. NASSAU, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits,
\$3,000,000
OFFICERS:
JOHN F. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, Vice-President.
AMOS TUCK FRENCH, President.
W. N. DUANE, 3d Vice-Pres. and Treas.
The Manhattan Trust Company receives
deposits bearing interest and subject
cheque, payable through the New York
Clearing House.
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Francis R. Appleton John Keen
Robert Bacon Daniel S. Lamont
George F. Baker Clarence H. Mackay
August Belmont Oliver H. Payne
E. W. Casson E. D. Randolph
R. J. Cross Grant B. Schley
Rudolph Ellis James O. Shelden
Amos T. French John I. Waterbury
James J. Hill R. T. Wilson

HAVEN & CLEMENT
BANKERS AND BROKERS
1 Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

The New York Times
WAS USED BY
2,104 Firms and Corporations
IN 1904 for their
Meeting, Dividend and other
Financial Announcements.

Letters of Credit
IN
Pounds Sterling
AND
Francs
ISSUED BY
BLAIR & CO.,
24 Broad St., New York.

Bowling Green Trust Co.
26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, \$2,500,000. Surplus, \$2,500,000
OFFICERS:
EDWIN GOULD, President.
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, 1st Vice-President.
CHAS. F. ARMSTRONG, 2d Vice-President.
JOHN A. HILTON, 3d Vice-President and Treasurer.
WILLIAM M. LAWS, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Charles F. Armstrong, Myron T. Herrick,
Frank Brelman, Edward T. Jeffery,
Harry Broome, Edward E. Loring,
Robert C. Clowry, William M. Laws,
Edmund C. Converse, William Wills Martin,
Wm. Nelson Cromwell, Winslow S. Pierce,
Greenville M. Dodge, Dick S. Ramsey,
A. Gosnell, Frederick B. Schenck,
Edwin Gould, Frank Jay Gould, Edward H. Taylor,
George F. Gould, John P. French, John A. Hilton, E. F. C. Young.

NOTICE
The Central National Bank, located at Troy,
in the State of New York, is closing up its
affairs, its corporate existence having expired at
close of business on the 4th day of April, 1905.
All note-holders and others, creditors of said
association, are therefore hereby notified to
present the notes and other claims against
the association for payment.
E. W. GREENMAN, Cashier.
Dated April 28, 1905.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS'
CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF
THE WORLD.
NO. 50 WALL ST.

The Great Company of America
155 BROADWAY
BRANCHES
50 WALL STREET 145 BROADWAY
STATEMENT AT OPENING OF BUSINESS
MAY 8, 1905
ASSETS
Cash \$10,333,239.51
Bonds and Stocks 15,906,668.38
Real Estate 1,050,000.00
Sundries and Mortgage 1,102,913.14
Demand Loans 22,106,821.43
Time Loans 14,609,222.31
Bills Purchased 2,732,425.43
Interest 240,806.14
Foreign Exchange 39,445.64
\$68,121,541.98
LIABILITIES
Capital \$2,000,000.00
Surplus 9,600,000.00
Undivided Profits 27,966.07
Accrued Taxes 105,600.00
Interest 344,584.15
Acceptances 1,179,248.94
Deposits 54,854,152.87
\$68,121,541.98
DIRECTORS
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, WARNER VAN NORDEN, EMERSON HAMILTON
JAMES ROSS CUSHMAN, P. A. WIDENER, JAMES W. DONALD
ROBERT E. PARSONS, E. T. JOHNSON, ASHLEY P. FITCH
CHARLES W. MORSE, H. K. HOLLINS, WILLIAM M. LEUPP
GEORGE W. PERKINS, WM. H. CHESBROUGH, W. K. VANDERBILT, JR.
FRANK H. PLATT, HENRY F. SHOEMAKER, JAMES S. KUHN
E. R. CHAPMAN, EDWIN THORNE, SAMUEL SPENCER
GEORGE H. WHELDON, CHARLES T. HARNEY, OAKLEIGH THORNE
OFFICERS
OAKLEIGH THORNE, President
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Honorary Vice-President
Main Office
BRANCH, 50 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, Vice-President, BRANCH, 145 BROADWAY
O. E. WYCKOFF, Vice-President, D. D. BOWEN, Treasurer, WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-Treas.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary, FRANK S. HAYES, Asst. Secretary, RAYMOND J. CHATY, Secretary
W. J. ELL, Asst. Secretary, CARLETON BUCK, Asst. Secretary, ALBERT L. MARSH, Asst. Treas.
FRANCIS C. PRATT, Asst. Secretary

Wm. A. Read & Co.
Bankers
Members of the N. Y. and Boston Stock Exchanges
25 Nassau Street, New York
43 State Street BOSTON 205 La Salle Street CHICAGO
Maryland Telephone Building
BALTIMORE
Investment Securities
Deposits received and interest allowed
on Balances, subject to Draft at sight.
Commission Orders executed in all the
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KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
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Allow interest on deposits; make
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Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.
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BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, AND 17 BROAD ST.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to
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Grade bonds bought and sold.
Letters of Credit
Issued available the world over.

Municipal
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4% TO 6% BONDS
Selected for conservative investors.
LISTS MAILED UPON APPLICATION.
Interest paid on deposits subject to check.

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BANKERS,
21 AND 23 FINE ST., NEW YORK.
Bertron, Storrs & Griscom,
BANKERS,
40 Wall Street, Land Title Building,
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES
PRIMROSE & BRAUN
Bank, Trust & Fire Ins. Co. Stocks.
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F. W. KENDRICK

Mackay & Co.
Bankers
Nassau and Cedar Streets, New York
13 Congress Street, Boston
Dealers in U.S. Government Bonds and
other Investment Securities.
Deposits received and interest allowed
on balances, subject to draft at sight.
Messrs. Verner & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Messrs. Thompson & Co., Richmond, Va.
Correspondents. Connected by private wires
Telephone 6950 John

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY
NEWARK, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits
Over \$9,000,000.00.
Transacts a general banking business.
Acts as Guardian, Administrator, Re-
ceiver, Registrar and transfers corporate
stocks and bonds.
Guarantees titles to real estate through-
out the State of New Jersey.
Its Safe Deposit Vaults are the best
equipped in the State. Absolutely fire
and burglar proof.
Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants,
Corporations, Estates, and Individuals
collected.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
OFFICERS:
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JOHN F. DEYDEN, Vice President
FREDERICK W. EGNER, Secretary and Treasurer
JAMES H. SHACKLETON, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treas.
JEROME TAYLOR, Trust Officer
THEODORE HAMPSON, Asst. Trust Officer
DIRECTORS:
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James W. Alexander, Charles A. Peck,
James H. Hyde, Edward Strauss,
Leslie D. Ward, John C. Hsieh,
Edgar B. Ward, Anthony B. Kiser,
William Scheerer, William H. McIntyre,
Schuyler B. Jackson, H. R. Winthrop,
Uziel H. McCarter, Robert H. McCarter,
Jerome Taylor, Otto H. Kahn,
William N. Colar, Jr., Mark T. Cox,
William H. Shanks, Henry M. Doremus,
Forrest F. Dryden, Jacob E. Ward,
Thomas N. McCarter.

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MAY

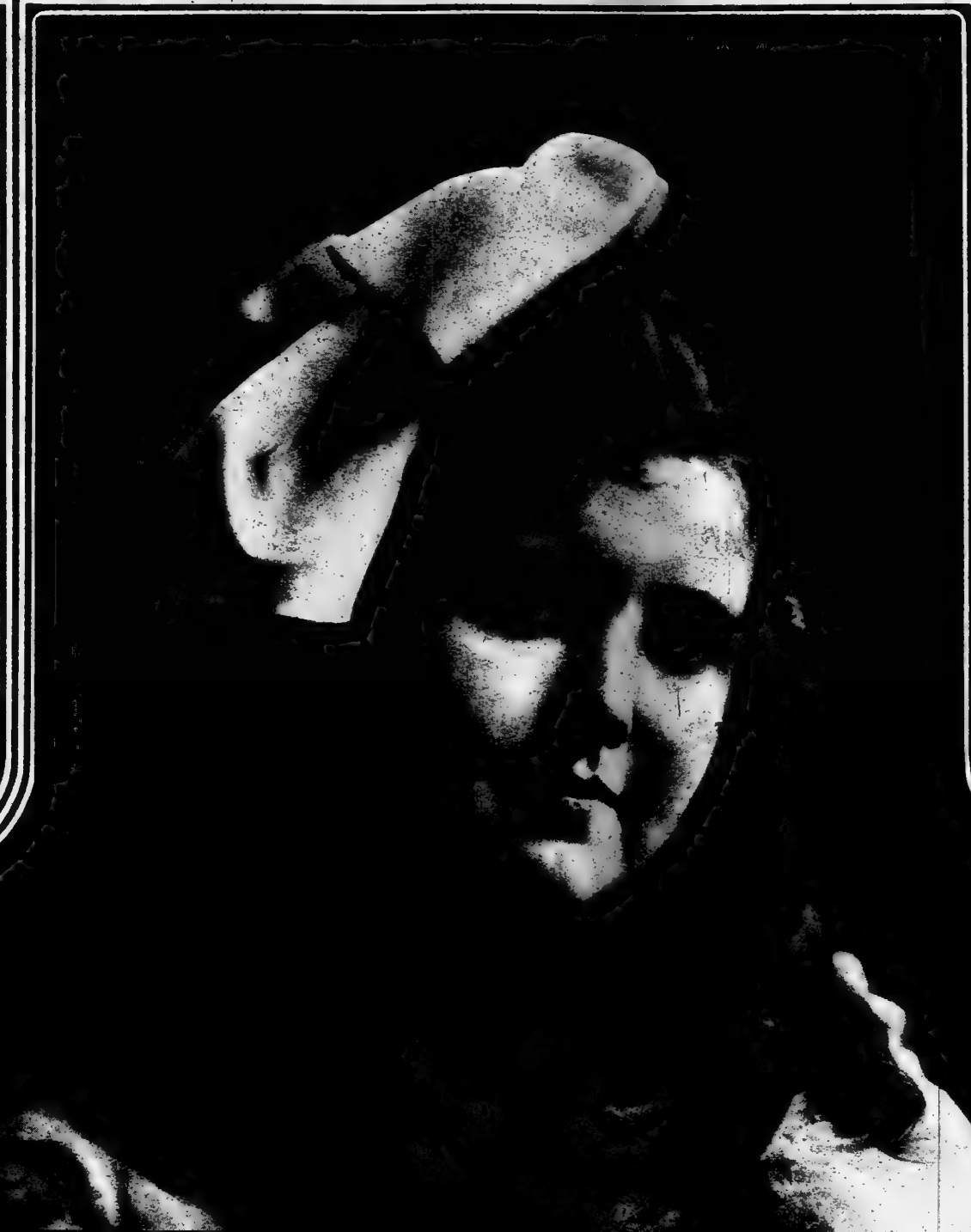
Pictorial
Supplement.

The New York Times

New York,
Sunday,
May 14, 1905.



The
I.H. Cornell baby.



The Ernest
Thompson Seton baby.

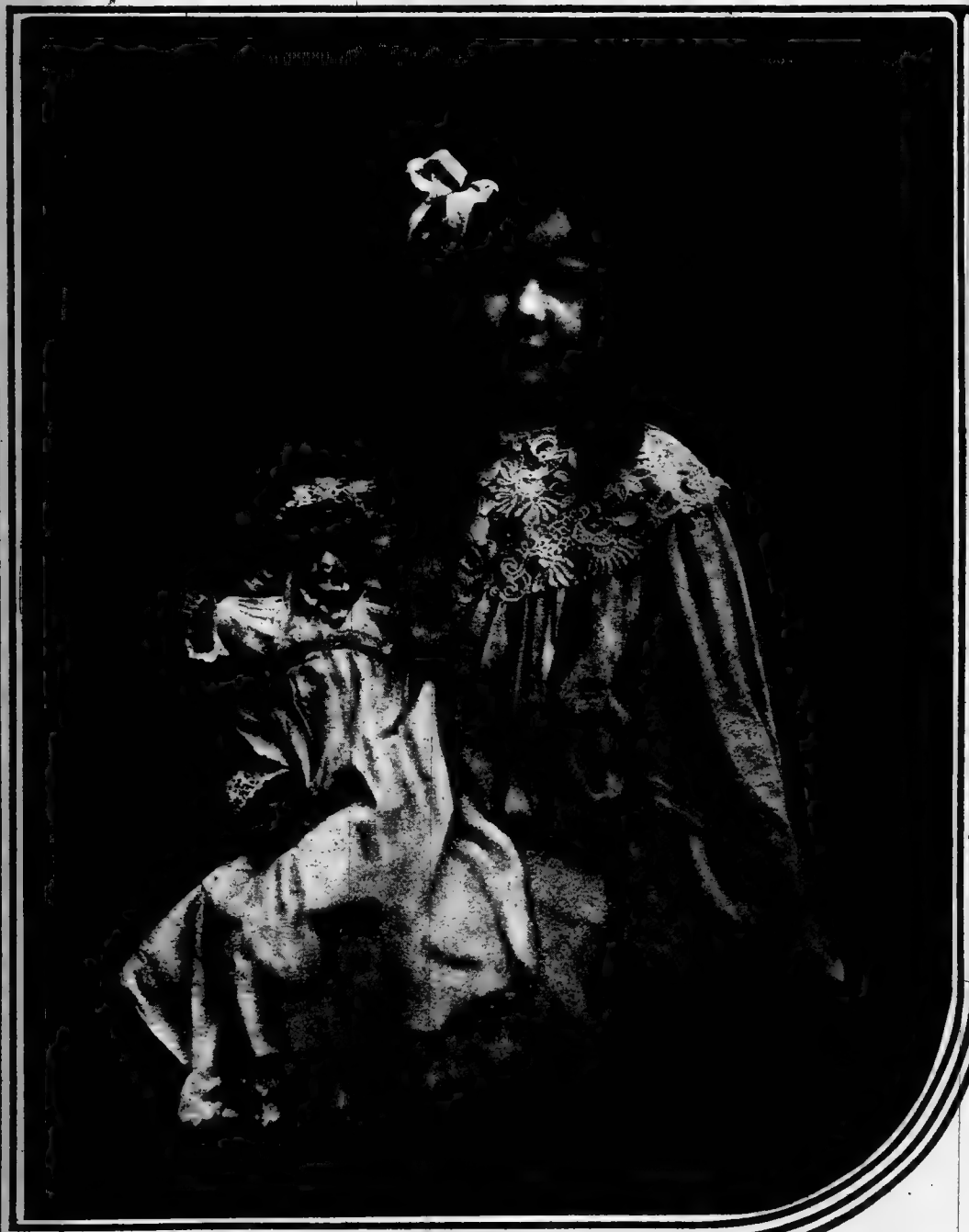
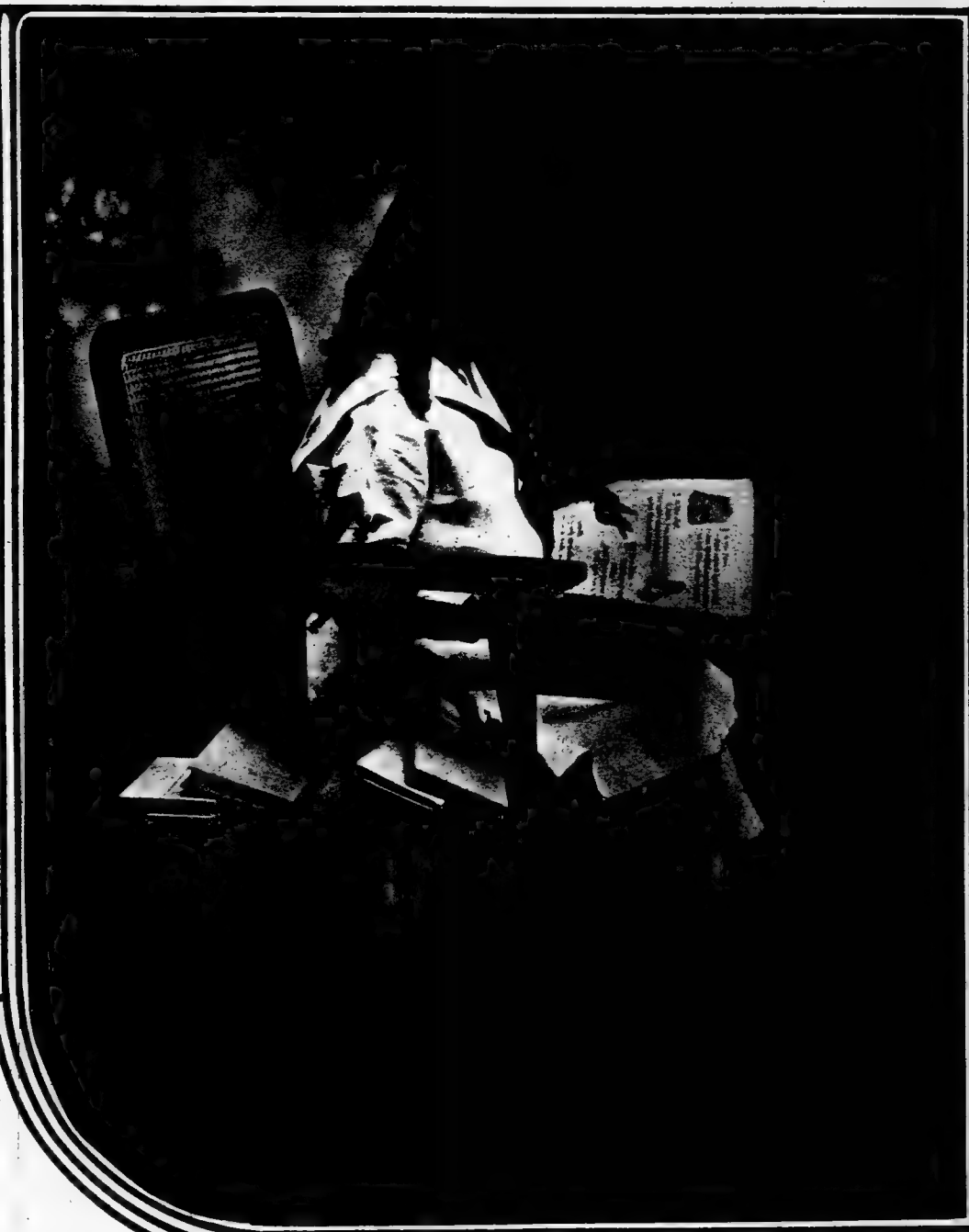


Miss
Beatrice Hughes.

Head of a Child.

Daughter of
Mrs. John Mason.

❁❁ **Studies of Child Life** ❁❁
By Charles Davis of Davis & Sanford.



A
Jolly Story.

Daughter of
Mrs. Kenyon Cox.

MAY



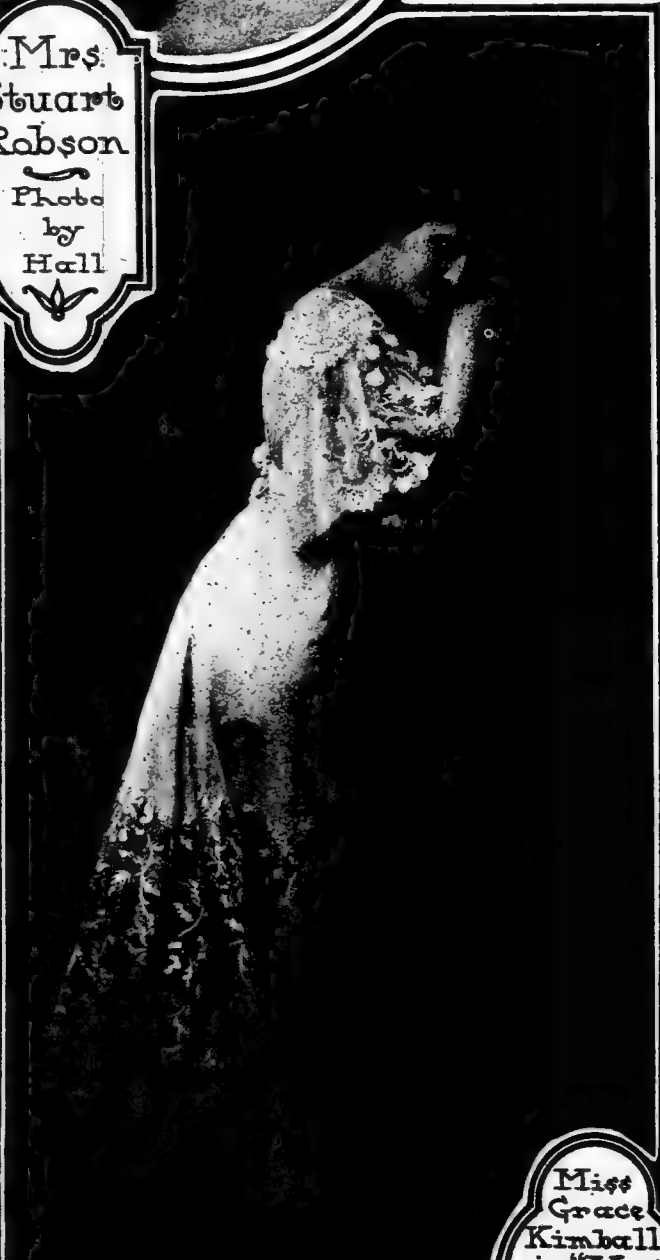
Photo
by
Otto
Sarony Co



Miss Bessie
McCoy,
"Aurora"
at the
Hippodrome

Mrs.
Stuart
Robson

Photo
by
Hall



Miss
Grace
Kimball,
in "M"



Miss
May de Souza,
in "Babes in Toyland."

Miss Nella Webb, in "San Toy."



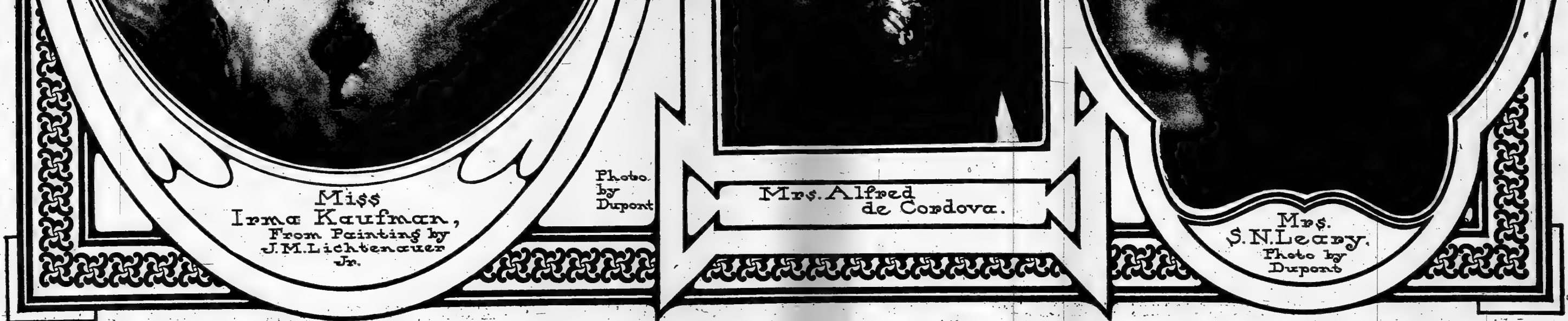
Miss Lucy Cabeen,
in "The College Widow."
Photo by Otto Sarony Co.

M
A
Y



Mrs. Edwin Mende
(Miss Elsie Porter)





The New York Times,

Sunday, May 14, 1905.

Onyx Hosiery.

Onyx Hosiery.

Onyx Hosiery.

Onyx Hosiery.

Onyx Hosiery.

Onyx Hosiery.

Onyx Hosiery.



“ONYX” HOSIERY



A SLIGHT INTERLUDE

to discuss “ONYX” Hosiery. The intelligence and good taste applied in their making render them a source of constant delight. All the beauty is not confined to the vision, but is readily discoverable in the wearing.

The variety of combinations in the fascinating game of billiards is not greater than the selections to be found in the “ONYX” Brand of Hosiery—suitable for any function. The only way to secure the “ONYX” is to ask for the brand.

Obtainable at all shops of distinction.



Lord & Taylor



Wholesale Distributors.



MAY

1905



The
Wood Cutters
by
Horatio Walker.

Copyright 1905 by N.E. Montross.

EMPEROR WILLIAM CABLES GREETINGS

Sends Message to Yacht Owners
Wishing Them Speedy Passage.

FINAL DETAILS SETTLED

Every One Ready and Anxious for the
Start To-morrow—Hildegard
Is Cruising Outside.

Emperor William has cabled his felicitations to the yachtsmen contesting for the Kaiser's Cup in the international transatlantic race, which starts to-morrow. Learning that they would convene for final settlement of all questions pertaining to the event after the dinner tendered by Allison V. Armour to yacht owners and committee on Saturday night, he sent the following message to the host:

Allison V. Armour, Delmonico's, New York.
Best greetings and wishes for a successful and winning race and speedy return.

WILHELM I. R.
The cablegram was received while the guests were at dinner, before they had begun the discussion of arrangements. It was read and received with great satisfaction, and put every one in the best mood to enter the contest in the whole-some spirit in which it was conceived.

Final changes were found necessary in the rules for its conduct. It was decided to start the race at the appointed hour, 2:30 P. M., to-morrow, unless weather conditions make it positively dangerous for eleven yachts to manoeuvre about the lights. Only the densest fog can prevent the boats getting away on schedule. Should a postponement be necessary, instructions will be issued to the yachts at the starting line.

Word was received from the other side that the German cruiser Phel would be anchored off the Light House, a mile away on the line. She will take her station there on May 26 and remain until the first four boats have finished. Her purpose is to afford a guide to the boats to find the Light in foggy weather to facilitate the establishing of communication with it in order to signal their arrival. This completes each detail and covers every foreseen contingency. All that now remains is for the starting gun to sound and wind and wave to decide the issue.

The incident conditions yesterday interfered with the plans of most of the entries to have a trial spin to tune and stretch sails. All lay at anchor in the positions taken Saturday night, restive and uncomfortable in their idleness. It is safe to say that early this morning most of the fleet will be under sail, though they can get little real work in because of delays incidental to the final shipping of fresh supplies. To-night all of the contestants, with two exceptions, will be at the line, anchored beside the Atlantic at Sandy Hook, waiting to take the start.

The only absentee is the Hildegard. The mystery which has surrounded her movements for the last week continues to enshroud her. Mr. Armour heard from Edward R. Colman, her owner, yesterday. In his letter, dated from New London, he said he was leaving there Saturday morning to go out to sea. He anticipated cruising about outside all day Saturday and Sunday and would not return until to-morrow, when he would seek anchorage at the Hook. If he was looking for a further try-out yesterday, he probably found conditions decidedly unsatisfactory.

The Atlantic was alone at the Hook. Her owner and his guests were not aboard her. Capt. Barr walked the deck in no amiable mood, apparently. He has been spoiling for a chance to take the boat out under full sail for ten days past, and doubtless was none too well pleased that the weather had deprived him of the chance. He is in the peculiar position of starting in an international race without an opportunity to familiarize himself with his ship, and will be handicapped by the fact decidedly. She has been grooming constantly ever since she has had her hair and, in one sense, therefore, is probably in better shape than any of her competitors. Capt. Barr said yesterday that he expected to go out early this morning.

On Tompkinsville, the Thistle, the Hamburg, and the Fleur de Lys lay. Mrs. Tod was aboard the former with the Commodore, spending a last quiet Sunday. Everything was shipshape aboard her, and nothing seemed to have been overlooked. It was really remarkable how completely equipped the schooner is, and it is certain that no chance has been allowed to slip by in fitting her, and she will carry every inch of canvas that can be crowded on her. A novelty in her rig is a double rafter on the mainmast. The Commodore had it set yesterday stretchy. It made much the appearance of a huge kite. The few visitors who came to wish him goodspeed he welcomed with his accustomed cordiality, showing them about ship with no less pride.

On the Hamburg the managing owner, Herr Tietjens and his son, a Lieutenant in the German Navy, Capt. Peters was on deck, but most of her crew of thirty men were on shore leave. The Captain said he had not planned to go out and was not disappointed by the fog. He thought he might take a spin in her this morning. She will go to Sandy Hook to-night. Some interest was manifested in her shortened rig. At least four feet has been taken off her bowsprit and mast, as much off her main boom. This reduces her sail area materially from what it was in her races on the other side. Still every one appears to regard her as most dangerous.

On the Fleur de Lys there was no activity. Beside the Hamburg she appeared even more diminutive than she is in fact. She is a seaworthy bit of a craft, nevertheless, and with a driver like Capt. Bohlin aboard, will make a good record for herself in light weather. The Captain was ashore all day. He was Dr. Stimson. Only six of her ten-man crew were aboard. It is expected that they will go down the bay this morning, and after a short spin will anchor at the Hook.

Continued on Page 2.

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New Corporations—Page 12.
Obituary—Page 1.
Weather Report—Page 9.
Yesterday's Times—Page 2.

OKLAHOMA TAKES TO CAVES.

Ordinances Call for 5,000 Tornado Cellars—Four More Victims.

LAWTON, Oklahoma, May 14.—As a result of the tornado at Snyder, inhabitants of the "new country" in Oklahoma are digging 5,000 tornado cellars. City officers and town boards are urging the construction of such caves, and some towns have passed ordinances to require the digging of caves. At Hinton, Oklahoma, the following is an official public notice has been published:

"On nights when clouds look at all dangerous, sentry will be stationed in the bell tower, provided with a repeating shotgun. If there is apparent danger, he will ring the bell and fire a number of shots in quick succession. Also any person who sees a storm coming when the sentry is not stationed, will be expected to fire a gun."

ARDMORE, Indian Territory, May 14.—In a storm which swept over Sulphur, Ada, and other points in the Chickasaw Nation, four or five houses were destroyed. The body of John Layton was recovered from the ruins of the Harper Hotel at Sulphur. Near Ada, George Bolen was killed.

SNYDER, Oklahoma, May 14.—Four more persons injured in Wednesday night's tornado died to-day. This brings the total number of known dead to 117. A number of persons are missing and the bodies of the injured are in a critical condition.

Relief is coming from many quarters. There was no rain to-day, and conditions are more cheerful.

A pocketbook containing \$32 was picked up to-day nineteen miles from Snyder. It belonged to Mrs. James, who was killed, and it had been carried twenty-three miles in the storm.

A heavy wind and rainstorm visited Olustee, Oklahoma, yesterday. An elevator was blown across the railroad tracks and a few small buildings were damaged, but nobody was injured.

POSED AS EMPRESS CARLOTTA

Woman Got \$40,000 from Credulous
Italians in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., May 14.—A woman who posed as Carlotta, widow of Maximilian, once Emperor of Mexico and brother of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, has left her city after securing about \$40,000 from members of the Italian colony on the pretense that she was a rightful claimant to the Austrian throne. She is being sought by over 100 residents of the North End district, who for almost eight years have been paying \$3,000 on the strength of the promise that she would gain possession of the throne. She promised that those who helped her would be made Ministers and nobles and receive vast estates. One woman, the wife of a prominent Italian, gave her \$3,000 on the strength of the promise that she should be made a Duchess. An organ grinder contributed a few hundred dollars, all his savings, on the understanding that he should be made Court Musician.

Many Italian residents secretly visited her headquarters, a handsomely furnished room in a dwelling house on the corner of two South End streets, where the pseudo-queen sat on an imposing throne, resplendent in red cloth and tinsel, and graciously allowed them to kiss her hand on the occasions on which they brought her tributes of money. At each side of the throne stood fake courtiers and a bodyguard who clanked stage arms.

Her aids in this enterprise, it is said, were a number of young men of various nationalities, among whom she represented herself to be the Crown Prince Rudolph, eldest son of Emperor Francis Joseph, who in January, 1889, shot himself.

Carlotta, the name generally applied to Marie Charlotte Amalie, daughter of Leopold I, King of Belgium. She was married Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, in 1864. Maximilian sent her to France to escape the wrath of Napoleon III, but she had no results. After the execution of Maximilian she lost her reason and was confined in the Chateau de Bouchoute, near Brussels.

TRAPPED ELEVATED ROWDIES.

Sixteen Boys Arrested on Third Avenue Train.

Sixteen boys were arrested last evening on a south-bound Third Avenue elevated train, charged with disorderly conduct. At the Bronx Park Station, the northern terminal of the road, a score of them boarded the train and began to throw baseball gloves about the cars, and to make remarks to women and girls. Three Interborough detectives rounded up some of them as the train approached the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street Station, and forced them into the rear car of the train. The boys and girls had been asked to go into the forward cars.

At that station many more boys boarded the train, who had been playing ball in Crotona Park. They also began to make things lively, and some of them were forced into the rear car. At One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, when the train was running at high speed, one of the offenders pulled the emergency brake cord. The train came to a stop with a screech, and the boys and girls were thrown out of their seats, and almost hurled the motorman through the front window of the train.

After an investigation the train proceeded, but at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, where the train was stopped for just such an emergency, took charge of the boys and took them to the police station.

WOMEN HAD RIDE FREE.

Refused to Pay Cabman \$5—Civil
Case, Said Sergeant.

A woman attired in a Nile green dress, who said she was Mrs. Wallace of 87 West Seventy-seventh Street, was driven to the West Forty-seventh Street Station last night in a cab, in charge of William McKnight, of 644 Third Avenue. The cabman explained that he had driven the woman from the Fifth Avenue Hotel through Central Park and to Forty-seventh Street and Broadway, where a stop was made, and where the driver said the woman agreed to pay him \$5.50 and give him 50 cents for himself. The cabman said his wife was entitled to 50 cents for his cab and horse for nearly two hours. The woman refused to pay this. Then she asked to be driven to the station house.

ROCKEFELLER GIVES UP HIS CLASS UNTIL FALL

Under Physician's Care, He Tells
Sunday School.

MANY GREET HIM AT CHURCH

Says He Broke Promise to Doctor in
Coming—Gen. Howard Discovers
One of His Veterans in Class.

Though John D. Rockefeller, Jr., appeared at the meeting of the Bible class yesterday morning for the first time since his departure for Europe five months ago, he will not be with it again until next fall.

I returned to the United States," he told the class, "only under the most explicit promise that I would not attend any duties, whether agreeable or disagreeable. I regret to say that my return means only a continuation of the treatment which I underwent while abroad. But I broke my promise to come here this morning. I have kept up with what I have had in five months. I have missed you all very much. It is much easier for you to get along without me than for me to get along without you. You are many men missing, only one, but I am one missing man."

"I could not help coming here this morning, for I had to see you, but I will not be able to be with you any more until next fall. Then, if we are spared and God is willing, we will take up our work together again. I have kept up with what you have been doing, and you have gotten on very well without your leader. The relationship with the members of this class is very valuable to me, and whatever that relationship is I want to keep it up."

When the meeting of the class began to arrive about 9:45 o'clock, Mr. Rockefeller was standing at the door waiting to shake each one of them by the hand. He apparently was very much delighted to see familiar faces and to the new members he gave just hearty welcome.

It was possible, the women were pleased to hear. It was just after the class convened that Mr. Rockefeller spoke, and after he finished he stepped off the platform and sat down near the end of the room. A few minutes later, while the services were still in progress, he withdrew through the rear door and was seen again. The increase in attendance, due to the expectation of seeing Mr. Rockefeller, was very noticeable. Though it was a dismal morning, with the rain falling steadily, nearly every seat was filled. The speaker of the day was Gen. O. O. Howard. He talked about half an hour, and when he stopped a curious incident occurred. A gray-haired man rose from his seat before the collection baskets started around and announced that he wanted to say something.

"The General," he said, "I know you, but I don't know him, and I want to tell something that happened over forty years ago. It was just after the battle of Fredericksburg. I was in Gen. Howard's division, and one Sunday it was announced that the General would preach our Pennsylvania regiment. Well, you can imagine that not many of the boys turned out—it was a rainy day just like this."

"But one other soldier and myself went. Gen. Howard came up on his horse, halted in a little gulch, and there he talked to us two men. I was not a Christian then, but that event had a great influence upon me—an influence that has lasted ever since. I will never forget that picture, the General on his horse talking to us two men. I have often written about it to a kinsman. Then the veterans started laughing. 'I guess I could get a good bit of money from the General for the photograph if I had it.'"

Gen. Howard was visibly pleased at the reminiscence, and he walked back and shook hands with the veteran. The old soldier, Mr. R. B. Johnson, as it was said, that he frequently goes to the Rockefeller class meetings.

The young men present were very much amused by an anecdote Gen. Howard told of the conversion of his younger brother.

"My brother," said the one-armed officer, "was inclined to be a Unitarian. I took to him as a Unitarian. I think there's a little to it. He didn't believe in anything much. That was when he was a young fellow, and he happened to meet a Unitarian minister. He decided that he wanted to be a Christian; he went to a minister and asked how he should go about it. He told her."

"A day or two after this she wrote a letter to my brother. About four days later he wrote me a letter in which he urged me most vehemently to become converted. He said he had found the Lord. He wrote to me again and again on the same subject and he's never been an unbeliever since."

GREAT FORT AT CAPE HENRY.

An Additional Safeguard for Wash-
ington Decided Upon.

Special to The New York Times.
NORFOLK, Va., May 14.—The army engineer's office is advised that the War Department will take immediate steps looking to the acquisition by purchase or condemnation of land at Cape Henry, where will be erected one of the most formidable forts on the Atlantic Coast.

It will guard the Virginia capes, the National Capital, Baltimore, the Norfolk Navy Yard, Richmond, and the great ship yards at Newport News.

It is learned that a board has been appointed, with Gen. Henry H. Rogers as Chairman, to secure the site.

The channel at the Virginia capes runs but four miles from the Cape Henry shore, and it is the belief of army officers that with modern guns mounted behind solid concrete at Cape Henry and with the channel mined so heavily that no ship could enter the Virginia Capes, which would be necessary in order to reach Washington.

Although Fort Monroe is supposed to be impregnable, it is pointed out that a hostile fleet, once inside the Virginia Capes, could keep far off enough to get up the bay to Washington.

During the coming exercises between the army and navy Fort Monroe will attempt to keep out of the bay a supposed hostile fleet.

Latest Shipping News.
The Savannah liner City of Atlanta, Savannah May 12, anchored off the Spot-land Lightship at 12:30 A. M. to-day.

WRECKERS DITCH A TRAIN.

Rails Locomotors on Santa Fe—Six
Passengers Hurt—Two May Die.

EMPORIA, Kan., May 14.—A passenger train on the Santa Fe Railroad was ditched by train wreckers a mile east of Emporia this morning and six passengers were injured. Two of these probably will die.

The train is known as No. 17, and was in charge of Conductor E. A. Taylor. The scene of the wreck is the identical spot where three other attempts to wreck Santa Fe trains have been made within the last four months. A brick schoolhouse stands close by the spot where the spikes and flanges of two rails on the inside of a curve had been removed. Officials of the railroad believe that some persons with a fabled grudge against the road are attempting to get revenge in this fashion.

When the engine struck the loose rails it glided over them safely, but the mail coach, just behind the coal tender, left the track and was derailed. A hundred yards along the embankment below the train was stopped. The next five cars, two express and baggage cars, a smoker, and two day coaches, headed into the ditch. The passengers were thrown from the mail coach, ploughed through the ground, and in a zigzag line. The last two cars in the train were Pullmans. The rear one remained entirely on the track and the former one had only one track off.

All the passengers were rescued, when the wreck occurred. The night was pitch dark, and the passengers in the overturned coaches were panic-stricken for a time, but all were got out.

DROWNED WITH RESCUE NEAR.

Longshoreman's Brave Attempt to
Save Man Who Fell Off Pier.

In sight of hundreds of persons on the recreation pier at the foot of North Second street, Williamsburg, and in view of the passengers on the ferryboat Ohio of the Twenty-third Street line, an unknown man was drowned in the East River yesterday afternoon, with rescue only a few feet away.

The man, who was about twenty-one years old and wore a bicycle cap, appeared at the recreation pier at 1 o'clock, and, taking a seat on the stringpiece at the end of the dock, began to fish. Suddenly the tide at the time was running swiftly up the river, and he was carried rapidly away from the pier. Spectators on the pier and the ferryboat raised the alarm.

Michael O'Rourke, a longshoreman who lives at 205 North Fourth Street, was in Kent Avenue, near the pier, at the time, and, hearing the cry, he ran to the end of the dock and jumped into the water. Cheered on by the people on the pier and boat, he went after the struggling man with long, powerful strokes, but when his head appeared, he was gone.

"The General," he said, "I know you, but I don't know him, and I want to tell something that happened over forty years ago. It was just after the battle of Fredericksburg. I was in Gen. Howard's division, and one Sunday it was announced that the General would preach our Pennsylvania regiment. Well, you can imagine that not many of the boys turned out—it was a rainy day just like this."

"But one other soldier and myself went. Gen. Howard came up on his horse, halted in a little gulch, and there he talked to us two men. I was not a Christian then, but that event had a great influence upon me—an influence that has lasted ever since. I will never forget that picture, the General on his horse talking to us two men. I have often written about it to a kinsman. Then the veterans started laughing. 'I guess I could get a good bit of money from the General for the photograph if I had it.'"

BROTHERS OVERCOME BY GAS.

Accident in Hardenbrook Home at
Jamaica Nearly Fatal.

Dr. Isaac Hardenbrook and his brother, Philip Hardenbrook, members of a prominent family in Jamaica, were overcome by gas in their home at 300 Fulton Street, Jamaica, yesterday morning and very narrowly missed dying. It was an accident, the doctor says, and he doesn't know what happened. He said that a third brother, David, who lives in Hardenbrook Avenue, was on his way to church at about 10 o'clock when he saw a crowd running in the direction of his brothers' home. Not knowing what the trouble was, he followed them. He found the two men unconscious in their bedroom, and immediately sent for an ambulance. Dr. Rorke arrived from St. Mary's Hospital.

This is Dr. Hardenbrook's account of what happened, as far as he knows it. "I woke up about 10 o'clock with a smell of gas in my nostrils. It had already overcome me so that I was not capable of getting up and turning the gas off, though my faculties were clear enough to tell me I was in danger. I got out of bed and started toward the open window. As I was found on the floor, I know I was completely overcome before I could get to the window, and fell."

That's all I know of what happened. My wife and I went to bed about midnight, and I suppose we must have turned on the gas accidentally after turning it off."

Patrick Shaughnessy, who works in the Hardenbrook home, smelled the gas, also, and was overcome. He was found by his brother, who called the police and the fire department. He gave the alarm, which brought the police and the crowd. Dr. Hardenbrook is out of danger. His brother's condition was still serious last night.

YACHT CAPSIZES, TWO LOST.

Girl Swept from Upturned Craft in
Lake Michigan.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Matilda Buttgen, twenty-one years old, of Chicago, Henderson, seventeen years old, were drowned in Lake Michigan to-day off Lincoln Park by the capsizing of a yacht in which they were sailing. Edward Bodmer and Daniel Mohler, who were also in the yacht, were rescued by a passing crew.

The capsizing of the yacht was caused by the main sheets becoming entangled with the tiller. The boat became unmanageable, and all four occupants were thrown into the water. Bodmer, who is a good swimmer, got Miss Buttgen back to the yacht, which was lying upside down, and placed her on the upturned boat. He then brought Mohler safely to the yacht, but in the meantime a wave had washed Miss Buttgen away, and she was drowned. Henderson, who was unable to swim, sank immediately after the boat capsized.

Continental Limited's Escape.
LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., May 14.—The Continental Limited, east bound, on the New York Central, struck a snag on the phone cable which had fallen on the track from a freight train to-day. The locomotive was thrown from the track, but passengers were not hurt.

WOOD SLAYS 300 MOROS; 7 AMERICANS KILLED

Our Forces Lose 16 Wounded in
Fight with Pala.

OUTLAW'S MEN SURROUNDED

Hemmed, with Their Leader, in a
Swamp—Fighting Has Lasted
for a Fortnight.

MANILA, May 15.—Fierce fighting the last two weeks on the Island of Jolo between troops under the personal command of Gen. Leonard Wood and an outlaw Moro chief, Pala, with 600 followers, has resulted in the killing of 300 Moros and the loss of seven killed and sixteen wounded by Gen. Wood's force.

Pala and his remaining followers are surrounded in a swamp. Pala and his remaining followers are surrounded in a swamp. Pala and his remaining followers are surrounded in a swamp. Pala and his remaining followers are surrounded in a swamp. Pala and his remaining followers are surrounded in a swamp.

Pala was a noted slave trader and warrior when the Americans occupied the island. Later he escaped with his followers to the Island of Palau, near Borneo. One of Pala's leaders deserted and took refuge in the British settlement at La Hada Pala, discovering his whereabouts, landed with a following and demanded of the British magistrate that he turn the deserter over to him. The demand was not complied with, and Pala ordered a massacre.

Twenty-five persons, including several Britons, were killed. Pala escaped to the Island of Jolo, and organized the present uprising.

It is reported that the Borneo authorities requested Gen. Wood to apprehend Pala, dead or alive, and turn him over to them.

CORONER'S SON IN BELLEVUE.

Edward Jackson, Musician, Placed in
Psychopathic Ward.

Edward Jackson, a son of Coroner Moses T. Jackson, was removed from his home at 125 East Eighty-fourth Street yesterday to Bellevue Hospital and placed in the psychopathic ward for examination as to his sanity.

His father said at his home last night that the patient had been acting queerly for the past three weeks, had on occasions of other illness in the family he concluded it would be better for him to be confined until he could be sent to a sanitarium.

He said that his son had been educated for a musical career both in this country and abroad, and had been doing much composing for the last year. He said he believed this had an injurious effect upon his son's mind.

Asked whether his own troubles had anything to do with his son's condition, the Coroner said:

"How can I tell? I have had trouble enough."

GIRL STUDENT MISSING.

Boston University Has Searched for
Miss Transcott Since Jan. 1.

Special to The New York Times.
BOSTON, May 14.—Although Miss Frances L. Transcott of Shelburne Falls, a member of the sophomore class of Boston University, has been missing since New Year's Day, the authorities of the institution and her friends have only now made the fact public.

All these months they have been conducting a thorough search, extending even to Cuba, where Miss Transcott, it was thought, might have gone as a teacher. On the day of her disappearance she drew her money from the bank and packed all her belongings in a suit case, which she took with her. The belief of her friends is that she returned to her own support and is now teaching somewhere.

OUTLAW ESCAPES MELINITE.

But French Crowd Catches Him, and
Handles Him Severely.

PARIS, May 14.—The siege of the house in the village of Useau which an outlaw, heavily armed, held in defiance of the authorities, was brought to a conclusion this morning when a Lieutenant of Engineers played a charge of melinite against the wall. The soldiers, forming a cordon, withdrew to a safe distance, the bugles were sounded, and the melinite was exploded, destroying half the building. Then the gendarmes rushed in, only to find that the outlaw had escaped.

In the meantime a commotion among the enormous crowd assembled about the house had been occasioned by the outlaw's appearance among them. The people, who were excited by the sight of the gendarmes with difficulty rescued him, and conveyed him to a hospital. He is a prisoner and is charged with shooting and wounding his late employer. During the siege he wounded four gendarmes.

HARVARD STOPS NOTES.

Printed Aids to Idiots in College No
Longer Will Be Allowed.

Special to The New York Times.
BOSTON, May 14.—Harvard's Faculty, anxious to stiffen the college course and to prevent students from loafing through years of college and then get a degree, has informed a printed-note dealer that he must give up his business after he has fulfilled existing contracts. These notes have furnished in condensed form the subject matter treated in lectures and outside reading.

Fully one-tenth of all students in Harvard and 50 per cent. of freshmen are at present on probation.

BARON ROSEN IS FOR PEACE.

Thought That He Will Assist President
Roosevelt to End the War.

LONDON, Monday, May 15.—The Daily Telegraph's Tokyo correspondent says:

"Baron Rosen, formerly Russian Minister to Japan, who has been appointed to succeed Count Cassini as Ambassador to the United States, openly belongs to the peace party in the Russian Government."

The little girl and other children produced a match and a bonfire were ordered. The bonfire was put out, but a match was set on the ground, which was a fire. In a few minutes the match was extinguished.

54 MILES IN 43 MINUTES.

Camden-Atlantic City Train Makes a
Record.

ATLANTIC CITY, May 14.—A special train on the Reading Railroad with the officials of European roads who are attending the International Railroad Conference, made the run from Camden to Atlantic City to-day, a distance of fifty-four miles, in forty-three minutes, breaking the record.

Theodore Laurens of the Chemin de Fer d'Orleans, France; A. C. Ellis of the Metropolitan of London, McDougall Drummond of the London and Southwestern, and A. C. Orworth of the London Board of Trade were in the party with the Reading officials.

LAWSON READY TO BID.

Will Offer Millions for Philadelphia
Gas Works, It is Reported.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—It was stated to-night that Thomas W. Lawson would be one of the bidders who will appear before the Finance Committee to-morrow with a proposition for the gas works. It was declared that Lawson not only had his certified check ready, but was willing to back up his offer with the deposit of \$10,000,000 in Philadelphia banks.

Lawson's representatives have gone over the entire situation and they have, it is said, had the legal assistance of Col. Silas W. Pettit of the law firm of Read & Pettit. Col. Pettit was one of the prominent figures before the Council when the original gas law was made in 1887. A local financier who had been sounded on the matter said that a week ago Lawson had offered to join a local syndicate.

CROCKER PAYS \$3,000 DUTY.

Customs Assessment on His "Little
Piece of Tapestry."

When George Crocker of San Francisco landed from the White Star liner Cedric, yesterday morning from Liverpool, the customs officer who took his declaration asked him if he had anything dutiable.

"Yes, I have a little piece of tapestry," answered Mr. Crocker.

The tapestry proved to be a Louis XIV. of exquisite design, twelve by twenty-eight feet. Mr. Crocker said it cost him \$3,000. The duty paid was about \$3,000.

CHEVALIER DE KNYFF HURT.

His Auto and Another Crash in Race
at Claremont-Ferrand.

PARIS, May 14.—Chevalier de Knyff, during a trial over the International Automobile Cup course at Claremont-Ferrand, while his machine was traveling seventy-five miles an hour, collided with another vehicle and the automobile was overturned.

Chevalier de Knyff had several ribs broken and was injured about the head. His companion also was injured.

BOWEN IN WASHINGTON.

President To-day May Ask for His
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Herbert W. Bowen, recently American Minister to Venezuela, accompanied by Mrs. Bowen, reached Washington to-day from New York and left his card at the White House. It is expected that the President will send for Mr. Bowen to-morrow and receive from him a statement in connection with the charges brought against Mr. Loomis, the Acting Secretary of State.

Mr. Bowen refuses to discuss the matter in any way beyond saying that his mission to Washington is in obedience to instructions received some time ago, and that he awaits the pleasure of the President for a hearing.

KILLS GIRL, RIVAL, AND SELF.

Night Watchman, Jealous of Chorus
Girl, Shoots in Street.

MEMPHIS, May 14.—Becoming more jealous of the attentions of Hall Williamson to Eva Ferguson, a chorus girl, Tom McCall, a night watchman

6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

Convenient—Restful—Delightful. Our Eighth Floor Restaurant is popular with shoppers and business men. It is a pleasing place to luncheon

45c	sq. yard for 60c. genuine Scotch linoleums—2 yds. wide.	1.55	square yard for \$1.75 im- ported inlaid linoleum.	lately sold at 10c each—special to-day at, each.....	7½c
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ALL BUT CRIMMINS FAITHFUL, PLATT SAYS

Declares He Went Over to Hyde Just After Seeing Harriman.

CALLS IT SHREWD HYDE MOVE

Expenses of Policy Holders' Committee Small, He Asserts—Believes Result Is Inevitable.

Frank H. Platt, counsel for the Equitable life holders' committee known as the Crimmins Committee, gave out this statement yesterday concerning Mr. Crimmins' attitude and the Equitable controversy in general:

"Last February Mr. Alexander attacked Mr. Hyde's control of the Equitable Society as subversive of the interests of the policy holders, stating that Mr. Hyde was unfit to control the funds of the society. As a remedy he proposed that the policy holders have the right to vote for the directors, and the directors thereupon passed a resolution that that should be done at the earliest possible time. But it immediately became evident that Mr. Hyde was scheming to thwart the purpose of that resolution.

"Thereupon the policy holders' committee was formed to support Mr. Alexander and his proposition. On March 2 the policy holders' committee published its first notice, stating that its object was to obtain for the policy holders the right to vote for directors. The members of the committee have all been faithful to that purpose except Mr. Crimmins. At first no one was more earnest for it than he. When the deceptive four-year plan was announced Mr. Crimmins spoke against that plan and voted in the committee against it, on the ground that it would continue Mr. Hyde's stock control. Soon after that Mr. Crimmins had several private conferences with Mr. Harriman, and then he came out suddenly as a supporter of Mr. Hyde. He defended Mr. Hyde in interviews, and could see nothing but advantage to the policy holders in the stock control. What argument brought about this change of mind has not been disclosed.

"Mr. Crimmins' position as Chairman of the committee gave his action some importance, and it cannot be denied that Mr. Hyde made a shrewd move in capturing Mr. Crimmins as an ally. The work and influence of the committee was temporarily checked by the action of its Chairman. But neither Mr. Hyde, nor Mr. Harriman, nor Mr. Crimmins has been able to induce any other member of the committee to change his position or principle.

"The committee, with this single exception, stand just where it stood at the beginning, for the policy holders and against the misuses of their property.

"As to the expenses of the committee they have been very small. It has not been difficult or expensive to organize the policy holders, for they are all of one mind and have no other object in view but to protect themselves. Some members of the committee have contributed liberally to the expenses. The statement that policy holders have been paid to support Mr. Alexander is too obviously false for serious notice. I have openly supported Mr. Alexander and his purposes, and shall continue to do so. My interest in the life is for the right, and I have no doubt of the final outcome. Mr. Hyde may for a time be able to divert the attention of some people from himself and his doings by impugning the motives of others, but the people in interest, the policy holders, will not be easily distracted by such a vicious tactic. As one of the committee counsel told him long ago, the result is inevitable.

FREE COAL AFTER WRECK.

Italians in Brooklyn Profit by Smash-up at Bath Junction.

Fifteen cars of a thirty-five-car train of coal on the Bay Ridge Division of the Long Island Railroad parted and came together with a crash at Bath Junction, Brooklyn, yesterday noon, scattering forty tons of coal over the surrounding neighborhood and making kindling wood of two of the cars. The locomotive and twenty cars of the train passed over the crossing just in front of a train of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's Beach line. At the point where the collision happened the Sea Beach and Ulster Park lines diverge, and the wreck caused by the collision remained on both tracks for some time, blocking traffic.

The passenger traffic toward Coney Island is heavy on Sundays at this point, and there are a number of coal trains operated by the Long Island Railroad on this division. There is a slight down grade toward the east at the junction, and when the train parted, on account of a defective coupling, the second section moved at a rapid speed. The engineer, finding that something was wrong, put on the brakes, but was fully 500 feet beyond the crossing before he could come to a stop. The second section ran into the first with a smash that demolished two cars and threw them from the tracks. There was a large Italian settlement there, and as the accident happened the residents set to work to take advantage of it. Everything that would hold coal was suddenly being requisitioned, and bare-legged children were seen struggling with wheelbarrows filled with coal. It is estimated that the railroad company will amount to \$2,500.

DISMAL, DAMP HOLIDAY.

Rain and Mist Mar Spring Sunday—Parks Deserted.

New Yorkers who had been looking forward to a pleasant Sabbath and holiday were greatly disappointed when they woke up yesterday morning, for the sky was dark and the air damp. Shortly after 8 o'clock rain began to fall, continuing until almost 10 o'clock, when it was supplanted by a heavy mist.

At noon the sun made an effort to break through the clouds, but met with scant success. The rain was sprinkling and light showers fell for more than an hour. Between the showers a heavy fog hung over the city.

At the time that the Central Park on a fine day would have been crowded with a holiday party, the park was deserted. There were no arrests and no accidents. A horse ran away when his rider demurred, but a policeman caught him and no body was hurt.

NEW PEACE ASSOCIATION.

Prominent Men in Anglo-Franco-American Movement.

PARIS, May 14.—A powerful body comprising leading public men of Europe and America have founded the National Interests and International Conciliation Association, under the Presidency of Senator Berthelot.

Ex-Premier Leon Bourgeois and Senator d'Estournelles de Constant represented France. Andrew Carnegie the United States, and the Duke of Marlborough Great Britain.

The purpose of the association is the development of the domestic interests of the respective countries by means of good international relations. Prominent savants, authors, artists, politicians, and lawyers have promised their support to carry out the programme of the association.

IN MEMORY OF DR. SHIPMAN.

Service at Christ Church in Honor of Its Late Rector.

A memorial service was held last evening in Christ Church Protestant Episcopal Church, Broadway and Seventy-first Street, in honor of the Rev. Dr. Jacob Shaw Shipman, who was rector of the church from 1877 to 1901, and who died at Whitesboro, N. Y., on Feb. 23 last.

Those who took part in the services were the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, rector of St. Michael's Church, who preached the memorial sermon; Bishop Coadjutor Greer, who paid a brief tribute to Dr. Shipman; the Rev. Herbert Shipman, son of the late Dr. Shipman and Chaplain of the United States Military Academy at West Point; and the Rev. Dr. George Alexander Strong, present rector of Christ Church, and his assistant, the Rev. Everett M. Waterhouse. Bishop Potter sent the following letter, which was read by Dr. Strong:

"It is a matter of great disappointment to me that an engagement to administer the right of confirmation at the Chapel of the Church of the Incarnation on Sunday evening, May 14, will make it impossible for me to accept your kind invitation to be present at the service in memory of Dr. Shipman.

"I regret this the more because I should have been glad not only to hear what I know would be an adequate memorial of Dr. Shipman from the Rev. Dr. Peters, but also to have been glad to add a word to it, in expression of my personal recognition of the altogether unusual and distinguished gifts, the engaging personal character, and the laborious and consistent ministry, by all of which the Rev. Dr. Shipman endeared himself to his brethren and the church in this diocese. His departure has deprived us of one of our most gifted minds and widely educated scholars as well as one of the most devoted prelates and pastors whom I have had the privilege of knowing. Christ Church and the flock that once was his do well to honor his memory."

Dr. Peters, in his memorial sermon, after tracing the life of Dr. Shipman from his birth at Niagara, N. Y., on Nov. 30, 1826, to his death at Whitesboro, N. Y., on Feb. 23, 1901, and his burial at the Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, in this city, and his election to the Bishopric of Fond Du Lac, Wis., an honor which he declined, gave a succinct analysis of his quiet but effective life, and as a clergyman. He said in part:

"Philosophic in the best of his mind, Dr. Shipman invariably discussed the great problems of man's thinking, the nature of God, the essence of humanity, the relation of man to God, the meaning and manner of the Incarnation, and he discussed them fearlessly and profoundly in his faith. He interpreted old truths in the language and thought of a new age. The truth was what he sought, and so profound was his faith in God that it never occurred to him that he was not a seeker for truth could do anything but reveal God to him, and so there is a freedom and a fearlessness in his handling of these great questions which assured his hearers always that he was not a lawyer holding brief for a case, bound to prove it in some way or other, but a wise and fearless leader in the quest of truth."

"The lovely humor, one of the first characteristics I think which impressed one who met him, the twinkle of the eye, the quaint droll, and yet without profanity, which he regarded as a part of the world about him; his kindly tolerance of the opinions and the ways of others while still holding fast to his own methods and his own convictions, somewhat of an impracticable whimsy which made you feel that he was almost a child in life, mingling with that wisdom which made him so rare a counselor that this great diocese sought his services for its Standing Committee and the Committee on Canons, a beautiful mixture of the wisdom of the serpent and the harmlessness of the dove, these were the things which impressed themselves upon me the first time I met him."

"Dr. Shipman's qualities, his management of the parish of Christ Church at Lexington, Ky., to which he was called in 1861, at the beginning of the civil war, Kentucky was a border State and feeling ran high dividing not alone organizations but even families, yet Dr. Shipman held his congregation together so well that Bishop Smith said of him, 'I believe he is the only man in America who, when every Protestant church in Lexington has divided during this war, could have held this church together.' It was the more remarkable, Dr. Peters pointed out, that he should have thus succeeded while fearlessly attacking two accepted institutions of Kentucky, the race and the lottery. On this point Dr. Peters said:

"The lot of a gambler was one which, in his judgment, seriously affected the life of the community. Some of the members of the congregation of his church were interested in horse racing and the concomitant gambling. Lexington, Ky., where he was stationed then, was the center of a horse-breeding community, and with horse-breeding was connected horse racing and with it gambling. Any pronounced utterance on the part of a minister of the gospel to run counter to the practice and belief of prominent members of the community and of his church."

OLD M. E. CHURCH SOLD.

Lost Grip in Willet Street District—To be Jewish Synagogue.

From a section of the city which many years ago was a Methodist stronghold one of the last churches of that denomination now in existence there will disappear before many days. The old Willet Street Methodist Episcopal Church, which was built seventy-nine years ago, has been sold and will soon pass into the hands of the Jewish Congregation Anshe Cheset Synagogue.

The character of the neighborhood has changed entirely, and for many years the population in that section of the city has been almost exclusively Jewish. Several of the Methodist churches with which the neighborhood only a few years ago was dotted, have been sold in recent years because their members have moved to other parts of the city and left their old places deserted.

Invariably Jewish congregations have stepped in and converted the churches into synagogues. The Methodist church on time has been considering plans to establish a neighborhood home on the east side as the best means of doing their share to the uplifting of the part of the city which is the poorest.

George W. Slovic, sexton of the Willet Street Church, said yesterday that the church has been exclusively Jewish for sixteen years. In the days of the civil war many of the soldiers who fought on the Union side were Jews. One of the members to-day is A. E. Crimmins, the candy man who lived in the spacious yard behind the church is an old-fashioned house which for many years has been the residence of John Stebbins, Chief Deputy United States Marshal in this city.

HACKENSCHMIDT VERY ILL.

World's Champion Wrestler Threatened with Typhoid Fever.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—George Hackenschmidt, world's champion wrestler, who had been confined to his room at a hotel for the last two days, departed to-night for New York.

Hackenschmidt has been suffering from a high fever, and Dr. Lyons, who has been attending him, to-night said that the wrestler is threatened with typhoid fever, and regarded his condition as serious.

The Store with a Hundred Entrances

Doorways All the Way From the Bronx to Brooklyn Bridge

The shopper from Poughkeepsie, Bridgeport, or any other point on the New York Central or New Haven Railroads, need not get from under cover, into rain or heat or city traffic, from the home station until the city trip is over, and the home station is reached again. The train brings them to the Grand Central, which is connected directly with the Subway, and the Subway runs right into WANAMAKER'S, at the Astor Place Station.

This means a wonderful improvement in the comfort and safety of the public. Once the rainy day locked careful people up at home—a tiresome, tedious imprisonment. Now WANAMAKER'S can be reached from almost everywhere, without going out doors—and the question "What Shall We Do with Our Rainy Days?" is solved. The answer is, "Go to WANAMAKER'S, and Enjoy Yourself—and You'll Never Know It's Raining."

And never was this old store better filled to delight the visitor, and repay the careful shopper. The merchandise of the new season is shown in lavish completeness.

Everything to make the person comfortable, and well-dressed. Everything to beautify and make pleasant the home. This is the convenience, and this the service of WANAMAKER'S.

Art Wares for Wedding Gifts

Our Art Wares Salon in the Basement is filled with beautiful Bric-a-Brac, Bronzes, Marble Busts, Figures and Pedestals. Several very attractive groups have just been received, and large immediate interest attaches to other groups that have just been very materially reduced in price.

The collection has been most carefully gathered, each piece being personally selected by our representative abroad. The new arrivals will be appreciated by those who are seeking an original and exclusive gift, and the savings on the other groups will be gratifying to those who wish to give a half more than they otherwise would.

Royal Vienna Pieces

With lustre backgrounds in green and red, with figure and head decorations; all heavily covered with raised gold. These are now a full third below their regular prices. At \$8, from \$9. At \$22.50, from \$35. At \$12, from \$18. At \$32.50, from \$50. At \$15, from \$22.50. At \$40, from \$60. At \$20, from \$30.

Crown Dresden Ware

Green backgrounds, with miniature decorations; heavily covered with raised gold scrolls. At two-thirds price: At \$3.50, from \$5. At \$9.50, from \$14. At \$5.50, from \$8. At \$13.50, from \$20. At \$8, from \$12. At \$22.50, from \$35.

French Rouen Ware

In a variety of shapes, such as mugs, steins, vases and bowls, at half price: At 25c, from 50c. At \$3.50, from \$7. At 70c, from \$1.50. At \$4, from \$8. At \$1.50, from \$3.15. At \$4, from \$8. At \$2.50, from \$4.50.

Austrian Ware

In dark red and green backgrounds, with figure decorations, and all pieces heavily covered with raised gold scrolls. The assortment includes vases, urns, pitchers, plates, cups and saucers, vases, a third more, at \$1.75, \$2.25, \$5, \$7.50, \$12, \$15 and \$20.

Teplitz Ware

In iridescent colors, some studded with jewel effects, at \$3.50, \$5.50, \$7, \$10, \$14, \$18.50, \$25. Art Wares Salon, Basement.

An Early Clean-Up Of WOMEN'S SPRING SUITS

We always start in early to clear decks while the season is still at its height. Hundreds of women are still planning to buy new tailor-made suits, and while they are still anxious to buy we present the offering that will clear our cases while the suits may be of the best value to the purchaser. Several hundred garments are included in the offering. All are of this present season's styles, and some of the suits have been in the house less than ten days.

The collection is divided into three groups, as follows:

\$22.50 to \$35 Suits at \$18. Of cheviot, broadcloth and striped fabrics; in Eton, blouse and jacket styles.

\$37.50 to \$45 Suits at \$27.50. Of serge, Panama cloth, broadcloth and collesene; in blouse, Eton and jacket styles.

\$50 to \$55 Suits at \$35. A very handsome collection, including some of the most stylish suits of the season; made of broadcloths and collesenes, in blouse and fancy jacket styles.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

LA FOLLETTE MAY NOT ACCEPT SENATORSHIP

Depends on Enactment of Legislation Desired by Wisconsin.

PROBLEM FOR THE SENATE

Doubt as to His Right to Make Appointment to Vacancy Should He Remain Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The last report of the Chief of the Bureau of Construction of the Navy shows that progress on the battleship "Connecticut" at the New York Navy Yard has reached within a small fraction of completion. The merle of the ship is now being put on under construction by the Newport News Company. These vessels are sister ships, being built in competition.

The Louisiana was begun two months before this was commenced on the Connecticut, and in that period the Louisiana advanced 12 per cent. toward completion. The Connecticut has advanced 73.33 per cent. and on the Connecticut to 73.33 per cent.

Since March 4 Wisconsin has had only one Senator. The Legislature in January elected Gov. La Follette to succeed Senator Quercus, but Gov. La Follette has not accepted the seat in the Senate. He remains Governor of Wisconsin, and has stated publicly that his acceptance of the seat in the Senate must depend on the accomplishment of the legislation demanded by the people of the State whom he represents.

He has said that if the railroad party in the Legislature should try to compromise by agreeing on a bill for a State Railroad Commission to be elected instead of appointed by the Governor he would decline the Senatorship and run as a candidate for a place on the commission. Should the Legislature act as desired, the Governor would after the adjournment tender to himself as Governor his resignation of that office to take effect on a certain day. Should the Legislature disappoint him he would wish to surrender the Senatorship and remain Governor.

His resignation would be plain enough so far as resignation is concerned, but there would be doubt as to his right to appoint a Senator to fill the vacancy caused by his resignation. He has never entered on his office as Governor, and he has no successor, but the Senate would take up the question of his right to appoint a Senator.

How do you know he was a rabbi? "Because he had long whiskers," he replied. "How do you know he was a rabbi?" "Because he had long whiskers," he replied. "How do you know he was a rabbi?" "Because he had long whiskers," he replied.

But your Honor, the law of Moses is now 3,000 years old. He said that he had good to-day. Can any reliance be placed in it? This marriage, if it had occurred, would be what is now called a common-law marriage.

Moses was a wise man," observed the Magistrate, "I know nothing about the law you refer to. I will place the defendant under bond to pay compensation of \$2 a week, in default of which he will go to Blackwell's Island for six months."

He then served the court with a notice of appeal.

MARRIAGE LAW OF MOSES.

Whiskers as a Rabbi's Badge—Some Questions for Magistrate.

Barlow, in the Essex Market Court yesterday to prosecute David Rosenzweig, whom she alleges to be her husband, for abandonment. She says he was married to her in Austria. David's lawyer is Hyman Rosenzweig. He put the woman through a searching cross-examination. The defendant declares that his name is not Rosenzweig, but Morris Michaelson, and that he is not a butcher, as the woman says, but a carpenter.

"Who married you to this man?" "In Austria," asked the lawyer of the woman. "A rabbi," she replied. "How do you know he was a rabbi?" "Because he had long whiskers," he replied. "How do you know he was a rabbi?" "Because he had long whiskers," he replied.

"But your Honor, the law of Moses is now 3,000 years old. He said that he had good to-day. Can any reliance be placed in it? This marriage, if it had occurred, would be what is now called a common-law marriage."

Bride of Few Weeks a Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, May 14.—Following a quarrel with her husband, to whom she had been married only a few weeks, Mrs. Minnie Bickel, nineteen years old, of 498 Spring Street, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid to-day. Only a few minutes before taking the poison she had played several selections on the piano.

NEWARK, N. J., May 14.—Albert A. Guiges, leather manufacturer, will have to appear before Judge Kuhn in the Second Criminal Court to-day to answer to a charge of having run down ten-year-old Louis Rosenbaum at 90 Ferry Street, with an automobile. The boy is at present in St. James's Hospital, suffering from a fractured rib and many bruises.

Guiges was driving his machine near his factory at the corner of Ferry and Madison Streets, when he struck the boy. The little fellow was picked up unconscious and taken to the hospital, where he was found to have a fractured rib and many bruises.

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ANNUAL SPRING SALE of PIANOS AND PIANOLAS

WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY MAY 15 1905

at **AEOLIAN HALL**
New York's New Musical Center

MAY

1905

SPECIAL PIANO OFFERING.

MISCELLANEOUS UPRIGHTS

Wood	Regular Price	Special Price
Steinway, Ebonized.....	\$650	\$350
Steinway, Rosewood.....	550	300
Steinway, Ebonized.....	550	325
Steinway, Rosewood.....	600	390
Chickering, Ebony.....	600	250
Chickering, Ebony.....	600	275
Chickering, Ebony.....	550	300
Knabe, Rosewood.....	500	270
Sohmer, Mahogany.....	500	235
Sohmer, Rosewood.....	500	225
Hardman, Ebonized.....	500	245
Everett, Mahogany.....	500	215
Gabler, Ebonized.....	425	200
Gabler, Ebonized.....	400	170
Gabler, Ebonized.....	400	175
Gabler, Ebonized.....	425	170
Bradbury, Walnut.....	400	180
Bradbury, Ebonized.....	375	175
Vose, Ebonized.....	300	190
Wissner, Oak.....	400	190
Briggs, Ebonized.....	350	150
Mathushek, Rosewood.....	350	135
Wilson, Mahogany.....	250	150
Wegman, Mahogany.....	350	200
Wegman, Mahogany.....	350	210
Wegman, Mahogany.....	350	215
Jewett, Mahogany.....	325	180
Jewett, Mahogany.....	325	175
Ludke, Ebonized.....	275	125
Singer, Mahogany.....	225	110
Hallet & Davis, Ebony.....	450	150
Hallet & Davis, Rosewood.....	600	225
McEwen, Ebonized.....	300	100
McEwen, Ebonized.....	300	125
McEwen, Mahogany.....	350	150
Gordon, Circassian Walnut.....	350	150
Jacob Bros., Ebonized.....	275	140
Sterling, Ebonized.....	350	160
Albion, Ebonized.....	250	90
McPhail, Rosewood.....	350	140
Neuhardt, Ebonized.....	275	110
Standard, Mahogany.....	275	175
Standard, Walnut.....	325	170
Winterroth, Mahogany.....	300	160
Schubert, Mahogany.....	350	150
Calenberg & Vaspel, Rosewood.....	300	120
Mangold, Ebonized.....	300	120
Baus, Ebonized.....	350	170
Marshall & Wendell, Mahogany.....	300	130
Haines Bros., Ebonized.....	500	165
Henry F. Miller, Rosewood.....	500	200
Lester, Oak.....	450	180
Kimball, Ebonized.....	450	195
Waters, Walnut.....	250	150
Decker & Son, Ebonized.....	325	185
Billings, Mahogany.....	250	120
Booth, Mahogany.....	250	115

MISCELLANEOUS GRANDS

Weber, Baby Grand, Ebonized.....	\$900	\$450
Weber, Small Parlor Grand, Ebonized.....	1000	500
Weber, Small Parlor Grand, Ebonized.....	950	650
Weber, Small Grand, Ebonized.....	750	550
Weber, Small Grand, Mahogany.....	850	700
Weber, Small Parlor Grand, Ebonized.....	950	700
Weber, Small Parlor Grand, Mahogany.....	1050	800
Steinway, Baby Grand, Ebonized.....	950	600
Steinway, Baby Grand, Ebonized.....	950	550
Steinway, Special Art, Concert Grand, Mahogany.....	5000	900
Steinway, Concert G'd, Rosewood.....	1600	700
Knabe, Baby Grand, Ebonized.....	950	575
Steck, Baby Grand, Rosewood.....	750	520
Steck, Baby Grand, Mahogany.....	800	550
Steck, Parlor Grand, Mahogany.....	900	600
Sohmer, Baby G'd, White Mahog.....	900	500
Chickering, Conc. G'd, Rosewood.....	1400	125
Mathushek, Conc. G'd, Rosewood.....	1000	100

For Summer Homes

OWNERS of summer homes who have been in the custom of renting pianos for the season will find this sale of special interest. It is possible to secure a thoroughly good piano here on monthly payments, amounting to very little more than the usual rental charges.

Specially low monthly payments will be arranged for those wishing to purchase a piano in combination with a Pianola.

An Offering of Slightly Used Instruments that, in their Uniformly High Grade and the extent and comprehensiveness of the collection, surpasses any sale that New York has hitherto known.

All To Be Sold at Remarkably Low Prices
and on moderate monthly payments, if desired

This offering is an impressive illustration of the valuable pianos which are daily being exchanged for the Pianola Piano and which would not come into the market except for the introduction of this new and revolutionary type of musical instrument.

IF the list of pianos which is printed herewith is carefully analyzed in connection with the high-grade of the instruments themselves, and the low prices at which they are offered, it will be apparent that this Special Sale exceeds in importance any similar sale that has ever taken place anywhere in the city.

No person with whom economy is in the least an object—who is now contemplating the purchase of a piano or is likely to need a new instrument within several months—can afford to lightly pass over the details of this announcement.

The pianos placed on sale here are unprecedented in the fine condition in which they have been received, and also in the reputation of the manufacturers represented. It will be observed that the list is not padded with squares or pianos which for any reason have become out of date or unworthy in any respect.

These instruments are of two classes, those which have been taken in part payment for the Pianola Piano and those which have been returned from rental. The rule with the Aeolian Company is to rent new pianos, and therefore, although a piano may have been out on rental only a short time, it is classified as a "slightly used piano" and sold at a proportionately reduced price.

The exceptionally high character of the pianos which are taken in exchange for the Pianola Piano has become well known to the New York public. To secure this new type of piano, people are parting with pianos which were entirely satisfactory so far as tone, action, etc., were concerned,—their only fault being that they lacked a Pianola inside the case. As the prices of the Pianola Piano are from \$500 to \$1,000 it will readily be appreciated that these exchanged pianos have come from some of the best houses in New York, and are therefore of a character to appeal to people who would not ordinarily be interested in any other than an absolutely new piano.

Exchanged Pianolas and Miscellaneous Piano-Players

THIS is a collection of instruments taken in exchange for the complete Metrostyle Pianola and Pianola Piano. As the value of the Metrostyle has become more widely known, an increasing number of Pianola owners have exchanged their instruments for the latest model.

It should be borne in mind that every Pianola in this sale may be bought subject to the condition that its full purchase price will be allowed in an exchange for the Metrostyle Pianola or the Pianola Piano, at any time within three months, should the buyer prefer to own the very latest model. Every Pianola will be sold subject to the same guarantee that the Aeolian Company gives with absolutely new instruments.

GROUP I.—\$150.

The Pianolas in this lot are what are known as "rebuild instruments." That is, they have all been returned to the factory and every part that showed the slightest evidence of use has been replaced: new actions, new pedals, new fingers, whatever was necessary to bring them up to the Aeolian Company's standard.

\$15 down and \$7 a month

GROUP II.—\$175

The bulk of the Pianolas included in the sale will be found in this classification. They consist of instruments that have seen only moderate use, and were in very good condition when received by us. Some have been on rental for short periods while others were exchanged for Metrostyle Pianolas under our three months' limit offer. All have had a thorough factory test; actions regulated and put in the very best of condition.

\$20 down and \$8 a month

GROUP III.—\$200

Only fifteen Pianolas constitute this lot. They are the picked instruments of the sale and include some which have never left our warerooms, being used only for demonstration purposes. For persons who are willing to forego the advantages of the Metrostyle, they represent an exceptional opportunity. Our own salesmen could not distinguish them from absolutely new Pianolas. Yet the same down payment as in Group II. will give immediate possession.

\$20 down and \$10 a month

MISCELLANEOUS PIANO PLAYERS—\$75 TO \$125

Monthly payments to suit purchaser

For the first time in its business experience the Aeolian Company offers a miscellaneous collection of piano-players including practically all makes. Naturally, no guarantee can be given with these instruments beyond that they are in perfect playing order when sold. Yet we agree to take them back at their full purchase price in exchange for Metrostyle Pianolas at any time within three months.

SPECIAL PIANO OFFERING (Continued)

WEBER UPRIGHTS

Wood	Regular Price	Special Price
Weber, Rosewood.....	\$500	\$260
Weber, Rosewood.....	500	275
Weber, Mahogany.....	500	375
Weber, Fancy Rosewood.....	575	400
Weber, Fancy Rosewood.....	675	325
Weber, Walnut.....	575	400
Weber, Walnut.....	675	300
Weber, Mahogany.....	625	475
Weber, Walnut.....	675	485
Weber, Walnut.....	675	485
Weber, Mahogany.....	675	475
Weber, Walnut.....	675	400
Weber, Ebonized.....	550	300

STECK UPRIGHTS

Steck, Mahogany.....	\$475	\$325
Steck, Walnut.....	800	150
Steck, Ebonized.....	450	250
Steck, Ebonized.....	500	250
Steck, Rosewood.....	400	325
Steck, Rosewood.....	450	325
Steck, Rosewood.....	400	325
Steck, Ebonized.....	450	325
Steck, Rosewood.....	450	325
Steck, Rosewood.....	450	325
Steck, Walnut.....	500	325
Steck, Walnut.....	500	325
Steck, Mahogany.....	500	325
Steck, Mahogany.....	500	325
Steck, Walnut.....	525	410
Steck, Mahogany.....	525	410
Steck, Mahogany.....	525	410
Steck, Oak.....	325	375
Steck, Walnut.....	525	400
Steck, Mahogany.....	525	400

WHEELLOCK UPRIGHTS

Wheellock, Mahogany.....	\$390	\$250
Wheellock, Ebonized.....	375	190
Wheellock, Walnut.....	375	235
Wheellock, Ebonized.....	350	190
Wheellock, Ebonized.....	350	155
Wheellock, Mahogany.....	375	245
Wheellock, Mahogany.....	375	250
Wheellock, Walnut.....	375	245
Wheellock, Mahogany.....	390	250
Wheellock, Mahogany.....	350	260
Wheellock, Walnut.....	390	265
Wheellock, Mahogany.....	375	275
Wheellock, Walnut.....	360	290
Wheellock, Walnut.....	360	290
Wheellock, Walnut.....	360	290
Wheellock, Walnut.....	360	260
Wheellock, Mahogany.....	360	270
Wheellock, Mahogany.....	360	290

STUYVESANT UPRIGHTS

Stuyvesant, Mahogany.....	\$250	\$210
Stuyvesant, Mahogany.....	250	210
Stuyvesant, Walnut.....	285	230
Stuyvesant, Mahogany.....	285	230
Stuyvesant, Mahogany.....	285	235
Stuyvesant, Mahogany.....	285	235
Stuyvesant, Mahogany.....	285	235

Keyless Automatic Pianos, \$175 Purchasable on Easy Monthly Payments

THESE are instruments in the form of upright pianos, made to be played exclusively by means of the automatic action which is built into the case. They do not have any key-board and consequently cannot be played by hand. But in homes where there is no piano and no person who can play by hand, they will furnish an inexhaustible supply of music. These "keyless pianos" are equipped with full expression devices. It is difficult to explain this instrument clearly in a short advertisement but it should be seen by persons with but a limited amount to spend for a piano, and who wish at the same time to have at their command the inexhaustible resources of a piano-player. Suitable for summer homes, dens, and yachts.

The importance which the Aeolian Company attaches to this sale is indicated by the fact that the semi-weekly recitals have been discontinued and the main Recital Hall will be given over to the display of the instruments listed above.

Special Sale of Slightly Used Aeolians and Orchestrelles Next Week

Next week, beginning Monday, May 22, the special feature at Aeolian Hall will be a sale of used Aeolians and Orchestrelles. The Orchestrelle, an instrument by means of which anyone may reproduce at home the most difficult orchestral compositions with full orchestral effects, is made in six styles, ranging in price from \$600 to \$2,500. A number of these instruments, exchanged by their owners for larger models, have been received and put in perfect playing condition, and will be sold at prices varying from \$350 to \$1,500. Aeolians from \$100 to \$300. Send for a catalog giving a complete description of the Orchestrelle with annotations of 100 orchestral compositions frequently heard in public recitals.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall, 362 FIFTH AVENUE
Near Thirty-fourth Street - NEW YORK

MITCHELL STIRS MINERS FOR DEMANDS IN FALL

Terms of Strike Commission's Award Will Lapse Then.

OPERATORS WANT NO TROUBLE

Three-Year Arbitration Period Profitable—May Grant Concessions and Raise Prices.

Special to The New York Times.
WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 14.—John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, will begin his campaign of arousing union sentiment in the anthracite region this week. He will deliver his first address to the miners at Forest City, at the extreme northern end of the hard coal field. He will speak at many towns until he reaches Scranton, and will spend two weeks in the Lackawanna region. Then he will come to Wilkesbarre, whence he conducted the strike of 1902. After speaking to the miners of this section Mitchell will go to the Lehigh region, and will finish his tour in the Schuylkill field. The leader of the miners expects to spend at least two months in the anthracite belt.

Mitchell's object is to arouse his followers for any emergency which may arise when the present agreement between the operators and miners expires, six months hence. After the strike of 1902 was settled, many miners became indifferent to the union. They refused to pay dues and remained away from meetings. Mitchell was appealed to, and said he would make a personal campaign. The district leaders predicted that Mitchell will meet with great enthusiasm and that when he has finished 98 per cent. of the miners and laborers will be active members of the United Mine Workers.

In a letter to a friend here Mitchell says he has no doubt that the men employed in the anthracite mines are loyal to the union, although they are a little indifferent when danger does not threaten.

Mitchell and the other leaders do not say that they expect another strike at the expiration of the term fixed by the Strike Commission's award. Mitchell says, however, that it is his purpose to see that the anthracite miners are thoroughly organized before fall.

The operators are reticent as to their policy in the future. They are not official interests in control of the anthracite mines and they are not inclined to make any further trouble, and if the miners insist on an eight-hour day the operators may offer a compromise proposition, and if this is not acceptable to Mitchell, they may decide to grant the demand and add the additional cost to the selling price.

This is what they did at the end of the last strike, and the trade has never been in better condition than in the last three years. More coal has been produced than in any previous three years in the history of the trade, and at an increased selling price.

MITCHELL WRITES A DENIAL.

Didn't Smoke Non-Union Cigars at Banquet—No Labels on Bread.

A letter was read at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union from President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers in reply to the charges made against him some weeks ago as a labor member of the Civic Federation. The letter was addressed to M. M. Richter, Secretary of the committee appointed by the central body to investigate the Civic Federation and the charges made by delegates against its labor members. The principal charges against Mitchell were made by Morris Brown, a Socialist delegate, to the effect that Mitchell ate non-union bread and smoked non-union cigars at the dinner of the Civic Federation in the Park Avenue Hotel.

President Mitchell in his letter says that the Civic Federation had aided the members of his union during the anthracite strike in 1900, and enabled the strikers to win a partial victory. The Civic Federation through its officers had been instrumental later, he said, in preventing a cut in wages, largely through the efforts of influential members, including Senator Hanna, Charles A. Moore, and Oscar S. Straus. When the demands in the Spring of 1902 were made every member of the Civic Federation, he said, though the demands were not granted, declared that they were justifiable. Well-known members of the Civic Federation who were capitalists contributed large sums in aid of the anthracite miners. Other prominent capitalists not in the Civic Federation had also made contributions. He said he had been unjustly criticized because he took part in the annual dinner of the Civic Federation at the Park Avenue Hotel. Referring to a letter from Delegate Brown, he said he had him with smoking non-union cigars and eating non-union bread, he says:

"If Mr. Brown had investigated he could have easily ascertained that I did not smoke non-union cigars, nor did I eat non-union bread. It is unnecessary to say to your committee that the label is not placed on every slice of bread served. I am not sufficiently childish to rise and ask at a banquet if the bread being served bears the union label."

The letter was filed without any debate.

JEWELS GONE, MAID ARRESTED

Woman Says She Was Robbed in Boarding House While Receiving Caller.

Jewelry valued at \$2,500 disappeared mysteriously from the room of Miss F. Louise Butler in the boarding house at 244 West Fifty-second Street yesterday afternoon. A little later the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station arrested Daisy Hunt, a negro woman of 250 West Forty-first Street, who was employed in the boarding house.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Miss Butler had a caller, whom she received in the front parlor on the second floor. Her room is in the rear of the parlor. While with her caller Miss Butler heard some one moving about in her apartment, and saw the Hunt girl, she says, leaving the room. She thought nothing of the incident at the time, as the girl was expected to arrange things in the room.

When Miss Butler went to her room, after the caller left, she found that the drawer of a dresser in which she kept her bag of jewelry was open. There was the police say, \$15,000 worth of jewelry in the bag. What was taken Miss Butler values at \$2,500.

She reported her loss to Sergt. McCann at the West Forty-seventh Street Station, and Detectives Quinn and Fitzpatrick were detailed to the case. After arresting the Hunt girl they learned that her sister had visited the house in the afternoon. They set about finding her.

PLANTING PANSIES, SHE FELL.

Child Leaned Too Far Out to Reach Fire Escape—Will Probably Die.

Little six-year-old Grace Teller was planting pansies in a box on the fire-escape landing at her home, 2,029 Second Avenue, yesterday afternoon. She leaned out too far and fell from the third-story window. Her mother, hearing a scream, ran to the window. She saw the child was not there, and climbed hurriedly down the ladder to where she lay. Some of the pansies were still clasped in the child's hand. It was said at the Marine Hospital that there was little chance for her life, as her skull is probably fractured.

SAMUEL S. SHUBERT BURIED.

Short and Simple Services Held for the Theatrical Manager.

The body of Samuel S. Shubert, the theatrical manager, who was killed in the Pennsylvania Railroad wreck near Harrisburg, was yesterday placed in the receiving vault of the cemetery of the Temple Emanuel at Salem Field, Cypress Hills, Brooklyn. The funeral services at Mr. Shubert's mother's home, 229 West Seventy-ninth Street, were private, the only outsiders present being managers and heads of departments in Mr. Shubert's employ. The honorary pall bearers were men connected with the Shubert enterprises. They were Charles Bird, Channing Pollock, Sol Manheimer, J. A. Morris, A. H. Bull, Peter Burke, Fred Zweifel, Benjamin Oringer, Dr. Lelser, J. C. Rigby, and A. Thalheimer. Mr. Thalheimer was in the same Pullman car with Mr. Shubert when the manager was killed.

The only person at the funeral from any of the theatrical companies directed by the Shubert firm was Jefferson DeAngella. The managers of the Shubert theatres in Chicago, Rochester, St. Louis, and Syracuse were present. The funeral service was very short and simple. Rabbi Silverman officiated. He referred to the suddenness of the accident which took away Mr. Shubert while he was scarcely more than a boy and while he was at the beginning of his career and lauded Mr. Shubert for his indefatigable energy and indomitable will, which in less than ten years had made it possible that a bare-footed newsboy on the streets of Syracuse should be mourned by the theatrical profession all over the world. The entire ceremony lasted less than five minutes.

Although no association was represented at the funeral by its members there were floral tributes from the Association of Theatrical Managers of New York, the corresponding association of Chicago, the Union of Stage Mechanics and other societies. The various departments and companies under the direction of the Shuberts were also represented; a large broken column came from the employees of the home office at the Lyric Theatre. Those of the immediate family who were present were Mr. and Mrs. Shubert, the manager's parents; Jacob Shubert, his brother; Dora and Clara Shubert, sisters. Lee Shubert, another brother and partner, will arrive from London a week from today. When he comes the body of the manager will be taken from the receiving vault, into which it was placed yesterday, and buried in the same cemetery.

ANOTHER WRECK VICTIM LOW.

George Loeffler of Pittsburgh May Die—No Trace of E. D. Edson.

HARRISBURG, Penn., May 14.—None of the thirty-four victims of the South Harrisburg railroad disaster was able to leave the Harrisburg Hospital to-day. With the exception of George Loeffler of Pittsburgh, Miss Anna Piler of Cleveland, and Harold Elfreth of Philadelphia, it is believed that all are out of danger. Loeffler is in a critical condition. The other two are expected to recover.

Col. H. P. Dope of Pittsburgh, another victim, who was staying at the residence of a friend near the hospital, left this afternoon for his home in a private car. J. W. Anderson of Pittsburgh, whose son died last night, is in a serious condition and was unable to go home with the body.

The railroad officers say that the report of the death of Mr. Shaw of Pittsburgh was incorrect, due to a mistake of a Harrisburg physician in reporting the death of another victim. This makes the number of deaths twenty-two instead of twenty-three. The company can find no trace of E. D. Edson, the New York lawyer, whose body, it is thought, was burned in the wreck.

H. W. Smith of 257 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, who went to Harrisburg Friday to search for his brother-in-law, E. D. Edson, got back yesterday afternoon. He had been unable to discover any trace of his brother's body. W. E. McMillan, who was traveling with Mr. Edson and is recovering in the Harrisburg Hospital, told Mr. Smith that when he last saw Mr. Edson he was crawling on hands and knees in the direction of what was left of the car of the Pullman. McMillan got to the roof of the car, and then came the second explosion.

BRICE DEFENDS CHAUFFEUR.

But Magistrate Holds ex-Alderman's Driver on Policeman's Testimony.

Stewart M. Brice, an ex-Alderman and son of Calvin S. Brice, and Clarence Jones, a banker of 165 West Fifty-eighth Street, were in the West Side Court yesterday morning to defend Julius Havosce, a chauffeur of 121 East Twenty-sixth Street, who had been arrested for exceeding the speed limit.

Policeman James Nerney of the Bicycle Squad, who made the arrest, was standing at Eighty-eighth Street and West End Avenue Saturday afternoon when he saw the big yellow machine come flying past him at what he thought was express train speed. He followed the machine up to Ninety-third Street, where he saw the driver under arrest at Ninety-sixth Street. Mr. Brice and Mr. Jones went to the police station and gave bail for the chauffeur. Nerney, in court, said he timed the machine from Eighty-eighth Street to Ninety-third Street, and that it was making eighteen miles an hour. Mr. Jones and Mr. Brice both protested against the arrest. They told the Magistrate that the car was going so slow that when the policeman rode up the thought he was going to tell them something was wrong with the auto. The Magistrate held the prisoner in \$100 bail. "Why," said Mr. Brice afterward, "the machine was not going any faster than I could walk. This policeman came up to us, sat in civilian clothing, and without any notice to show that he had any authority. He was very insulting."

C. F. Murphy Expected Home To-day.

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, is expected home from Mount Clemens, Mich., this afternoon. Considerable interest is manifested in what Mr. Murphy may have to say about the gas question and the probable fate of the Pullman. Many Senators who voted against the recent gas measure at Albany.

Hudson River Day Line Boats On.

The Hudson River Day Line steamers New York and Albany will make their first trip of the season to-day for Albany and way landings, leaving the foot of Desbrosses Street at 8:40 A. M., the new For at West Forty-second Street at 9 A. M., and the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street pier at 9:20 A. M. Brooklyn passengers leave the foot of Fulton Street by annex at 9 A. M. The steamer Mary Powell will begin trips this afternoon.

Sanskrit Drama In Open Air.

The Progressive Stage Society will produce the Sanskrit drama "Sakuntala," by Kalidasa, in the open air, on Saturday afternoon, June 17, at Arden, S. I. This will be the first of a series of open-air performances of Sanskrit and Greek plays, to be held in the park, which is hoped, will insure weekday performances by the society during the winter.

THE HARRISBURG WRECK

22 DEAD. 136 INJURED.

MANY VICTIMS WERE INSURED AGAINST ACCIDENTS IN THE AENA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Mr. Samuel S. Shubert, the well-known New York Theatrical Manager, who died Friday, May 12th, was among those insured against accident in the Aena.

On Saturday, May 13th, a New York draft for TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, the proceeds of a policy for Five Thousand Dollars, but DOUBLING FOR RAILROAD, STEAMBOAT, TROLLEY, ELEVATOR, and BURNING BUILDING ACCIDENTS, was handed to his mother, Mrs. Carrie Shubert.

THE AENA LIFE IS THE LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD, WRITING LIFE, ACCIDENT, HEALTH AND LIABILITY INSURANCE. METROPOLITAN OFFICE, 46 CEDAR STREET. Agents Everywhere.

"THE SOCIETY WINE"

POL ROGER & Co.

DRY SPECIAL, BRUT SPECIAL 1898,

The highest grade of that vintage shipped by Messrs. Pol Roger & Co., is now on sale at the leading Restaurants, Clubs and Wine Merchants in this city.

ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for U. S.

EIGHT CHOICE PLACES AT HIGGINS'S DISPOSAL

Bills Before Him Create Two Commissions and Enlarge Third.

CARRY ALSO MUCH PATRONAGE

Fixed Salaries Equal Those of Cabinet Officers, and Governor is to Decide Others.

Eight places, which from a pecuniary standpoint will be very desirable, will be at the disposal of Gov. Higgins within the next month if he approves the State Lighting Commission bill, the State Water Commission bill, and the bill providing for an increase of two members in the Board of Railroad Commissioners.

The State Lighting Commission is to consist of three members, each of whom is to receive \$3,000 a year with \$2,000 for expenses. There is also to be a Secretary of the commission at \$6,000. The State Water Commission is to consist of three members whose salaries are to be fixed by the Governor. It is not likely that the salaries of these Commissioners will be less than \$8,000 and they may be more. The commission is to name its own Secretary and fix his salary and also is empowered to employ as many clerks as it may think necessary to carry on the business of the commission.

The two additional Railroad Commissioners will receive \$8,000 a year. It is practically assured that George W. Aldridge the present Secretary of the commission, is to receive one of these places. That will leave a vacancy in the position of Secretary of the commission, which is a \$6,000 office. George Edward Graham is one of the leading candidates for this place.

The other additional Commissionership, it is said, is certain to go to some New York City man, and the expectation among the Republican politicians is that Gov. Higgins will place it at the disposal of Gov. Odell to aid him in the municipal campaign. The New York member of the commission will be expected to devote his attention to the transit problems of the city with a view to correcting some of the abuses now the subject of complaint.

In view of the fact that Mayor McClellan will be empowered under his Water Commission bill to appoint a commissioner of three, the commission having power to name a Secretary and whatever clerical force it may deem necessary, it is the belief among the Republican politicians that Gov. Higgins will take all three of the members of the State Water Commission from up State. No names have as yet been suggested.

There has been considerable speculation as to the make-up of the Lighting Commission. The general opinion is of the members of that commission from New York, one from Buffalo, and one from some city in the central part of the State. It is possible that some of the men who served on the Gas Investigating Committee may receive appointments on this commission.

None of the appointments on the Water, Lighting, or Railroad Commissions is to be made, it is understood, until State Chairman Odell returns from abroad and Gov. Higgins has consulted him.

The appointment of James S. Whipple to be Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner leaves a vacancy in the position of Secretary of the Senate. The choice is usually made in obedience to the wishes of the organization. There is little doubt that the choice of the organization for this post will be Lafayette B. Gleason of Delaware County. Mr. Gleason admitted he has placed the organization under obligations to him for the work which he has done in the campaigns of the past several years as head of the speakers' bureau, and besides he is a man of great promise. The fact that Lieut. Gov. Bruce is also from Delaware County, and that Lieut. Col. Gleason are friends is another weighty influence in his favor.

Republican politicians will watch with great interest the manner in which Gov. Higgins distributes the new patronage at his disposal. They say that these appointments will clearly indicate whether or not Gov. Higgins has any intention to build up a following to procure his re-election.

VEILED MURDERESS DIES WITH 50 YEARS' SECRET

Henrietta Robinson, Long a Prisoner, Never Told Her Name.

SLEW TWO AT TROY IN 1853

Death Sentence Commuted, Spent Last Years in Asylum Lame-making—Seventy-eight Years Old.

Special to The New York Times.
NEWBURG, May 14.—Henrietta Robinson, who was known as the "veiled murderess" and whose name was assumed, died at the Matteawan State Hospital this morning.

According to the only clue she ever gave to her identity, she belonged to one of the English titled families. This much of her secret was gleaned by hospital physicians about a year ago.

Securely sewed in her needle case the authorities found, after her death, a locket and a worn piece of newspaper, upon which was written:

When first I saw this world of joy and pain,
Assailed by doubt that ever will remain,
I wondered what it meant to live to die—
The question oft I pondered, but in vain.

Of late years she had been visited by no person but her attorney, who saw her once in about five years. She received a box at Christmas from a Philadelphia woman, whose identity the hospital authorities refuse to divulge. As no one has claimed the body, she will be buried in the hospital cemetery.

When it was apparent she was going to die, she was urged to reveal her identity, but refused. She said she had kept the secret during the half century she had been in prison and it would die with her.

Mrs. Robinson was arrested for the murder of Timothy Lanagan and Catherine Loober in 1853. She was indicted upon wearing a veil during her trial, although urged to remove it by the Judge and the jury. She was convicted, sentenced to be hanged, but on appeal the sentence was changed to life imprisonment. She was sent to Auburn. About fifteen years she was removed to the Matteawan Hospital for the Criminal Insane.

She was a quiet prisoner, and of late years had spent her time in making lace, which she wore. The hospital records of that period show that she was seventy-eight years old, but on her birthday anniversary last Wednesday she said she was eighty-nine.

LOCK FOUND IN CEDAR CHEST IN POSSESSION OF JERSEY WOMAN.

Special to The New York Times.
HARRISON, N. J., May 14.—Mrs. William McGarrett of 519 Bergen Street has in her possession a lock of hair said to be from the head of George Washington.

The hair, with a medallion portrait of Washington, was found in a cedar box among Mrs. McGarrett's family possessions some time ago.

In the box was also found a letter describing the hair as that of George Washington. The paper is headed: "The God-like Washington, died 14th Dec. 1799. All America's tears." It reads as follows:

"The within is the best likeness I have seen. The hair is of his own head. This will increase its value with time. It is my earnest Request this may be preserved for succeeding generations. The hair was presented to me by Maj. Billington, Continental Army."

The box was presented by Major Billington to Miss Sarah Lawrence, who died in Woodside, L. I. in 1873, at the age of seventy-eight years. Before she died she gave the two medallions to her nephew Richard L. Cooper, Mrs. McGarrett's first husband, who died thirty years ago. After her husband's death Mrs. McGarrett placed them in a cedar box, where they remained for many years until recently. The hair is light brown in color and the picture is a small engraving.

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To-Night Ends It

Postscript

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Name.....

Address.....

GETS CROKER'S BODY; POLICE INQUIRY ENDS

Richard Croker, Jr., Told Murder Theory Is Not Justified.

THE NEGRO GUIDE RELEASED

Police Will Prosecute Chinamen for Running Illegal Resort—Tammany ex-Leader Not Expected.

NEWTON, Kan., May 14.—Richard Croker, Jr., arrived from New York to-day and went to the undertaking rooms in which the body of his brother, Herbert, lay. He identified the body as that of his brother and gave directions to have it sent to New York on a Santa Fe train at midnight. Mr. Croker and two friends from New York accompany the body.

Mr. Croker said that decision as to an autopsy would depend on the wishes of his mother, but he thought an autopsy unlikely. He identified the clothing found here as his brother's.

He said his brother did not have any jewelry upon his person when he left New York, and not much money as he expected to use drafts. Herbert Croker's baggage cannot be found. It was shipped from Kansas City to Bliss, Oklahoma, but has not been received at Bliss.

KANSAS CITY, May 14.—The police have completed their investigation of the visit of Herbert V. Croker to an opium resort and to North End saloons preceding his death in a Santa Fe train near Newton, Kan., on Friday morning, and, unless the relatives request it, will take no further action.

Charles Wilson, negro porter at the Coates Hotel, who accompanied Croker to the opium den and later put him on a train, was released from jail to-day. Ah Lee and Gee Khee, proprietors of the opium joint, are held and will be prosecuted in police court for conducting an illegal business.

Richard Croker, Jr., was met at the Kansas City station to-day by two detectives, who told him the particulars of his brother's visit to Kansas City. Mr. Croker asked if it could be possible that his brother had been murdered. When told that the result of the investigation did not justify that belief, he intimated that no further investigation would be requested.

Mr. Croker said that his brother left New York with \$100, and that his family did not know that he intended to stop at Kansas City.

Chief of Police Hayes said to-day: "I am confident that young Croker met with no violence or foul play in Kansas City. We have run down every clue, and our search has always brought us back to the story told by the negro porter, which I think is right. On this account I ordered the release of the porter. In my opinion Croker came to Kansas City Friday morning, probably on the Santa Fe train which reaches here at 1:30. He went to the Coates Hotel and from there to the races.

"He returned from the track in the evening, and was taken in tow by the negro. We have investigated the story that Croker won \$200 on the track and was robbed afterward, and have been unable to verify it. I think the negro told the truth when he said that Croker had only a twenty-dollar bill. The case has now been dismissed, and nothing more will be done unless the relatives ask for further investigation.

"I think that the young man's constipation was not strong enough to stand the form of dissipation that he indulged in here. After drinking hard he smoked opium, which proved too much for his heart.

Friends of the Croker family last evening said that the funeral would be held at the residence, 5 East Seventy-fourth Street, and later at the Church of St. Ignace Loyola, where the funeral of Frank Croker was held in January. Until the arrival of Richard, Jr., with the body of his brother plans for the funeral will not be made.

The impression grows that Richard Croker, the former leader of Tammany Hall, will not again make the trip to this country.

ROBERT J. WYNNIE HERE.

Consul General to London Comes to Testify at Beavers' Trial.

Only two of the four transatlantic liners that passed Nantucket Saturday made port in time to dock yesterday, the fortunate vessels being the American liner St. Louis, from Southampton, and the White Star liner Cedric, from Liverpool. The Cunarder Slavonia, from the Mediterranean, and the Anchor liner Columbia, from Glasgow, were the other two ships that passed Sandy Hook late in the afternoon, having been held outside nearly all day by the dense fog that blanketed the coast yesterday.

On the St. Louis, which docked early in the morning, one of the passengers was ex-Postmaster General Robert J. Wynnie, now Consul General at London, and Mrs. Wynnie. Mr. Wynnie comes home to testify in the Beavers trial. He is also one of the defendants in the suit brought by Mae Catherine Wood, who says that he and William Leoh Jr., secretary to the President, were instrumental in procuring certain valuable letters of hers in Washington.

On the Cedric were Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Huntington, Mrs. Collis P. Huntington, Mr. Huntington's mother, met them at the pier. Others on board were Mr. and Mrs. William C. Eustis, Lady Kirkpatrick of Canada, and the Rev. J. A. French.

CITIZENS' UNION SLATE.

To be Prepared by a Committee to be Chosen Tonight.

The City Committee of the Citizens' Union is to meet to-night at the headquarters, Union Square East, for the purpose of appointing a committee to submit a slate of nominations for the offices on the city ticket. It is expected by some that this committee will be authorized to confer with similar committees of other political organizations opposed to Tammany Hall as an organization.

Rumors are many as to what this committee will do. There are those who are of the belief that an endorsement of the McClellan administration will be asked. That such a resolution would be bitterly fought is conceded.

Rifleman-Preacher Resigns.

Special to The New York Times.
CAMDEN, N. J., May 14.—The Rev. J. Madison Hare, pastor of the Linden Baptist Church, surprised his congregation to-day by announcing his resignation, to take effect on June 15. All he would say about the reason for his action was that a place in the northern part of New Jersey had been offered to him, and that he would probably accept it. His new work, he said, was of a religious nature. Mr. Hare is Chaplain of the Third Regiment, National Guard of New Jersey, and is an expert rifle shot.

Dinner to German Ambassador.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Senator and Mrs. Newlands of Nevada gave a dinner to-night to Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, and the Baroness. Among those present were Secretary and Mrs. Taft, Associate Justice Brown of the United States Supreme Court and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Lieut. and Mrs. von Bredow, and Col. Clarence R. Edwards. Lieut. and Mrs. von Bredow, the latter a daughter of Senator Newlands, have just returned from their wedding tour, and will sail for Germany on May 25.

JESSIE BARTLETT DAVIS DIES.

Singer Expires Suddenly at Her Home in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Jessie Bartlett Davis, the singer, died suddenly at her home in this city to-day of heart disease, superinduced by nephritis. She was taken ill on Friday, on Saturday morning became unconscious, and remained in that condition to the end. She was forty-six years old.

Jessie Bartlett Davis was born on a farm near Morris, Ill. Her parents were Elias Lynn and Rachel Ann Bartlett. She received her musical education under Frederick Root of Chicago, where she sang contralto in the Church of the Messiah. In July, 1870, she joined the Chicago Church Choir "Pinafore" company, in which she sang a wide reputation as Buttercup. She next made her debut in Italian opera in New York, singing Siebel to Mme. Patti's Marguerite in "Faust."

She joined the Carleton Opera Company and later the American Opera Company, touring the United States in both. After studying for one season in Paris, she became prima donna of the Bostonians. It was in that position that she did her best work and achieved a reputation which made her name almost a household word. She sang a wide range of parts with averaging success, but made her chief mark as a member of the Bostonians in De Koven's opera, "Robin Hood," never failing to rouse the enthusiasm of the audience with the song, "Oh, Promise Me."

This song she continued to sing when she severed her connection with the Bostonians in 1901 to enter vaudeville, where it was said that she received a salary of \$1,000 a week. Her last regular engagement in opera was with Francis Wilson's company in "Ernani" last year.

WILLIAM E. STRONG DEAD.

Was a Member of the Stock Exchange Firm of Strong, Sturgis & Co.

William Everard Strong of the banking house of Strong, Sturgis & Co., 30 Broad Street, died at his home, 176 Madison Avenue, yesterday, after a brief attack of pneumonia. Mr. Strong was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1836, and came to New York in 1864. His wife, who survives him, was Miss Alice Smith of Alexandria, Va. He is survived also by two daughters—Mrs. Norton Gage of England and Mrs. Alice Smith of this city.

Mr. Strong was a member of the Stock Exchange, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Union Knickerbocker, Players, Racquet, and Riding Clubs, and of the New England Society. He was also Director in several corporations, one of them being the Iowa Central Railway Company.

HOWARD M. TICKNOR DEAD.

Author and Critic Passes Away at His Home in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—Howard Malcolm Ticknor, author, lecturer, and critic, is dead at his home here after a brief illness.

He was a native of Boston, whence he came a few months ago. Howard Malcolm Ticknor was born in Boston on July 4, 1836, graduated from Harvard in 1856, and then for two years studied vocal music in Italy. In 1860 he was a member of the publishing firm of Ticknor, Fields, and later was assistant editor of the Atlantic Monthly and editor of Our Young Folks. From 1868 to 1878 he was a Vice Consul in Italy. On returning to this country he became instructor of elocution at Harvard and Brown universities. He was also a successful musical and dramatic critic on various Boston papers.

Mr. Ticknor succeeded his father as a member of the famous Boston publishing house of Ticknor, Reed & Fields, who were the publishers of Longfellow, Whittier, Emerson, Holmes, and Lowell, and who also introduced Tennyson and Browning to American readers.

NEWSBOYS TO BURY MATE.

Save "Dutch" Johnson, Victim of Pneumonia, from Potter's Field.

Frederick Johnson, nineteen years old, who lived for years in the Newsboys' Lodging House at 14 New Chambers Street and who died in Bellevue Hospital last Friday, will be saved from a burial in Potter's Field by his former comrades, and to-day his remains will be buried in Linden Hill Cemetery, Brooklyn.

Johnson, who was known as "Dutch," died of pneumonia. Perhaps he smoked too many cigarettes, the boys say, although the Superintendent Helge of the home tried to cure him of the habit. The boys and his employers subscribed to a fund to provide for the burial after prevailing on the Bellevue authorities to hold the body until to-day.

The funeral will take place from Herrick's undertaking rooms at 306 Sixth Street at 11 o'clock this morning, and newsmen will act as pall bearers and attend the services.

TO KEEP THE IRVING PLACE.

Report That Conried Was to Lease Theatre Denied by His Lawyer.

A report to the effect that Heinrich Conried was to lease the Irving Place Theatre to a producer of melodrama has been circulating in theatrical circles for three or four days, but ex-Judge Dittmer, brother-in-law of Conried, denied yesterday that there was any truth in it. "I was talking to Mr. Conried yesterday," said Judge Dittmer, "and I am sure he has no intention of leasing the Irving Place Theatre. As far as I know, the policy of the Irving Place Theatre will be the same that it has been since Mr. Conried took possession."

Senator Tillman Well Again.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 14.—United States Senator Tillman of South Carolina, who went to Atlanta about two weeks ago, to be treated for nervous trouble, passed through Augusta to-day on his way back to his home at Trenton, S. C., much improved and apparently cured.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—There will be showers and thundershowers Monday in Atlantic Coast districts, also in the Gulf States, and rain is probable in the lake region. Tuesday will be generally fair, except in the lake region and Ohio Valley, where showery weather will continue.

Important temperature changes are not anticipated.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic coast will be increasing south, with thundershowers and squalls; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh winds, with occasional thunder squalls; on the lower lakes fresh to brisk-south winds and thunder squalls, and on the upper lakes fresh north winds.

Steamships departing Monday for European ports will have fresh southwest winds and showery weather to the Grand Banks. FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY: Eastern New York—Showers and thundershowers Monday and Tuesday; fresh to brisk south winds, with occasional thunder squalls. New England—Showers and thundershowers Monday and Tuesday, increasing south winds. Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Showers and thundershowers Monday; cooler along the lakes; Tuesday, fair; fresh west winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1904.	1905.
5 A. M.	54
9 A. M.	55
12 M.	56
3 P. M.	61
6 P. M.	67
9 P. M.	62
12 P. M.	54

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level. Average temperature during the season of 1903.....50 Corresponding date for last 25 years.....57 At 8 A. M. yesterday the thermometer registered 64 degrees and at 8 P. M. 64 degrees. The minimum during the night was 54 degrees, the maximum during the day. The percentage of humidity at 8 A. M. was 94, and at 8 P. M. 84.

In this progressive age a high standard is demanded in every walk of life. For this reason the

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takes precedence for all occasions in all seasons and climates. Agencies in all the principal cities in the world.

MERCIFUL MARK TWAIN WRITES TO MAIMED GIRL

Wouldn't Break Railway Officials' Necks—Only Legs.

SYMPATHY FOR THE INVALID

Miss Sinshelmer Was Hurt in Newark Grade-Crossing Disaster—Humorist Sends Her a Book.

Special to The New York Times.
NEWARK, N. J., May 14.—Mark Twain has written a sympathetic letter to Miss Madeline Sinshelmer of this city, who is an invalid as the result of the Clifton Avenue grade crossing accident of more than two years ago, in which nine pupils of the Newark High School lost their lives. The letter is as follows:

"Dear Miss Madeline: Your good and admiring and affectionate brother has told me your sorrowful share in the trolley disaster which brought unaccustomed tears to millions of eyes and fierce resentment against those whose criminal indifference to their responsibilities caused it; and the reminder has brought back to me a pang of that bygone time.

"I wish I could take you sound and whole out of your bed and break the legs of those officials and put them in it—to stay there. In my spirit I am merciful, and would not break the necks and backs also, as some who have no feeling. "It is your brother who permits me to write you this line, and so it is not an intrusion, you see.

"May you get well, and soon. "S. L. CLEMENS.

Mr. Clemens also inscribed this characteristic line in one of his books which he sent to the sufferer: "One of the most remarkable differences between a lie and a cat is that the cat has only nine lives."

"Truly yours, "MARK TWAIN."

Miss Sinshelmer will never fully recover from the effects of her injuries, and was removed Thursday from her home, 24 Fairmount Avenue, to the Orthopedic Hospital in Philadelphia.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Alexander W. Rogers.

PATERSON, N. J., May 14.—Dr. Alexander W. Rogers, the oldest physician in this city, and the oldest graduate of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, died here to-night. Dr. Rogers was born in Armagh, Ireland, in 1814. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1836, and from the following year practiced in this city. His father was a Baptist clergyman, and Dr. Rogers was prominent in Baptist work. He personally supported a missionary in India, and was active in local church work.

He founded the Passaic County Medical Society. He visited Europe frequently, and paid his last visit last Summer. Many years ago he ran for Mayor on the Prohibition ticket. His wife died in 1893. James H. Rogers, a prominent lawyer, is a son.

Col. James Perley Page.

Col. James Perley Page died at his home, 12 West Forty-fourth Street, yesterday of pneumonia. Col. Page was sixty-eight years of age. He was a member of the Republican Club. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. in the chapel of the Collegiate Church.

Obituary Notes.

S. J. Henry of Wakefield, in the Bronx, died Saturday of apoplexy. Mr. Henry was sixty years old, and for many years was a carriage manufacturer. He was a member of Greenwich Lodge, No. 2, and A. M. The funeral is to be held to-day in the Wakefield Methodist Episcopal Church.

M. B. Coughlin, President of the Middletown National Bank, died yesterday, in his seventy-seventh year, of a general breakdown. He had been President of the bank since 1883, and Treasurer of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane since the institution was founded about thirty years ago.

DIED.

CAHOONE.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, May 13, Helen S., wife of Stephen Cahoon, died at her late residence, 1129 Watchung Ave., Plainfield, on Tuesday, 16th inst. at 4 P. M. Intermittent at convenience of family.

Catskill, N. Y., and Newport, R. I., papers please copy.

COPELAND.—At Middletown, Conn., Sunday, May 14, Melvin E. Copeland, in the 77th year of his age.

The order for the Burial of the Dead will be said at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Middletown, on Tuesday, May 16, at 8 o'clock in the afternoon. The interment will be at the convenience of the family at Rye, N. Y.

DUNBAR.—Saturday, May 13, 1905, John Atkinson Dunbar, beloved husband of Annie Grindal Dunbar, in the 39th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 22 7th Ave., Brooklyn, Monday afternoon, May 15, at 2 o'clock. Intermittent private.

HADDEN.—At his residence, 91 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, Saturday evening, May 13th, in the 38th year of his age, Crowell, Jr., elder son of Crowell and Elizabeth Stevens Hadden, and husband of Elizabeth Hadden.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service at Christ Church, corner Clinton and Harrison Sts., on Tuesday, 10 A. M.

HOLT.—At his late residence, Summit, N. J., on Sunday, May 14, 1905, in the 75th year of his age, Robert S. Holt, son of the late Phyllis H. Holt of New York.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HYATT.—On Friday, May 12, William F. Hyatt, in his 51st year. Funeral services will be held on Monday evening, May 15, at his late residence, 2044 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock. Intermittent private. Flowers.

LOYD.—At New Haven, Conn., May 13, 1905, entered into rest Frederick Merwin Lloyd, beloved son of Benjamin F. Lloyd and Mary Herrick, in his 35th year.

Funeral services at the residence of his father, Mr. Samuel Lloyd, 24 Dwight St., New Haven, Conn., on the 16th inst. at 2 P. M.

PAGE.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Saturday, May 13, 1905, at his late residence, 12 West 38th St., Charles Peter Page, in his 85th year.

Funeral services on Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock in the Chapel of the Collegiate Church, 1 West 45th St. Intermittent at Woodlawn.

STRONG.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on May 14, at his residence, 170 Madison Ave., William Everard Strong, the sixty-ninth year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

UNDERTAKERS.

Frank E. Campbell, Stephen Merritt, Rembrandt St. 241-3 W. 23d St. Tel. 1234 Chelsea.

CEMETERIES.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

At 8 A. M. yesterday the thermometer registered 64 degrees and at 8 P. M. 64 degrees. The minimum during the night was 54 degrees, the maximum during the day. The percentage of humidity at 8 A. M. was 94, and at 8 P. M. 84.

OFFICE, 20 EAST 3RD ST., N. Y. CITY.

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To The Public:

To correct erroneous opinions based on repeated misstatements of fact and on misleading generalizations of the testimony recently taken by a joint committee of the Senate and Assembly of this State, appointed to inquire into the manufacture, distribution and cost of gas in the City of New York, the following diagram, presented in evidence, will be of interest to the public, as it shows and compares the price per thousand feet of gas for light in New York and in all other cities, towns and villages of this State:

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YACHTS START TO-DAY IN KAISER'S CUP RACE

Eleven Competing Boats Finish
Preparations for Contest.

BIG FLEET FOR SANDY HOOK

Six of the Racers at the Horsehoe,
While the Others Will Turn Down
Early This Morning.

A fresh westerly wind will prevail to-day off Sandy Hook and will give the yachts an ideal blow to begin their long race. This wind will probably last all of Wednesday, and the yachts may carry it to the Grand Banks.—United States Weather Bureau.

Most devoutly do New York yachtsmen wish for the verification of Local Weather Forecaster E. H. Emory's prediction as to the conditions which will prevail this afternoon when the international race across the Atlantic for the Kaiser's Cup will be started off Sandy Hook, with eleven yachts contending for the coveted prize. If auspicious conditions were ever desired for an aquatic event, the transatlantic ocean race certainly merits them. In its effect upon international good feeling the contest will be of much moment. To yachting interests its importance can scarcely be overrated.

It is safe to assume that behind the sporting spirit which prompted the proffer of the five-thousand-dollar gold cup by Emperor William, the political consideration was not lost sight of. That the friendly feeling among the three nations competing for the trophy will be advanced by the race is generally accepted. As a sporting event it will be watched with keenest interest.

There are competitors for the prize eight American yachts, two English, and one German. In the Atlantic and the English Channel the hopes of most American yachtsmen are centered, with the Hildegarde and Albia prominently regarded as possible winners. Neither of the English boats is very seriously considered, though the Valhalla, in heavy weather conditions, is certainly capable of outlasting any boat in the fleet. The single German entry, the Hamburg, is looked upon as one of the most formidable contestants. Wind and wave must determine between them. Conditions that may be encountered in a fortnight's trip across the Atlantic in a stretch of sea 300 miles wide, which furthermore northern and southern routes will be followed, and various that it is impossible for the most expert mariner to truly forecast the outcome.

At the start off Sandy Hook will be gathered a fleet of private yachts and a number of the Kaiser's Cup race. There will be about a hundred yachtsmen without number, and many whose interest is principally aroused in the unique marine spectacle which eleven boats, starting in an international transatlantic race, will afford.

Six of the contending yachts are now anchored in the Horsehoe awaiting the starting gun. The other five will be towed to the line early this morning. Long before the appointed hour, 2:15 o'clock this afternoon, for the Kaiser's Cup race, the boats will be in position for the preparatory signal. This will be fired from the committee boat promptly at 2 o'clock. At the same time a blue pter will be hoisted. Ten minutes later a warning gun will be fired, and a red ball will be hoisted on the committee boat. At 2:15 the red ball will drop as the start is signalled, and the eleven yachts will be off on their 3,000-mile journey.

The committee in charge of the start includes Commander H. G. Hobbs, who is the Kaiser's personal representative. Commander Hobbs is in the Naval Attaché at the German Embassy in Washington. He has been identified with the American Committee on Arrangements, co-operating with Allison V. Emory and C. L. F. Robinson of the New York Yacht Club. Beside him to start the race there will be Commander H. H. Hopley, United States Navy; Oliver E. Cromwell, Newbury B. Lawton, H. De B. Parsons, and E. H. Wales.

The starting line will be a line from the committee boat to Sandy Hook Light. Time will be taken from the sounding of the starting gun until the signal at the Lizard Light is flashed by the winning boat. At the time line will be anchored the German cruiser Pfaltz to assist the yachts in locating the light in event of fog. On board her will be the English committee, the Earl of Londale, Sir Edward Birbeck, and Capt. Cooper, Naval Attaché of the German Embassy at London.

No detail appears to have been overlooked to insure the success of the undertaking. To properly appreciate its remarkable character, it is only necessary to remember that on but three occasions before have ocean yacht races been contested under sail. In but one of these was other than the American Nation represented.

Last year there was some talk of an international ocean race following the visit of Sir Thomas Lipton in his effort to lift the America's Cup. The proffer of a trophy by Kaiser Wilhelm then was later withdrawn. When renewed, it was received with avidity by American yachtsmen. Until recently, however, incident probably to the arrival of the English yachts, Valhalla, Sunbeam, and Hamburg, in American waters, the importance of the contest was not fully realized.

It was expected that several of the yachts would take advantage of the favorable conditions of yesterday to stretch sail in at least a short spin. Not a few yachtsmen visited Sandy Hook in the

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LAW TO END SCHOOL STRIKE.

Threat to Arrest Chicago Parents—
Gompers May End Fight.

Special to The New York Times.
CHICAGO, May 15.—With the spread of the strike, fever to four more public schools, making a total of 1,800 pupils out, the Board of Education decided this afternoon, after a conference lasting several hours, to use the compulsory education law as a weapon to compel the children to return to their schools.

A large force of police officers and special policemen was sent out by the compulsory education department. The law will be strictly and promptly enforced against parents for failure to send children to school and against the strikers themselves for failure to attend and obey the rules.

Parents who persist in keeping their children out of school will be arrested and tried in a Justice's court, with the hope that a fine will be imposed. Samuel Gompers, President of the Federation of Labor, is expected here about Friday, and many high labor council believe that the teamsters' strike will be settled or called off.

Gompers left started from Washington, but it is likely that he will stop at Indianapolis and confer with John Mitchell. It is believed that Mitchell will advise Gompers to discontinue the strike and withdraw support of the American Federation of Labor. Gompers to-day sent out an appeal for financial aid for the strikers.

The employers to-day operated 2,000 wagons with little interruption, many of the deliveries in the residence portion of the city being made without police protection.

At the hearing in regard to an injunction by Master in Chancery Sherman this afternoon, G. B. Clark, a striking driver, formerly employed by the Scott Transfer Company, said he did not know why he was forced to strike.

"We had no grievance at all," declared the witness. "I would rather work for Scott than any man I know. Every man that is now out from the Scott barns would be tickled to death to get back."

I heard one of the men say: 'If you take wagon out of here you will never get anywhere.' So I went and put my horse up."

When a wagon loaded with coal went to the Hermann Raster Public School this afternoon 400 pupils left their books. The principal of the school sent for the police, who scattered the crowd about the school. About 100 messenger boys employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company went on strike to-day because coal was delivered at the Western Union Building by non-union teamsters.

Mayor Dunne declared that a call for State troops would follow a spread of the strike accompanied by violence.

ROCKEFELLER GOODS UPSET.

Spilled in Runaway Which Made
Trouble in Seventy-second Street.

Two big bay horses, green to the life of the city, set the neighborhood of Seventy-second Street between Fifth and Madison Avenues, into a turmoil yesterday morning, scattered children and some of the furniture of Percy A. Rockefeller, son of the late William Rockefeller, and rushing upon the turn of the street, the horse was sent to the Presbyterian Hospital suffering with serious injuries.

The horses are the property of Thomas Martin of Dobbs Ferry. His son Robert drove them without trouble to Mr. Rockefeller's apartment on Seventy-second Street, to haul away a load of furniture to the country. They had shown no amazement at city sights until a big green automobile roared down the street toward Fifth Avenue. The machine came from behind them with too much horn and the horses took after it, following the trail of gasoline as bounds on an ankle-seed bag.

As they swung into the avenue they were confronted by a north-bound automobile, as green as grass as the horses, and the two machines came to a standstill. The chauffeur just managed to swing clear and turn down Seventy-second Street, when the frightened horses wheeled to follow him instead of the first machine.

As the wagon turned a trunk dropped from behind them with too much horn and the horses took after it, following the trail of gasoline as bounds on an ankle-seed bag.

Near the corner of Madison Avenue the horses took to the pavement, narrowly missing a lamp-post in front of the home of Louis C. Frick and pulling the butler of Hugh J. Grant into the roadway. Robert Martin, the driver of the horses, kept his hold on the bridle, although his legs hit the lamp-post in passing. The horses made a leap over the railing of the home of Mrs. L. A. Y. Rhineclander, carrying their driver with them. The wheels of the truck struck the stone balustrade, ripping the little pillars and railing apart and making a breach in the fence.

Martin fell under the horses, which had fallen a distance of three feet into the roadway. Policeman Mooney dragged him out and sent for the ambulance, which took the unconscious driver to the hospital. There it was reported that he would probably recover, although he had suffered internal injuries. The horses were not hurt by their escapade. It took half an hour for the butlers and other servants in the neighborhood to restore to Mr. Rockefeller his scattered belongings.

STATE ATTACKS EXCHANGE.

Attorney Declares Philadelphia Consolidated a Betting Place.

NAN PATTERSON HELD PISTOL—JUSTICE DAVIS

Says He Believes Majority of People Hold That Opinion.

HIS THEORY OF THE CASE

Thinks She Exhibited Pistol and
Young Was Killed When He
Sized It.

Supreme Court Justice Vernon M. Davis, who presided over the first two trials of Nan Patterson for the murder of "Caesar" Young, June 1, said he believed that most of the people were convinced that she had held the revolver which ended Young's life. He said her story of the events of the morning of the murder was not consistent. He did this in making a defense of Assistant District Attorney Rand, who prosecuted the woman at her three trials.

After telling about the needs of the criminal bar of New York, Justice Davis spoke at length in defense of Assistant District Attorney Rand and the part which he had played in the prosecution of Nan Patterson. Of Mr. Rand he said: "We have heard a great deal of the public press of late of severe criticism of Mr. Rand, and his conduct of the trial. I have been told that Mr. Rand's address on the occasion of the third trial was about the same as the one which he had delivered on the second trial. I have heard a more eloquent speech than on that occasion."

"With the exception of Col. John R. Fellows, I think Mr. Rand is the most eloquent prosecutor I have ever heard. The people of New York are very fond of him. I think he is a man of high character. He has been criticised, to be sure. 'There have been those to point out the fact that he was unduly severe to Miss Patterson. Part of the public holds that a public prosecutor is not called upon to denounce the defendant. If such practices obtained, there would be a prosecutor did not do his whole duty as he saw it prosecution would become ineffective, resulting in the breaking down of our most serious cases.'"

Of Nan Patterson, Justice Davis said that she was young and that it was natural that the public should sympathize with her.

In reviewing the evidence of the woman at the second trial he said he believed Nan Patterson lied in telling of the death of Caesar Young and the circumstances leading to it.

"To-day, in the light of the last day's evidence," he continued, "I feel sure that most people are convinced, that a majority of the people believe, that the pistol which was held by Young was held by Nan Patterson, was discharged by her, and was bought by J. Morgan Smith. 'I don't mean to say that she took the pistol from the reticule and shot him in the side, but I do believe that she had the pistol and shot him. I believe that she was followed, and he took hold of it. In the conversation and consequent struggle the pistol went off, and the man was killed.'"

"I believe, moreover, that had she told the story on the witness stand as it really happened, the second jury would have acquitted her."

Henry W. Jessup presided at the dinner. Among those present were Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell, George W. Alger, James V. Simpson, and Hans von Briesen.

It was reported on good authority last night, that final arrangements had been made for Nan Patterson's immediate return to the stage, and that her managers would be Hurlig & Seamon. Her first appearance, it is believed, will be next Monday at the Metropolitan.

When Mr. Hurlig was asked as to his plans concerning the actress, he said it was a matter that he could not discuss at the time.

"To-morrow," he said, "I shall make it all public."

FIVE PER CENT. BANK FAILS.

Co-operative Savings Society of Connecticut Under a Receiver.

Special to The New York Times.
STAMFORD, Conn., May 15.—Fifty or more conservative Stamford business and professional men were caught in the failure of the Co-operative Savings Society of Connecticut, founded in 1893, which has just gone into the hands of a receiver. It was said to-night that more than \$50,000 in deposits had been made by Stamford men, and that some \$25,000 of the society's bonds were held here. Charles W. Rohne, former President and Treasurer of the society, has been appointed receiver.

There are agencies throughout the State. Deposits were attracted by 5 per cent. interest, which was cut to 4½ per cent. some time ago.

WATERLOO, N. Y., May 15.—The State Bank of Ovid, one of the institutions which had connections with A. C. Wilcox & Co., was closed to-day by Bank Commissioner Leonard.

According to a recent statement the bank had a paid-up capital of \$25,000 and deposits of approximately \$40,000.

BEEF BOOKS BEFORE JURY.

Bank Expert Testifies as to Aetna Company's Methods.

CHICAGO, May 15.—The Federal Grand Jury investigating the beef-packing industries to-day learned of the manner in which the Aetna Company kept its books. It was through this company that the Beef Trust is said to have transacted its secret business.

National Bank Examiner Starck, who for nearly two months has been studying the books, found that the six trucks taken from the First National Bank Building safety vaults, has completed his task and the books, taken from the vault, are being returned to the bank.

Mr. Starck in the juryroom and the placing of Mrs. Irving A. Starck and Richard W. Starck, who are the Swiss Packing Company, under \$100,000 bonds, gave rise to rumors that the Grand Jury is about to return a large number of indictments within a few days.

Wine \$800 Suit Against Mr. Sage.
NYACK, N. Y., May 15.—Esquiel C. M. Rand, for twenty years confidential agent of Russell Sage, yesterday brought suit against Mr. Sage in the Rockland County Supreme Court for \$800, which he said Sage owed him. The jury decided in Rand's favor last night.

LAST WASHINGTON TOUR.
Of the Union, via Pennsylvania Railroad, May 15. Rate covering necessary expenses for three-day trip, \$15 or \$14.50, according to date selected. The dollar equivalent is \$10.00.

WEARS FLAG TO STOP GAME.

Woman Walks on Diamond and Tries to Get Stars and Stripes Hit.

HUTCHINSON, Minn., May 15.—Mrs. Slaight, a temperance reformer, to-day announced that she would call the attention of Federal officers to what she termed a violation of the American flag.

With a large flag wrapped about her, Mrs. Slaight yesterday entered the Hutchinson baseball grounds, in which she had had placards posted bearing the words: "To attack the flag of the United States while it is being used in the enforcement of law is, according to the statutes, high treason."

When the umpire called "play ball" Mrs. Slaight walked on the diamond and took up a position between the pitcher's box and the home base. The pitcher attempted to curve the ball around her, but, failing in this, another battery was placed a little to one side. The pitchers began tossing the ball alternately while Mrs. Slaight went from one line of fire to the other, apparently trying to get the American flag hit. One of the spectators, who was on the field and good naturedly surrounding the woman, forced her off the field.

TO ROUT GOV. PENNYPACKER.

Coulin Pennypacker Urges the Friends to March on Harrisburg.

Special to The New York Times.
PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—Charles H. Pennypacker, Burgess of Westchester, a cousin of Gov. Pennypacker, proposes to corral a mighty host on July 4, descend Harrisburg, drawing up a new Declaration of Independence, and then march on the Governor's chair, and put out "that octopus which is sapping the life blood of the people," the Republican machine. Burgess Pennypacker rose at the evening session of the yearly meeting of the Pennsylvania League.

"They cannot wait until an organization until they make another just as big to fight it. What this meeting must do is to issue an address to all the people, Friends and others, too, regardless of religion. Form them into a strong organization. It is not a matter of 'if' or 'when' but 'how' and 'where' should do, but these won't," he cried.

"We will, we will; go it, Brother Charles," interjected a small voice from the rear bench.

"I myself will lead the people to Harrisburg and there form a new society of Independence, liberty, and virtue, and drive out the hucksters and spotters from the party, and over the Capitol we will put this placard: 'Cash paid for country produce.'"

"Hurrah!" shouted the friends.

After casually referring to Mayor John Weaver as a "fly bitten Baptist" Burgess Charles sat down.

CAUGHT ON BRIDGE RAIL.

Passengers Pursued Man Who Threw Away Crutches and Leaped Off Car.

Fred Palmer of 173 Cherry Street, hobnobbed aboard a trolley, with the aid of his crutches, late yesterday afternoon on the Brooklyn side of the bridge. When the trolley had crossed the bridge, Palmer threw his crutches away and leaped to the south roadway.

A street car inspector saw Palmer jump. He jerked the emergency bell and pursued Palmer, followed by two passengers. Palmer, who was shouting, was seen climbing upon the outer bridge railing as it he intended to throw himself into the water. The women passengers screamed while Palmer fought the three men.

Having been dragged to the police booth on the Manhattan side of the bridge, Palmer broke loose from his captors and raced down the roadway. He was recaptured and locked up in the Oak Street Station on a charge of disorderly conduct. He denied that he intended to commit suicide.

GIRL DEAD; LAWYER SOUGHT.

Police Looking for Man Who Employed Miss Baradel.

Eleanora Baradel, nineteen years old, died yesterday at the Metropolitan Hospital and Dispensary, 248 East Eighty-second Street, whither she was taken Saturday from the house of Mrs. Julia Fabre of 181 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

Mrs. Fabre was arraigned before Coroner Scholer yesterday and later in the day before Magistrate McAvoy in the Harlem Court and held without bail.

Detectives from two precincts have been asked by Coroner Scholer to arrest a man said to be of standing at the New York bar, by whom Miss Baradel is said to have been employed as typewriter and stenographer.

Miss Baradel lived with her parents and four brothers and sisters at 228 Tinton Avenue in the Bronx.

PARK LAND FOR YALE.

Graduates to Buy a \$500,000 Tract as Gift to the University.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 15.—The probable purchase for Yale University of the Harkness estate, on Prospect Street, was announced to-day. It is an area of about thirty acres, and is valued at about \$750,000, that part of it going to the university costing about \$500,000, and it will constitute the most important gift that has come to Yale in half a century. The property is owned by the Harkness family, who are connected with the Sheffield Scientific School buildings.

William M. Barnum of New York, Gifted Pinchot of Washington, D. C.; Lewis H. Welch of New Haven, and Secretary Stokes of the Corporation, are preparing the purchase on behalf of the graduates, who will raise money to buy and present the property to the university. It will be used as a park, and in the future may become a botanical garden.

ENDS CHAMBERLAIN'S HOPES?

Balfour, It is Said, Will Try to Keep in Power Till Fall of 1906.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 15.—The Daily Chronicle says it has good authority to assert that the Government has decided to postpone the dissolution of Parliament until the Autumn of 1906, and that this decision means the deathblow to tariff reform.

It is rumored in Liberal quarters that Premier Balfour will refuse to accept Joseph Chamberlain's compromise proposals, and that the result will be the resignation of Chamberlain as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

CUBANS WANT NEW TREATY.

Liberal Convention Objects to Platt Amendment—J. M. Gomez in Favor.

HAVANA, May 15.—The National Liberal Convention, which opened here to-night, unanimously, though tentatively, adopted the declaration of principles reported by a committee representing all factions of the party.

The declaration most applauded during the reading was one asserting that the Platt amendment to the permanent treaty between the United States and Cuba constitutes a danger to weakening Cuban sovereignty and that the treaty should be revised when opportunity offers.

The majority of the delegates favor the nomination for the Presidency of Gen. Diaz Miguel Gomez.

Diaz to Pardon American Prisoner.
Special to The New York Times.
DALLAS, May 15.—Mae Stewart, the ex-Confederate soldier who has been confined in the penitentiary of the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, for ten years under a life sentence for killing a Mexican policeman, is to be released and deported to the United States, President Diaz agreed to pardon him on receiving a resolution adopted by the Mexican Legislature during the session of the Congress.

CARRIES TRUST FIGHT INTO CANAL CONTRACTS

Buy Ships and Supplies Anywhere, President's Order.

DEMANDS EXPORT PRICES

Foreigners Get Steel Cars 30 Per Cent. Cheaper, Commission Finds—Left Free by Congress.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, May 15.—The President, determined to brook no interference and delay to canal work from the trusts, has authorized the Panama Commission to buy any and all materials for the canal in the markets of the world, wherever the price invites. This decision was formally agreed on to-day at a luncheon at the White House when all members of the commission were present as guests of the President.

The occasion of the action was an effort of the commission to buy two steamships to add to the line between New York and Colon, which is to be operated in connection with the Panama Railroad. The commission found that the vessels could not be built in less than eighteen months and at a cost not less than \$1,400,000, nor could they be bought in this country to any advantage.

It was learned, however, that two steamships of the burden needed and of recent construction could be bought for \$700,000. The commission, therefore, brought the matter to the consideration of the President at once.

It was urged that a like experience would be met in almost every line of supplies. Iron and steel could be bought abroad cheaper than in the United States, and even the best products of the steel foundries of this country could be had at lower figures after they had been shipped out of its borders.

The President consulted Secretary Taft and found that he agreed in the plan to buy where the best material at the lowest price could be had. This, it was held, was the duty of the Commissioners as faithful servants of the Government.

Steel dumping cars, of which thousands will be used in excavation on the canal, are made in Pittsburgh for all parts of the world. The foreign buyer, it is found, has 30 to 40 per cent. the best of the home market.

It was decided that if the Pittsburgh manufacturers of dump cars would sell the Government as cheaply as they are selling in Europe and South America the commission would buy of them, otherwise the cars will be bought abroad.

A member of the commission, discussing the action of the President and the commission, said:

"This may shock the public, but it is simply business. We must make our deals go as far as possible, and build the canal as cheaply as the country expects us to do."

"Secretary Taft and the President asked Congress last Winter to express itself on this point, and lay down a policy for the commission to follow, and we are as free to act as if we were private business men doing the wisest, we could do for our business concern."

"We shall buy what we want wherever we can do the best. This does not mean that our home concerns will not have the bulk of the business. They can have it all if they want it, and at prices that we feel sure involve no loss, but, on the contrary, bring profit. If not, why are they sending goods abroad all the time at lower figures than they get at home?"

HARVARD MAN'S YALE GIFT.

Fund of \$100,000 to Stimulate Good Feeling Between the Universities.

NEW HAVEN, May 15.—It was announced at the meeting of the Yale Corporation to-day that a gift of \$100,000 had been received by Yale from a Harvard graduate—whose name was withheld—for the purpose of cementing the good feeling between the two universities. The use of the fund was left entirely to the Yale Corporation, which has voted to expend it for securing from time to time lecturers from Harvard to speak before the students of Yale.

President Eliot of Harvard has accepted the Corporation's invitation to be the first lecturer.

PRISON FOR EX-CONGRESSMAN

L. P. Ohlinger of Ohio Gets Eight Years for Bank Swindling.

CLEVELAND, May 15.—L. P. Ohlinger, ex-President of the Western National Bank, pleaded guilty before Judge Taylor in the United States District Court this afternoon to an indictment charging him with having issued a draft when there were no funds in the bank to meet it. He was sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary.

Ohlinger is an ex-Congressman, ex-County Treasurer, ex-Postmaster, and was Collector of Internal Revenue at Cleveland during Cleveland's second Administration.

WEDDING CUTS ANNUITY.

Mrs. Spencer Ervin, Remarrying, Loses by Late Husband's Will.

Special to The New York Times.
PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—By her marriage to-day Mrs. Spencer Ervin forfeits two-thirds of her annual income of \$20,000 from Mr. Ervin's estate. He died last August, leaving two-thirds of the income of his estate to his widow so long as she remained unmarried, and added this proviso: "Should she cease to be a widow she is to receive one-third of the income."

Mrs. Ervin was married to-day to Harold E. Farrell, who is about eight years her junior.

FAST TRAIN WRECK; TWO DEAD

Coaches Thrown 100 Feet as Flier Went Through Open Switch.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 15.—Two trainmen were killed and six passengers injured in the wreck of a Big Four passenger train which ran into an open switch at Otterbein while running forty miles an hour.

The mail and baggage cars were wrecked and four passenger coaches were thrown from their tracks and dangled 100 feet ahead of the locomotive. The parlor car at the rear of the train did not leave the tracks.

The killed were Herbert G. Haller, the engineer, and Hugh S. Babb, the fireman. The injured were W. P. Peacock, Indianapolis; Walter Freeman, Chicago; Elmer Hockmeyer, Westport, Ind.; J. W. Ebert, mail clerk, Hamilton, Ohio; Drayton Brown, mail clerk, Indianapolis; and Thomas O. Fowler, Lafayette.

The open switch that was at the bottom of the accident was left open, according to the police, by Signalman Henry Ralph of 161 McKibbin Street, Brooklyn. He was arrested by order of Inspector Cross, and will be arraigned in court to-day on a charge of criminal negligence.

THE INJURED.
The list of injured is as follows:
DE MILIT, JAMES, of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., broken arm and leg, fractured skull, compound fracture of the right arm and internal injuries; taken to St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica.
CONNELLY, THOMAS, hatter, 244 Chancery Street, Brooklyn; hurt and injured; sent home.
GREENE, GEORGE J., theatrical man, 1,000 Broadway; hurt and injured; sent home.
HILL, Mrs. Edith, of Liberty Avenue, East New York; hip hurt and wrist sprained; St. Mary's Hospital.
DUGAN, JAMES, bookmaker, 53 Ashland Place, Brooklyn; hurt and injured; sent home.
GARFUNKEL, ISIDOR, jeweler, 206 Broadway and Eighteenth Street, Manhattan; cut about neck and limbs; taken to Jamaica Hospital.
POHLMAN, JOHN H., 31 Bond Street, Wallington, N. J.; arm fractured and shoulder hurt; sent home.
MCMAHON, A. J., 614 Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn; hurt and injured; sent home.
FERHARDEN, ALBERT, Elizabeth, N. J.; wrist and shoulder hurt; sent home.
CLAYTON, GEORGE, 113 Henry Street, Brooklyn; back hurt; sent home.
DAY, WILLIAM, 123 Market Street, Newark, N. J.; knee injured and severe lacerations; sent home.
ELLINGER, EDWARD, 337 St. Nicholas Avenue, Brooklyn; contusions about body; sent home.
HAMILTON, WILLIAM, 145 Cooper Street, Brooklyn; shock and contusions; sent home.
BATTERMAN, ROBERT, 240 Hart Street, Brooklyn; right knee hurt; sent home.
WHISTLER, FRANK, 247 Vermont Street, Brooklyn; contusions about neck; sent home.
BARR, Miss Edna, Manhattan; cut about hands and face.

The train left the Flatbush station at 12:40 yesterday afternoon. It was made up of engine, tender, nine crowded passenger coaches, and a baggage car. That many had to stand up in the aisles. Most of the passengers were Brooklynites, but a fair-sized contingent had come across from New Jersey. The first stop was made at Franklin Avenue, and the train stopped at the East New York station. From there the train was supposed to have a clear track straight to the park. Some 150 feet west of the Woodhaven Junction there is a switch just opposite Napier Avenue, where a side track curves from the Atlantic Avenue division into the Rockaway Beach division. Until recently this switch was operated by the interlocking switch system from the tower at the junction, which is in charge of Peter T. Mackin during the daytime. But the carrying out of the work connected with the electrification of the road recently made it necessary to disconnect this system as far as the Rockaway Beach line was concerned. Signalman Henry Ralph was then put in charge of the switch. He reported that at a switch yesterday afternoon he let a train pass from one line to another. Instead of closing it at once, as was his duty, he returned to the tower, leaving it open. Mackin, who was unaware of this fact, had already set the signal for "go ahead" when the engine of the train was heard coming along at a speed of fully thirty miles an hour.

TRIED TO CLOSE SWITCH.
Just then Mackin happened to glance out through the tower window in the direction of the approaching train and discovered to his horror that the switch was open. Without losing a moment he rushed down stairs, hoping to be able to reach the lever of the switch about 10

side the cab, surrounded by escaping steam. De Milt was thrown fully thirty feet away, landing on the Broadway track, where he was picked up unconscious.

The tender broke loose from the engine and went straight on, running full tilt against the wall of the switch tower. But when it got that far the force of its progress was spent, and it stopped without doing any harm to the frame structure.

WRECK SPREAD LIKE A FAN.
By some lucky chance, the first passenger coach, instead of following the tender, turned off to the left across the west-bound track. After tearing down a signal pole, it landed against another pole on the other side of both tracks, with its platforms crushed, its windows broken, and its bottom partly ripped open. Thus the wreck was spread out like a fan.

The second coach went also off the track, bumping into the first one, but with sufficient force to telescope it. Most of the injured were in the first two cars, and some of them were at the time riding on the front platform. That they escaped death seemed a miracle to those who witnessed the accident.

One of those on the platform was Robert Batterman, who was thrown forward with terrible force, but sustained only a comparatively slight injury to the knee. Thomas Connolly was sitting in one of the cross-seats. He was thrown clear out through the window, losing consciousness. When he came to he was being attended to on the station platform by a surgeon. He is among the most seriously hurt.

As soon as the wreck had occurred, Ralph ran to the nearest telephone and notified the Police and the Fire Department of what had happened. The neighboring hospitals were notified at once, and in a few minutes two ambulances from St. Mary's Hospital and two from the Jamaica Hospital had arrived. Doctors Burke, Mitchell, Morsch, and Gaines were attending to the wounded. Doctors of police were also hurried to the wreck.

A majority of those hurt were injured by falling glass from the windows of the Woodhaven station, which became transformed into an emergency hospital. Many physicians from the neighborhood helped the ambulance surgeons.

The work of rescuing and assisting the injured had hardly started when those who had suffered no hurt, or only slight ones, began to clamor for a chance to reach the track in spite of all. Several of these were young men, well-dressed and handsome, who were among the first to be rescued.

"I have a dear girl waiting for me," said one of the young men, who was badly lacerated and had several cuts on his face. But she barely submitted to having her wound dressed.

"Hurry up, doctor," he cried excitedly, "I have a dear girl waiting for me, and I am going to get there if I lose a leg on the way."

She said that she was Miss Emily Barr and that she was engaged as a chorus girl in one of the Manhattan theatres. She and many others with her managed to reach the track by using the Jamaica Avenue trolley tracks, which were about five blocks from the railroad.

The traffic on the Atlantic Avenue division of the Island Road was badly crippled, although a wrecking crew was at work within thirty minutes after the accident. Two motor cars were stalled behind the wrecked one. The west-bound track was closed for two hours, but the east-bound one, on which the accident occurred, could not be used before midnight.

SAY HE'S A JEKYLL AND HYDE.
This is the defense of George Wood, on trial for the murder of George H. Wood, Jr., a student at the University of the City of New York.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., May 15.—It is said that the defense of George H. Wood, Jr., a student at the University of the City of New York, on trial here for the murder of George H. Wood, Jr., a student at the University of the City of New York, is a double personality, as much as were the fanciful Dr. Jeckyll and Mr. Hyde of Robert Louis Stevenson.

The contention will be made, according to report, that while Wood is in one state or the other he has but the faintest recollection of things done by his other self.

The old Court House was filled to the doors when the prisoner was brought in for the trial this morning. He manifested little interest in the proceedings, not even consulting S. S. Strickman, his counsel, when the jury was being selected.

The jury was quickly completed, and half a dozen witnesses told how George Williams had, on Feb. 2 last, engaged Wood to drive him across the Catskill Mountains, and that several hours later Williams's body was found in the sleigh with a bullet hole in the back of the head.

Prosecutor Reeger declared that he would show positively what robbery was the motive for the murder.

WOULD NOT CREDIT WITNESS.
Magistrate Discharges Prisoner in Electric Poolroom Case.

Five prisoners arrested last Saturday in a raid made by Acting Captain Bourke of the Mercer Street Station on a poolroom equipped with an elaborate system of electrical defenses were discharged from custody in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday by Magistrate Cornell.

William Bredin, a stenographer, living at 24 St. Paul street, was the chief witness for the prosecution.

The defense produced a letter, which Bredin acknowledged having written on Thursday of last week in which the witness said that he wished to borrow money from the managers of the poolroom in West Third Street.

The defense showed that earlier on the same day Bredin had told the police about the poolroom, and had also visited the District Attorney.

Magistrate Cornell said he had no confidence in any of the witnesses, and that thereafter testify to, and said that the only course left open to him was to discharge the prisoners.

IS IN DOUBT ABOUT ADAM.
The Rev. Mr. Dushaw Posed by Theological Queries.

The Rev. Amos Isaac Dushaw, pastor of South Park Chapel, Newark, was examined yesterday for entrance to the New York Presbytery at a meeting in the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street.

Mr. Dushaw passed in Hebrew, Latin, and Greek, but failed to pass in theology. When asked if he believed in the literal fall of Adam, he was non-committal.

When asked if he believed in the historical value of Genesis, particularly of the first three chapters, he said he thought Genesis might be somewhat allegorical, but he was not prepared to answer the question finally.

A committee, of which the Rev. Dr. Jesse Forbes of the Adams Presbyterian Chapel was made chairman, was appointed to examine Mr. Dushaw before the meeting of the Presbytery in June.

The Presbytery negatived the proposition to be voted upon by the General Assembly at its meeting which begins on Thursday at Winona Lake, Ind., providing for a judicial commission to comprise a final board of review.

HIGGINS'S HOPE IN UNIONS.
Governor Sees Solution of Labor Question in These Organizations.

BUFFALO, May 15.—Gov. Frank W. Higgins addressed an open meeting of the delegates to the National Convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen to-night. The convention hall was crowded to the doors. Gov. Higgins said in part:

BID FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA GAS

Offer to Pay City \$20,000,000 and Take Up Lease.

RENTAL OF \$1,250,000 A YEAR
City to Get Percentage of the Profits and Have Representation in Management.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—The Finance Committee of City Councils today received bids for the lease of the city gas works. The only bidder, E. B. Smith & Co., bankers, representing New York capitalists, proposed:

To pay to the city not to exceed \$20,000,000 in 1907 to take up the lease now held by the United Gas Improvement Company; to pay the city an annual rental of \$1,250,000 during the life of the lease, the city to participate in the net annual profits, 33.33 per cent. during the first ten years and 50 per cent. thereafter until expiration. At any time within five years after execution and delivery of the lease to the lessee to pay to the city, if so required, a sum not to exceed \$25,000,000, as liquidated rental to reimburse the lessee. The city to have one-third representation in management of the company. The bid was referred to a sub-committee.

The following was sent out from Boston over the signature of Thomas W. Lawson last night:

"The story that I bought Philadelphia Gas is false. I am not behind the purchase, would like to have been, but at one time thought it possible, but found there was about the same chance of any one outside the 'system' breaking into the Pennsylvania preserves of the 'system,' even at \$20,000,000 cash, as there is of a human to navigate hell on a wax water."

In my opinion, Philadelphia must, like New York, remain a gas monopoly for the longer, but if I guess the signs of the times aright it won't be much longer."

POLICE CLEAR RESORTS.
Proprietors Must Bar Disorderly Characters, Flood Says.

Capt. Flood of the West Forty-seventh Street Station decided yesterday upon a new plan to drive disorderly persons from his precinct. He sent letters to the managers and proprietors of saloons and resorts, which these persons frequent, telling them that it is against the law to allow persons known to the police as suspicious and disorderly characters to frequent their places.

Just before midnight Capt. Flood sent out his detectives, and there was great excitement in the various resorts. Persons were ordered into the street by the detectives, and the proprietors were warned not to allow them to enter again. The news soon spread throughout the new Tenderloin.

In Seventh Avenue and about Times Square hundreds of men and women were put out into the rain. Detectives took those who knew to the various precincts and warned them and then drove the persons out. At 12:30 o'clock the resorts usually filled with women and men were practically empty.

BICYCLIST LEFT HIS VICTIM.
Old Woman Knocked Down and May Die—Policeman Chased Rider.

Mrs. Richard Kilday, sixty-two years old, of 704 Lorimer Street, Williamsburg, was fatally injured yesterday at Leonard street by a bicycle ridden by Lingora Ailla of 21 Richardson Street.

Ailla was riding along the asphalt pavement on a rapid pace when Mrs. Kilday was crossing the street when the wheel ran over her head.

She lay on the ground for some time before she was discovered by a policeman. Riley set out to capture him. He pursued Ailla for nearly a mile before he got him.

Meanwhile Mrs. Kilday had been carried into a store and several doctors were summoned. She had sustained concussion of the brain and internal injuries. The bicycle rider is held pending her condition.

YEAR FOR STEPHEN O'BRIEN.
Policy Man to Make No Effort to Escape Serving Term.

Stephen O'Brien, reputed to be one of the "men higher up" in policy circles in Brooklyn, was yesterday sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in the penitentiary by Judge Crane, in the Kings County court.

O'Brien's counsel, Luke D. Stapleton, would apply for a certificate of reasonable doubt, but Judge Crane refused. O'Brien was committed to the penitentiary on a charge of maintaining a house in High Street where policy was played.

POSTUM.
"THE OLD DELIGHT"
Before Coffee Did Its Work.

When you get from food that power which keeps the heart beating high, full and regularly, and the nerves firm and steady, you may say with Monte Cristo, "All things that may be attained by human endeavor are possible to you."

But if you fill the stomach with drugs instead of food, you get only an unnatural stimulation which leaves you in worse condition than you were before. Coffee is a drug. In time that sort of thing wears on you and wrecks the whole nervous system. Sure, sure, sure! A lady of Mamaronock, N. Y., tells how she became a nervous wreck through the use of coffee:

"I had been a sufferer," she says, "from nervous indigestion for a number of years and doctors had done me without result. I was in part to blame, for although the physician forbade me the coffee, and limited me to a small allowance of tea, I failed to obey him, and continued to use coffee until I became a nervous wreck. My digestion got to be so poor that I was unable to eat anything but Postum Food Coffee. I was greatly surprised to find that the new beverage acted almost immediately and most favorably upon my nerves. It certainly is a nerve builder, at least it has been to me. In an incredibly short time my nervous indigestion disappeared entirely, and with it has gone the depression and 'blues' that follow in its train."

"I am careful to hold Postum Food Coffee from 20 to 30 minutes—then, using either boiled or condensed milk, or cream, the latter preferred. I have as delicious a beverage as the old coffee at its best, and never feel anything but pleasant effects from its use and the old delight of being well."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. There's a reason. Read the little book "The Road to Wellville" in each tin.

YACHTS START TO-DAY IN KAISER'S CUP RACE

Continued from Page 1.

hope that they would see two or three of the cup boats under sail. Except for the Endymion, which joined the Atlantic early in the morning at anchor inside the Horseshoe, none of the fleet left its station. Capt. Leesech took two from Bay Ridge at 8 o'clock, and at 10 was berthed off the Hook. He lay slightly astern of the Atlantic, where visitors might readily compare the rig and points of the two favorites in the public mind. Both boats were idle all day save for odd tasks of splicing or stretching.

Capt. Barr went ashore early in the morning, and at a late hour had not yet returned, although Wilson Marshall and his guests reached the yacht shortly after 5 o'clock, coming down the bay on a tug from the New York Yacht Club station at Twenty-third Street. A few visitors boarded her with Mr. Marshall, and had a last look over the trim craft before she begins her long momentous trip across the ocean.

Commodore Lauder and his six guests arrived aboard the Endymion at 8 o'clock, and found Capt. Leesech waiting on the deck to welcome them. The confidence aboard the Indian Harbor boat should prove an important factor in deciding her chances in the contest. All are eager, and with a driver like Capt. Jim aboard it is not unlikely that she will have the best of her record of thirteen days and twenty hours will be considerably bettered.

The third craft to join the two at the Hook was the diminutive Fleur de Lys. All morning she lay off Tompkinsville with the Thistle and Hamburg, awaiting the arrival of Dr. Stimson and his guests. At 3 o'clock J. B. Connolly, Dr. Stimson, Elliott Tuckerman, and Miss Stimson went aboard. Capt. Tom Bohlin immediately left.

YACHTS ENTERED IN KAISER'S CUP RACE.

NAME.	Owner.	Rig.	Measurements.	Designer.	When Built.	Commander.	Age.
AUSA	H. S. Redmond	Yawl	430.5	25.5	File	1885	18
APACHE	E. Randolph	Bark	498.0	28.8	Raid	1890	26
ATLANTIC	W. Marshall	Sch.	485.0	25.3	Gardner	1893	23
ENDYMION	Geo. Lauder	Sch.	437.0	24.4	Crane	1899	17
PLEUR DE LYS	L. A. Stimson	Sch.	405.0	21.9	Burgess	1890	26
HAMBURG	German Synd.	Sch.	448.0	23.9	Watson	1893	23
HILDEGARDE	E. R. Coleman	Sch.	435.0	28.0	Cheesebrough	1897	19
SUNBEAM	Lord Brassey	Sch.	454.0	27.6	Byrne	1874	42
THRISLE	Robt. E. Tod	Sch.	450.0	27.7	Wintringham	1901	15
UTOWANA	A. V. Armour	Sch.	490.0	27.5	Webb	1891	25
VALHALLA	E. J. Crawford	Ship	238.5	37.2	Storey	1892	24

*United States. †Germany. ‡England.

diately hoisted sail, and the little schooner began her trip to the Horseshoe. An attempt was made to speed. She leisurely made her way to an anchorage at the Endymion. Less than half hour later the three boats were joined by the huge Valhalla.

The next boat to seek the Hook was the Utowana, which left the New York Yacht Club station off Twenty-third Street, East River, in tow shortly before 6 o'clock. About 5 o'clock J. B. Connolly, her owner, went aboard, and ten minutes afterward he was joined by Jordan L. Mott and William Williams, who will be his guests on the trip across. The Utowana made a good impression on those who watched her drop her anchor, and the select following which anticipates that she may figure more largely than is expected by most yachtsmen in the contest felt highly gratified with the expressions of admiration which she called forth.

At 8 o'clock the Hildegarde, long mysteriously absent from New York, and lately expected to appear, sought a berth beside the other five and settled for a quiet night. On board her with Edward R. Coleman was Dr. Robert Leconte, a member of the family, and when the Utowana left the Philadelphia in the race lay the Sunbeam and Ailla taking on supplies. Tugs have been ordered for 8:30 o'clock this morning to take them down the bay. Late in the afternoon the Apache left her position in the North River and joined the party at the Twenty-third Street station. At 11 o'clock last night Mr. Randolph and his friends went aboard her ready to be towed to the Hook at 8:30 this morning.

The Thistle and Hamburg continue to occupy their station off Tompkinsville. Commodore Tod went aboard in the evening, but his guests were largely taken to the Atlantic Yacht Club boat to the starting line at 1 o'clock this morning. The Hamburg expects her tow to pick her up at 7 and to proceed leisurely to the Horseshoe.

Those who think it worth while to make an early start to get down the bay to watch sail set on the eleven craft prior to their moving toward the lights should be well repaid.

MANY PLAN TO SEE START.
Large Fleet of Private Boats—While Public May Take Cepheus.

Given suitable weather there is every indication that there will be a large crowd to see the start of the race. A flotilla of boats in gala array, pennants flying, and bunting bedecked that would be worthy of an America's Cup event.

This fleet of private yachts which will attend will carry many parties, some of whom are taking special interest by reason of the fact that they include relatives and close personal friends of the New York owners of the contending boats.

Alfred Marshall's splendid new 131-foot steam cruiser Levander, which was launched less than three weeks ago and on which rush work has been done to fit it for this occasion, will carry Wilson Marshall's family and friends to bid him Godspeed on the favorite Atlantic.

J. Kennedy Tod will have a tug with Mrs. Robert E. Tod aboard and a number of friends of the ex-Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club, whose popularity is deservedly greater, probably, than that of any other New York yachtsman, and to whom, more than to any other man, the ocean yacht race is due. They will give Commodore Tod a send-off worthy of his prominence in the Kaiser Cup race that will be supplemented by a rousing reception from the special boat engaged by the Atlantic Yacht Club.

The Sea Gate yachtsmen will go down the bay on the Iron Steamboat Comet, the pany's Sirius, which will leave Pier 1, North River, stopping on the way at the Crescent Athletic Club pier at Bay Ridge and at Sea Gate to complete its quota of guests. They have courteously arranged to take aboard, in addition to their own party, a large representation of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, anxious to send off Commodore George Lauder, who, on the Endymion, is thought to have an especially good chance to carry off the cup.

The New York Yacht Club will have probably the largest turn out of the lot. It has engaged the Iron Steamboat Comet, which will leave the pier at Twenty-second Street, North River. There have been over 400 more applications for places aboard than the boat can accommodate. An effort is now being made to arrange for a second boat if possible. The Atlantic, Apache, Ailla, and the Vergennes are third competitors. Evans R. Dick will have his guests

on the Elia II. Capt. Reeder of the United States battleship Albatross, of the Navy, is party from the Racquet and Tennis Club, including McGee Ellsworth, Edward L. Wood, Arthur P. Sturges, Frank C. Bishop, John Irving, Philip T. Brown, H. K. Vinnet, E. La Montagne, E. A. Thompson, and Louis La Roque.

The Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club has arranged for the tug Mutual, which will leave Pier 1, North River, to take the members of the club to the starting line at 10:30 o'clock. The tug Elia, which will carry the members of the club, will leave Pier 1, North River, at 10:30 o'clock. Nor will the public, which is not fortunate to find places in the boats, will be able to see the start of the race. For those who desire to go down the bay early in order to see the start of the race, the tug Taurus will leave Twenty-first Street at 10:30 o'clock, and the tug Elia will leave Pier 1, North River, at 10:45, stopping at the Battery a half hour later to complete its allotment.

PREVIOUS OCEAN RACES.
Early Transatlantic Contests and Some Notable Trips.

The Kaiser Cup race is the fourth time sailing yachts have essayed the trip across the Atlantic. In the first three American racers met. The second was international, between England and America, in which the Briton won. The third was between two American rivals.

The first was decided in 1866. It was contested by the Vesta, the Henrietta, and the Fleeting. They sailed from Sandy Hook to the Lizard, and the Henrietta won in 13 days, 21 hours, and 55 minutes.

The race grew out of a rivalry between Franklin Osgood and James Gordon Bennett, resulting from a match race between the two private boats, the Henrietta and the Fleeting. Bennett offered to wager \$10,000 that the Henrietta could show her stern to the Fleeting all the way in another race if they went the width of the Atlantic. A match was arranged, and later Pierre Lorillard entered the Vesta in it. The stakes were \$10,000 a side. Though the Vesta sailed faster than either of the other two, a mistake of her skipper cost him the race.

The Danitius sailed the second transatlantic race in 1870 against the English Cambria, owned by J. G. Ashbury. It was started from Cork on July 4, and ended at

Suppose the expense in one department of your business is \$34 a week higher than it should be.

Suppose you discover this fact ten months later when you make up your annual statement.

Loss, \$2,000.
A very simple L. B. Card system would have pointed out the leak the first week.

Library Bureau
Business Systems,
316 Broadway.

Sandy Hook 23 days later, the Cambria winning by 1 hour and 45 minutes. The Danitius also sailed the third, against the Coronet, from Bay Ridge to Queens-town, in 1887, for \$10,000 a side, the Coronet winning in 14 days, 20 hours, and 30 minutes, 28 hours ahead of her rival.

From this time on there was little done in ocean racing, even for the Cape May and Brenton Reef Cups. A revival followed the Atlantic cruise in 1890, when Katrina, Coronet, Ramona, and Sachem sailed from Shelter Harbor to Seagate outside of New York, with 5 minutes of each other, with Tod's Katrina one second ahead of the Coronet at the finish line. He built the Thistle in 1901, and she was one of ten yachts, including the Hildegarde, Endymion, and Fleur de Lys, which contested four outside races in the following year.

Last year the Atlantic and the Endymion contested for both the Brenton Reef and Cape May Cups, the Atlantic winning both. She finished ahead in the Brenton Reef race, with a light weather all the way. The Resolute also contested the race. In the Cape May event the Endymion was a third competitor. Though Endymion was the first to turn the lightship at the Cape, the Atlantic was first home.

The brig Cleopatra's Barge of Salem showed the way across the Atlantic to American yachtsmen in 1817. She left Salem in March, touched at the Azores, Madeira, and Gibraltar, and toured the Mediterranean, returning in October. She was everywhere.

In 1851 the mermaid made her memorable trip across that resulted in the capture of the cup that's-borne her name and being the object of international competition ever since. She went over under the command of Captain John W. Alden, 21 days and 8 hours.

The last notable passage was made by the Elvia in 18 days, 12 hours from New York to Havre. She was a cableboat racing sloop of 105 tons burden. This was in 1885.

The forty-eight-foot sloop Alice created a sensation at the Isle of Wight in 1899 by making the passage across in 19 days from Nahant to the Lizard. The sloop was commanded by the intrepid daring of Capt. Clark in taking so small a craft over under racing rig, she received an ovation everywhere as she toured British waters.

The Endymion's record trip was the other notable occurrence when she made it in 18 days, 20 hours, and 38 minutes, averaging ten knots.

ALEXANDER COUTTS DEAD.
Report at Home of Girl Whom Rich London Merchant Married.

Special to The New York Times.
ELIZABETH, May 15.—News was received here to-day announcing the death in London of Alexander Coutts, said to be one of the richest men in the English metropolis. Mr. Coutts married Miss Elizabeth Willoughby, the daughter of the late Francis Willoughby, an employee of the American Manufacturing Company. The widow wrote to T. M. Kelly, a local lawyer, confirming the news of her husband's death, and requesting him and his sister to visit her in London.

Mrs. Coutts was born of poor parents. She was adopted by a wealthy New York woman whom she came to meet on a railroad train. The girl was treated as a member of the family, and when the mother went to reside in London she remained a social position. She was married to a Hongkong sea merchant, the name of Esher, who died, leaving her his entire estate. She then embarked in the hotel business in Hongkong, and subsequently met Mr. Coutts, who was a son of a tea merchant in Shanghai.

SHUBERTS THANK THE PUBLIC.
Received Thousands of Letters of Sympathy on S. S. Shubert's Death.

On behalf of the theatrical firm of Shubert Brothers, J. J. Shubert, Lee Shubert, and J. W. Jacobs yesterday issued the following statement:

"The sudden death of Mr. Sam S. Shubert has elicited so universal an expression of sorrow, taking form in thousands of letters and telegrams, that we have found ourselves unable to reply individually to every one who has reached out a hand of sympathy to us in our bereavement. We take this means, therefore, of voicing our heartfelt thanks to our employees, to our personal friends, to newspapers, to the members of the theatrical profession all over the world, and to the general public for words of comfort and encouragement. There is no little to be said at this time to show how fully we appreciate those words that we must ask their senders to take for granted the sincerity and depth of our gratitude."

IRONMAN BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

IF you have not bought a spring suit yet and desire one of the fashionable gray worsteds, we can show you hundreds of effects. The present run on this style of fabric is without precedent, and when we anticipated it months ago we bought accordingly.

Sack suits \$16 to \$40.
Walking coat suits \$20 to \$42.
Subway Station just at our door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE.

So Many Persons

in New York are directly or indirectly interested in the clothing business that no firm can mislead the public for long and not be found out. Misstatements in clothing advertising are boomerangs.

The values we're giving in this great suit sale now in progress seem scarcely believable, but investigation will prove them actual.

On sale this morning are about six hundred men's suits in four grades as follows:

Grade I. \$15 suits at \$9.50
Grade II. \$18 suits at \$11.50
Grade III. \$20 suits at \$13.50
Grade IV. \$25 suits at \$15.50

These garments are of all-wool materials, both foreign fabrics and domestic, in patterns and colorings that are in many instances exclusive. Every garment is hand tailored, every coat has unbreakable shoulders. The styles are 1905's best. The sizes range from "youths" 15 to men's 46 inches chest. Here's your chance for a spring or summer suit at a third saving. Will you take it?

Get the Habit Go to
Bill Brothers
UNION SQUARE

14th Street, near Broadway.
279 Broadway, near Chambers.
47 Cortlandt St., nr. Greenwich.
125th St., Corner Third Ave.

Patent Medicine Her Fad.
Wife Had 300 Bottles, Husband Said, and Withheld His Dowsy Besides.

When Mrs. Louis Zucker, who is forty-five years old, and lives at 159 Fourteenth Street, Hoboken, appeared yesterday in Recorder Stanton's court against her husband, whom she charged with assault and battery, the defendant, who is a tailor, set up a remarkable defense. He told the Recorder that when he married the complainant, four and a half years ago, she represented that she had \$800, and was understood that this was to have whatever was left of this sum after the wedding expenses had been paid. He said that she never had a penny less, and he would never have thought of marrying a second time without the alleged agreement. She, however, had received only \$18, and there was still \$390 owing him. His wife, he declared, read all the patent medicine advertisements in the newspapers, and whenever she came across a new one she would say that it was just what her system required, and would buy a bottle. There were now, Zucker alleged, some 300 bottles of patent medicines at his home. The Recorder told the couple to go home and settle their differences.

Letter Carriers' Night at Fair.
It was Letter-Carriers' Night at the church fair at Palm Garden, on Fifty-eighth Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues, last night. The fair, which began May 8, and will end May 22, is being held by the parishioners of St. Ambrose Church, the rector of which is Father John P. Chidwick, who was the Chaplain on board the battleship Maine. The poor of the parish will benefit. There are four voting contests.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.
(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)
4:45 A. M.—484 East Houston Street; Herman Rosenman, owner; damage, \$300.
7:35 A. M.—143 Ridge Street; Abraham Charowsky, owner; damage, \$500.
1:15 P. M.—801 Sixth Street; Max Newkirk; damage, \$10.
2:45 P. M.—112 Monroe Street; Hermann Rosenman; damage, \$10.
3:35 P. M.—28 and 28 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street; Timothy Smith; damage, \$10.
4:30 P. M.—30 Morningside Avenue; Frank Kiss; damage, \$50.
4:58 P. M.—Washington Street; Phillips & Co.; damage, \$1,000.
5:30 P. M.—Eighty Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street; J. Carter, owner; damage unknown.
5:30 P. M.—161 East Fifty-fifth Street; owner unknown; no damage.
9:25 P. M.—44 Fulton Street; owner unknown; no damage.
9:25 P. M.—131 East Fifty-eighth Street; owner unknown; no damage.<

Here are more of those extraordinary waist values.

RIGHT at the turn of the season when every smart dresser's confronted with the necessity of selecting a supply of these sheer, cool Summer waists comes this great sale of fashionable and beautiful creations—the result of the largest purchase we have made in a year or more.



Some of them are as low as half price, and in every instance the saving is large enough to appeal to every woman as strongly as the smart styles themselves.

Very fine white waists made of lawn and dotted Swiss and handsomely trimmed with dainty lace insertion effect, others trimmed with embroidery insertions and fine tucks and the new deep trimmed cuff—we've divided this great purchase in four distinct lots to facilitate choosing.

- 1.00 for 1.95 white lawn waists.
- 1.95 for 2.50 white lawn waists.
- 2.95 for 3.95 dotted Swiss waists.
- 3.95 for 7.50 sheer lawn waists.

3.95 for 7.50 silk waists—those dressy, smart creations—not a waist in the lot worth less than \$6—made of crepe de Chine and plain silks—all prettily trimmed—think they're the season's best values.

95c. Jap kimonos at 59c.

NEEDLESS to say, it required a very great purchase to enable us to offer the new styles and effects other stores are showing at 95c. at the extremely low price of 59c. The designs are simply stunning—the colored lawn border effects and the fine dotted lawns, with square collar and sleeves and sashes finished with shell stitch, instantly make them the most popular home garments for Summer.

- \$1.25 for women's figured lawn kimono gowns.
- \$2.95 for dotted Swiss negligees—with soft belt.

Annual May sale of hosiery for men and women.

A great new lot of 50c and 75c hosiery at 29c

FOR years our annual sale prices have made the month of May the time of thousands of men and women to purchase a Summer supply of fine hosiery, but the values have never been so extraordinary as they are in the sale that started Monday and continues through to-day. That fact is evidenced by the increase in business yesterday. We sold more than double the amount of hosiery ever disposed of on the first day of any previous sale. Inspection will prove to you the reason for this sale's popularity.

Every pair of hose in this great exposition of new Summer designs and sheer beautiful effects is bought either direct from the manufacturer in Europe, where the world's famed hosiery is made, or at first cost price from importers who desire to dispose of their surplus importations—all are imported, embodying the latest and cleverest effects created abroad.

14c. for men's and women's 25c. hosiery—

men's imported real mace yarn, fast black Hermsdorf dye, double soles, heels and toes. Women's plain seamless, fast black cotton, plain black list thread and black list thread seamless hose—sheer and medium weights—value 25c.—pair.

18c. for 25c. hosiery—women's fast black imported cotton and list thread hose—medium and gauze weight—double soles, heels and toes—fast black—also list thread in domestic seamless, full elastic quality—none worth less than 25c. and up to 35c. pair—special at 18c.

3,000 pairs of 50c and 75c hose at 29c.

These lots comprise the cream of the sale—2,000 dozen of the best grades of fine imported 50c. hosiery—new goods—strictly desirable, and many numbers are so scarce as to have been withdrawn from sale in jobbing houses altogether—they comprise tan color imported lace list thread with black printed floral figures, gauze-weight black list threads, also the very sheer fast black Hermsdorf dye imported list thread hose with garter tops—the very transparent velveteen weight—also the leading shades to match the new gowns—tans, blues, Dresden, reds, helios.

Also 29c. for lace hose—Hermsdorf dye—fast black and tan shades of allover and boot patterns—imported list thread hose—new patterns—best grades of sheer list—value 50c. 29c. for outside and opera list hose—women's Richelleu and Rembrandt ribbed extra size and opera length imported fast black list thread hose—Hermsdorf dye—values 75c. and 80c.—at pair, 29c.

1.79 for \$2.50 to \$3.50 embroidered silk hose—140 pairs women's very fine, sheer quality, hand embroidered pure thread silk hose—floral designs in neat coverings—cheapest these have ever been sold at is \$1.95—regular values, according to embroidery work, \$2.50 to \$3.50—at pair, \$1.79. 79c. for women's \$1.50 novelty silk hose—320 pairs women's imported opera list hose—novelty effects—mixed shades with embroidered figures—value \$1.50—at 79c.

\$19.75 for \$35 brass beds, bonafide values, too.

THANKS to the manufacturer we're able to get the price down so low that town, country and Summer home furnishers are buying these handsome brass beds for Summer instead of iron beds. They're more economical, more beautiful and more serviceable, as in the Fall they can be transferred to the city home. Come and select one while the manufacturer is selling his entire over production to Simpson Crawford Co. at about half price.

\$19.75 These beds are like the picture—massive, artistic, indestructible, and there's nothing they'll not harmonize with. They have two inch posts and the best French lacquer. They are for those who come to-day—we've had experience with \$35 beds at \$19.75, and know they will sell in a day.

17.50 for 25.00 mattresses—

filled with pure South American hair—full, 40 lbs.—cloudless and sanitary—amely stuffed and closely tufted, covered with the best quality A. C. A. or your choice of fancy ticking, in one or two parts—the Simpson Crawford Co. guarantee goes with every one.

HAIR MATTRESSES.

- \$10.00 for \$15.50 quality mattress.
- \$15.00 for \$21.00 quality mattress.
- \$24.25 for \$35.00 chifoniers—solid oak, rubbed polish.
- Golden oak chifoniers.
- \$12.00 chifoniers, \$7.25.
- \$15.00 chifoniers, \$10.50.
- \$15.00 chifoniers, \$12.00.
- \$20.00 chifoniers, \$13.50.
- And other exceptional offers.

Our special box springs \$8.—Usually \$10.50—made of the best materials out to the letter—that's why they're superior to all other \$10.50 springs—upholstered top—rabbit edge—64 steel springs—fancy tickers.

\$56 sideboard or buffet, \$24.50.

Made from thoroughly seasoned quartered oak, full quartered oak ends, beautifully selected grain—highly finished—48 in. wide—extra large French bevel plate mirror—18x38—two top drawers, curved fronts—one lined for silver—one long drawer for linen—richly carved—top supported by heavy curved uprights—guaranteed construction.

32.50 for 43.75 sideboards—of thoroughly seasoned quartered oak. 22.50 for 30.00 sideboards. 24.50 for 36.00 sideboards. 32.00 for 40.00 sideboards. 44.00 for 50.00 sideboards.

\$10.75 for \$15 serving tables—highly polished—solid quartered oak—40 in. wide—one deep drawer under shelf, best construction. 16.75 for 24.50 extension tables—Made from thoroughly seasoned golden oak, beautiful selected grain—superior rubbed polish, perfect fitting slides—42 inch top fitted with deep moulded rim—very massive pedestal base, mounted upon hand carved claw feet—6 ft. extension—guaranteed construction.

5.50 for 7.50 dining tables. 6.50 for 8.50 dining tables. 9.50 for 13.75 dining tables. 14.75 for 21.00 dining tables.

25.00 china closets 17.25. Golden oak dining chairs. 12.50 for 18.00 china closets. 14.75 for 20.50 china closets. 18.50 for 26.00 china closets. 27.75 for 30.00 china closets.

\$9.75 for \$16.50 couches—our special—built with solid oak, highly polished frames—high grade indestructible springs—deep tufting—secured with patent back button that will not pull out—guaranteed workmanship—velour covered.

Did you hear of the enthusiasm \$45 tailored costumes at \$25 created?

WE'VE a hundred more for to-day; and if they sell as rapidly as they did yesterday, we'll not have one left by to-night. They're likely to sell even faster, as the charming creations so many smart dressers selected yesterday will be a fine advertisement for them. If every woman could see what wonderful bargains they are, we wouldn't have half enough to supply the demand.

Here's the story of their acquirement:—New York's recognized premier maker of high grade, high cost, fashionable costumes desired to use up his odds—ends—one or two lengths of imported fabrics at a decided reduction from the regular price if we'd take the entire products—told him we would if he'd duplicate one of our new and most fashionable short sleeve models—they are here for you to-day—you'll go in ecstasies over each creation.

\$25 for \$45 new model made special for this sale—strictly fine tailored costumes, with short demi-fitted jacket a little above waist line and very full skirt. This very attractive garment comes in a variety of materials—one or two of a kind—mixed suitings, plain and fancy brilliancies—also soft outing materials—new short full sleeves with fine lace edging—coat daintily trimmed with Persian trimming of corresponding colors—narrow silk braid, fancy buttons and fashioned with silk ornaments.

\$22.50 FOR \$35 SUITS—a collection that has been culled from the regular stock, where we are short of sizes and have a few models that have been nearly twice the price—scarcely two in the same model or material—but a collection large enough to give a variety of materials and models to suit the purchaser—in light weight broadcloth, fancy high colored Panamas, serges and mixtures—also a few voiles and silks—all the different models shown this season.

\$14.75 for up to \$29.75 suits—comprising a special lot in a big range of materials—Panama cloth, serges, plain and herringbone effects—also pin checks and hairline stripes, invisible plaits and fancy mixtures—in the smart Eton jacket, the surprise blouse style, the short, jaunty, tight fitting coats and various other models. A very attractive showing.



Pyrography.

Our Fourth Floor display.

BURNED wood in all the effectiveness of its lights and shadows, also stained in artistic colors.

There is a certain contrast about burnt wood pieces that makes them doubly attractive to the eye—and again they are distinctively new, and just now the demand for pyrographic pieces proves their popularity for Summer home furnishings.

Artistically burnt Christy drawings, photo frames, etc., are inexpensive and acceptable prizes for Summer card parties.

This interesting art may be easily learned in a few lessons, and in conjunction with the finished pieces we are selling plain stamped wood or pattern pieces.

Everything priced to popularize this last growing department—priced below what you would expect to pay. Our expert will instruct without charge.

Paints, round, oblong, oval and square shapes stamped with Christy drawings, Dutch, Indian and hunting designs—10c. to \$1.00. Photo frames, single and double—also three and four openings—very popular—prices 13c. to \$1.50.

HANDKERCHIEF, glove and work boxes—clear and chip boxes—wink brooch holders and pin spoons—clips, thermoses—lambrequins, pie racks and numerous other novelties with new designs. Prices ranging from 35c. to \$1.00.

COMPLETE LINE OF COLOR STAINS AND OTHER SUNDRIES.

Burning outfits complete, \$1.25.

59c. for \$1.25 imported Panama suitings.

IT'S 47 inches wide, reducing the cost of an entire suit to about \$3.50, and every dressmaker will tell you that Panama is more in demand than any other fabric. It's so cool and fashionable for suits to wear all summer. There is no better quality manufactured to sell at \$1.25—the regular price of this.

Imported, spoked, shrunk and refinished by a process which renders it spotproof and non-shrinkable—in shepherd checks—white with black, blue, brown and green—gray and black plaids—broken checks and neat solid checks of white with brown, black, blue and green. Panama is the most popular fabric shown this season, and the new checks are just the correct thing for those neat suspender suits now so much worn—imported to retail at \$1.25 yard—to-day at 59c.

Clearing sale of French voile—all pure wool—bright finish—close, even mesh—cannot give you all the shades—we have a few desirable colorings left—two shades of brown—two shades of green—two of gray and pink—a quality that cannot be duplicated even at 50c. yard—a limited quantity, while they last—to-day, at, yd. 59c.

French Vigoreaux suit—50c. Fifty pieces imported mohairs—English manufacture—5,000 yards of imported bright, lustrous silk finish—in checks of black and white, blue and white, green and white, tan and white, heliotrope and white—also novelties in brown, blue, black and green tintured with white and red—yd. 59c.

Colored taffeta at 47c. is a phenomenal value.

MONDAY'S selling did exceed the greatest day in the history of our silk department, just as we predicted, but the collection of colored taffetas was so large that to-day's choosing will be fully up to that of yesterday. Take advantage of the low prices!

One hundred distinct shades are included of a quality that only in the rarest instances sells for less than 69c. a yard, so you see this sale will enable you to purchase material for your Summer suit at a great saving—colors include white, ivory and cream and the new changeable combinations—those heavy good wearing taffetas—To-day they'll be sure to create great buying enthusiasm at 47c.

50c. for 85c. brocade habutais—not a yard worth less than 75c.—Fashion has decreed that these are the correct silks for waists—so neat and dainty. These silks are such an unusual bargain at 50c. we have filled one large 6th avenue window with them—so you can imagine how fast they are selling—24 inches—all pure silk—hand made imported genuine Japanese Habutais—greatest collection of designs ever shown by any one house in America—think we show you over forty different patterns in this so much wanted silk for graduation, confirmation and bridal gowns—also for evening wear—guarantee every yard to be worth 75c. to 85c.—very special at 50c.

59c. yard for 85c. check Lou-lou for the new shirt waist suits—not a house in New York will sell you a Lou-lou that does not crack at this price.

55c. yard for 75c. black domestic and imported rustling dress taffeta.

48c. yard for 75c. pure silk satin foulard—in small, neat effects for shirt waist suits, in the new blue, black, red, navy, brown, etc.—for special at 48c.

Exceptional sale of imported and domestic wash fabrics.

A HALF and a third less than regular prices, and just look at the variety—the different weaves that are so cool and popular for Summer dresses.

You know what a great sensation the new French vigilles are creating—well here is the 25c. variety shown in the newest checks, plaids and dots—also check with dots and plain shades of ivory, white, light blue, pink, red, lavender, champagne, brown, gray and black.

15c. yard for linette suitings—32 in. wide—in white, light blue, red, brown, tan and black—also in white French colored ring effects—25c. value.

15c. yard for sheer 29c. organdie—chiffon finish—in the newest French floral designs—pink on white, lavender on white, light blue on white.

6c. yard for fine chambray—27 in. wide—light blue, tan, red, oxblood, navy and gray—value 12c.

18c. yard for 39c. silk mouseline—31 in. wide—white mouseline with three different size black dots.

9c. yard for 25c. plain and fancy madras—27 and 32 in. wide—in black only.

9c. yard for new washable dress voiles, in plain shades of ivory, tan, yale, brown, navy and black.

10c. yard for 25c. shirting madras—22 in. wide—a variety of various size stripes in all shades.

English eyelet robes the \$12.50 quality at \$7.50

THE material, workmanship and style put into these robes does not permit them to be sold for less than \$12.50, but here's a rare instance wherein we secured the entire surplus production from the manufacturer in St. Gall, Switzerland.

It is always necessary to clear out such stock at this time regardless of the cost, as the room they occupy is needed for creations now being made up for the Fall and Winter season. You know the maker works fully six months ahead.

These robes make a complete and fashionable Summer frock with just a little work. They are to-day the swiftest and most sought after materials for Summer suits, and at the prices we offer them to-day they'll go before night.

Just received from St. Gall a large shipment of these English eyelet embroidered robes that everybody wants now—that are so scarce. We are fortunately able to offer to our customers today 300 of them in the kinds that are mostly desired—those beautiful flounce effects of English eyelet embroidery—correct Paris model shapes—beautiful every one of them—it's the opportunity of the season to secure them at this sale—you will want several when you see them—among them are several other styles of white embroidered robes for people who do not favor the English eyelet effects.

\$7.50 for 12.50 values. \$12.50 for 20.00 values.

\$14.50 for 25.00 values. \$16.50 for 30.00 values.



Groceries priced so attractively You'll secure an entire Summer supply.

THIS is the sale that supplies more town, country and Summer home furnishers, more yachts and steamships, more camps and outing parties, more hotels, boarding houses and high-class restaurants for the Summer than any other such event, because there is a saving of ¼ to ½ on foods and wines that are guaranteed and known by the brands to be absolutely pure. We're going to give the facts about this sale and then the longest, strongest list of special values you have ever read in a New York newspaper.

Out of town orders amounting to \$5.00 and upward prepaid. All goods are carefully packed and delivered free of charge to the railroad station nearest your home in Ohio, Maryland, Delaware, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia or Washington, D. C.

Charge accounts opened with responsible parties. WRITE FOR GOOD EATING MAGAZINE—free to all patrons. Every item sold in this Model Food Store is absolutely pure and wholesome and labelled in accordance with the requirements of the pure food laws. If you cannot make a personal visit to the store during this sale your mail or telephone order will receive the same careful attention as if you personally selected the goods. Telephone, Chelsea—2100.

- FRESH BUTTER—Royal Stuart—Extra Creamery, has a sweet grass flavor; 3 lbs. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.85; additional for sealed stone cask.
- SLICED BACON—Beechmont, Star or Libby's; 5 lbs. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$5.00; 20 lbs. \$9.50.
- BRANDED BACON—Armour's; 5 lbs. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$5.00; 20 lbs. \$9.50.
- COOPER'S SPARKLING Gelatine; regular 10c. size pack; age 5c.
- GUAVA JELLY—Anson's; Best Imported; regular 10c. box reduced to 6c.
- MAIZE VITA or Egg-Bee; carton.
- EGG-BEE RICH CURRY—Mantolito or Golden Scent; fresh roasted 5c. lbs. \$1.00; 16c.
- COCOA—HUYLER'S; Best or Royal Star; art. 1/2 lb. can. 20c.
- CORNED BEEF HASH—Libby, McCall & Libby; dozen \$2.50; 1/2 lb. can. 15c.
- BAKING POWDER—Stuart—Guaranteed; pure cream of tartar, 5 lb. can. \$1.45; 2 1/2 lb. can. 75c; 1 lb. can. 29c.
- ASPARAGUS—ROYAL Stuart—Export; the tenderest and largest; white stalks packed in California boxes, \$5.00; six cans, \$2.00; 2 1/2 lb. can. 35c.
- COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—Royal Stuart; pure cream; sweet baby corn; dozen \$1.40; 2 1/2 lb. can. 12c.
- JAMS—ROYAL STUART; pure fruit; 1/2 lb. popular varieties; regular 8c. 2 1/2 lb. stone jar, 49c.; 1 lb. glass jar, 19c.
- IN-ER-SEAL BISCUITS—National Biscuit Co.'s Social Tea, Butter Tins, Marmalade, Dainties or Alberts; regular 10c. six cartons 41c.
- SIFTED SWEET Peas—The Popular Valley Brand; case 24 cans, \$1.85; dozen, 95c.; can 8c.
- STINGLESS BEANS—Royal Stuart; guaranteed absolutely stringless; case 24 cans, \$2.00; per dozen, \$1.70; full 2 lb. 15c.
- SUCOTASH—ROYAL Stuart; The finest packed in Maine; 1 lb. 14c; 1/2 lb. 7c.
- REDDED RAISINS—ON Stuart; full flavored fruit; Regular 12c. carton, 3 cartons 25c.
- APRICOTS—ROYAL STUART; extra quality; packed in pure refined sugar syrup; dozen \$2.00; 2 1/2 lb. 25c.
- RED KIDNEY BEANS—Royal Stuart; extra quality; 1 lb. 14c; 1/2 lb. 7c.
- WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR—Royal Stuart; extra quality; 10 lb. sack, 95c.; 5 lb. sack, 50c.
- SCOURING SOAP—Royal Stuart; extra quality; 10 lb. box, 45c.; 5 lb. box, 25c.
- BAKED BEANS—ROYAL Stuart; genuine Boston baked beans; 1 lb. can. 15c; 2 lb. can. 29c.
- SUGAR CORN—ROYAL Stuart; extra quality; 1 lb. can. 15c; 2 lb. can. 29c.
- PRUNES—ORCHARD grown, sweet, ripe fruit; 1 lb. 9c; 5 lb. 45c; 20 lb. 1.70; 1 lb. 13c.
- 10.00 for \$15.50 quality mattress.
- 15.00 for \$21.00 quality mattress.
- \$24.25 for \$35.00 chifoniers—solid oak, rubbed polish.
- Golden oak chifoniers.
- \$12.00 chifoniers, \$7.25.
- \$15.00 chifoniers, \$10.50.
- \$15.00 chifoniers, \$12.00.
- \$20.00 chifoniers, \$13.50.
- And other exceptional offers.

R. L. CORNELL'S BODY FOUND IN EAST RIVER

Young Man Disappeared March 31 After Attending Dinner.

LAST SEEN IN BROADWAY

Father Believes Son's Companion Can, If He Chooses, Aid in Solving Mystery.

The body of R. Lester Cornell, the young Brooklyn man who disappeared on March 31, was found floating in the East River off Thirty-sixth Street. The discovery of Cornell's body does not, however, clear the mystery of his disappearance. The father of the young man, Reuben L. Cornell, who lives at 510 Kosciuszko Street, Brooklyn, believes that a friend who was with his son on the night of March 31 knows more than he has told.

The circumstances surrounding the disappearance were extremely strange. Young Cornell, who was drum major of the Fourteenth Regiment, and also was a member of the Naval Reserves, went to a dinner at Muschenheim's Arena restaurant, in West Thirty-first Street, Manhattan, on the night when he was last seen. He left there about midnight with three companions. At Thirty-first Street and Broadway the four separated. Two walked up Broadway, and Cornell and the other stood on the corner.

What happened after this Reuben L. Cornell does not know.

"I don't know for a minute that Lester's companion harmed him," Mr. Cornell said yesterday, "but I think he can help us to arrive at the truth."

According to his account he and Lester walked down Broadway a block, and then Lester said he believed he would turn back and go on up Broadway with the other two men. They, however, say they never saw Lester after they left him at the corner of Thirty-first Street. Lester's companion was at our house the day after the disappearance and was hysterical. He said he didn't even know whether he had come home by the Twenty-third Street Ferry or by the Brooklyn Bridge.

"I was drunk," he told us, "but Lester was not. He left me saying he was going to join the others, and I don't know what happened after that. Though he told me this story that day, I saw him three days later and he told me he knew exactly how he got home, that he had taken the Eliza Avenue Elevated, alighted at Park Place and crossed the bridge. When I asked him why he hadn't known this before he said it was because he had been drunk."

That Cornell was the victim of thieves seems doubtful. In his pockets when he was found yesterday, was \$28.55. But an expensive gold watch was gone, and Mr. Cornell suspects that his son got into some trouble and that the watch was snatched from him, though his assailant could not get to the money. Besides the cash these articles were found on the body:

A diamond ring, a bunch of keys, a diamond stick pin, a memorandum book, knife and fork, with the name "Muschenheim's" on each; a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western pass, and a letter. When Coroner Goldenkranz first saw the letter he thought perhaps it would furnish a clue. It was from a woman, a Brooklyn school teacher, who wrote that she could not go to an entertainment with Cornell. Mr. Cornell said yesterday that this letter could not have had anything to do with his son's death.

"This young woman and my son were only good friends," he said, "she was not in love with her."

Mrs. Cornell was almost prostrated at the news of the discovery of her son's body. Ever since he disappeared she has kept hoping against hope that he would return. On April 12 Mr. Cornell decided to wait no longer. He went to the police, and on that day a general alarm was sent out.

Lester Cornell was an only child, and was strongly attached to his parents. The watch that is missing was a present to him on his twenty-first birthday from his father and mother. He was so proud of it that he bought extra clasps with which to fasten it to his wrist.

Mr. Cornell offered a reward of \$500 for any information as to his son, and to this sum was added by the First Battalion of the Naval Reserves. Once the father suspected that his son was being held captive in some Tenderloin resort, he sought the aid of the police, and this theory was dropped.

Mr. Cornell does not believe, he says, that Lester could have drowned even if he fell into the river. He was a good swimmer. Neither does Mr. Cornell put any faith in the suggestion that his son started toward the training ship Great State, that was moored in the East River at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street.

Coroner's Physician Schultz, who examined the body, said the young man must have drowned, as the lungs were filled with water. An autopsy is not considered necessary.

The body will be taken to Mr. Cornell's Brooklyn home, and will be buried in Mount Olive Cemetery to-morrow.

NEWSBOYS BURY MATE.

Save "Dutch" Johnson from Potter's Field—To Decorate Grave.

"Dutch" Johnson has had his last wish gratified. He was buried in Linden Hill Cemetery, on Long Island, instead of in an unmarked grave in Potter's Field, and his fellow "newsies" are happy over the fact that they have been able to contribute to this result.

For three years "Dutch" had lived at the Newsboys' Lodging House. One night last week he was taken to Bellevue with pneumonia, and the physicians soon saw that the end was not far off. Superintendent Helg of the lodging house told Johnson:

"I ain't gona to weaken about cashin' in," said he. "But I ain't stick on bein' planted in Potter's Garden."

Mr. Helg told the boy not to worry, and he closed his eyes in peace. As the "newsies" heard about it there was a scramble to get into the fund that was being raised with "Happy" Charlie Duffy, Jack Kelly, "Gimp" Hodgins, and "Dusty" Gilman as a Committee of Arrangements, and yesterday morning when "Brownie" Seamon, a negro for fear he would be too late, and gave 4 cents to Superintendent Helg, the fund for the burial of "Dutch" amounted to \$38.40. With that Mr. Helg bought a plot big enough to hold three bodies.

"Dutch" was buried there yesterday. On Sunday a party of newsboys will go out to the grave with potted plants, the quantity of which will depend upon the paper sales in the meantime.

PHYSICIAN PAYS \$75 FINE.

Confirmed Death of Infant He Had Not Attended.

Dr. J. W. Perill of 65 Sullivan Street paid a fine of \$75 in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday for having wrongfully signed a death certificate. The physician admitted he had made out the paper certifying to the death of a child five days old, although he never had seen the infant. He tried to justify his act by saying that the practice was common in the tenement sections of the city.

"You fail to understand," said Presiding Justice Hindsdale, "that the law was framed to prevent unprincipled men from doing just what you have admitted doing. Suppose the child had been murdered? Your act would have served to have covered up a crime."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Walker said that the practice by physicians of certifying to deaths of infants they never had seen was alarmingly common.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—A board of medical officers, to consist of Major Charles F. Mason, Surgeon, and First Lieut. T. L. Rhoads and George M. Ekwaras, Assistant Surgeon, were appointed to meet at West Point June 10, for the purpose of examining the body of a child five days old, although he never had seen the infant. He tried to justify his act by saying that the practice was common in the tenement sections of the city.

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PLAYED WAY INTO AMERICA.

Boy Band Serenaded Ellis Island to Prove They Were Artists.

On the Cunarder Slavonia, in yesterday from Trieste, Austria, arrived thirty-five Hungarian boys, ranging in age from ten to fifteen years, members of the Royal Hungarian Boys' Band of Janosföld, Hungary. Under the laws it was impossible to admit the gayly uniformed youngsters unless they could prove to the satisfaction of the immigration authorities at Ellis Island their right to the title of artist. A concert in the rooms of the Board of Special Inquiry was the result.

After the third selection the board by a unanimous vote permitted the band to land. Landing at the Burge Office, the crowd pursued them to give another concert.

The snare drummer is the youngest member of the band, and is said to be the finest performer on that instrument in Austria-Hungary.

Hauptner Wins Divorce Suit.

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THEATRICAL NOTES.

W. A. Brady's production of "Tribly" at the New Amsterdam has been so well received that the engagement has been extended for one week. The production will take place on Saturday evening, May 27.

Photographs of Adele Ritchie will be distributed this week at the matinees to the women patrons of the Victoria as souvenirs of her debut in vaudeville.

The New York Lodge of Mystic Shriners will attend the performance of "Fantasy" at the Lyric Theatre on Friday night, June 2. The party will be given in compliment to Jefferson De Angelis, who is a Mystic Shriner.

Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Garden will open the season on June 5 with an entire change of policy. European and American vaudeville acts will be offered with a weekly change of bill. Heretofore it has been Mr. Hammerstein's custom to continue most of the big specialties throughout the roof garden season. Another innovation will be the continuance of the performance until midnight. Another feature will be a daily matinee. The capacity of the roof has been increased and the garden entirely renovated.

WROTE TO HIM TWICE A DAY.

Mrs. Menendez's Correspondence Figures in Sternberger Divorce Suit.

Many men, well known in the banking district and a large number of fashionably dressed women were in the courtroom of the Supreme Court yesterday when Justice Clarke called the suit for divorce of Sternberger against Sternberger for trial. The plaintiff, Mrs. Birdie Sternberger, inherited a fortune from her father, Solomon Stern, a New York merchant, who died a few years ago. She was married to Louis Sternberger in 1888. The Sternbergers separated about nine years ago, when Mrs. Sternberger went home to her parents. Then Sternberger, who was a member of the New York Stock Exchange, brought an action against her father, asking for \$50,000 damages for alienating his wife's affections.

Jennie Curtis, a colored woman, who had been employed by Mrs. Lillian Menendez, since dead, was the first witness called yesterday. She said that while Mrs. Menendez resided in Sixty-eighth Street, and while her husband was in Cuba, Mr. Sternberger frequently called at the house and went driving with Mrs. Menendez.

Mrs. Menendez E. Bogart, owner of a boarding house at Saratoga Lake, where Mrs. Menendez was in 1906, said that she wrote to Sternberger every day, and that in return she received letters from him.

"Did you ever see her put a lock of hair in a letter?" asked De Lancey Nicolai for the plaintiff.

"No, I never seen her put a lock of hair under the stamp on a letter."

The trial will be continued to-day.

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THEATRICAL NOTES.

W. A. Brady's production of "Tribly" at the New Amsterdam has been so well received that the engagement has been extended for one week. The production will take place on Saturday evening, May 27.

Photographs of Adele Ritchie will be distributed this week at the matinees to the women patrons of the Victoria as souvenirs of her debut in vaudeville.

The New York Lodge of Mystic Shriners will attend the performance of "Fantasy" at the Lyric Theatre on Friday night, June 2. The party will be given in compliment to Jefferson De Angelis, who is a Mystic Shriner.

Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Garden will open the season on June 5 with an entire change of policy. European and American vaudeville acts will be offered with a weekly change of bill. Heretofore it has been Mr. Hammerstein's custom to continue most of the big specialties throughout the roof garden season. Another innovation will be the continuance of the performance until midnight. Another feature will be a daily matinee. The capacity of the roof has been increased and the garden entirely renovated.

THE YIDDISH SHYLOCK OF JACOB P. ADLER

EastSide Favorite Appears with Fawcett Company.

TREADS PATHWAY OF ROSES

Not the Jew That Shakespeare Drew, but an Interesting Stage Figure—Miss Haswell as Portia.

There is something almost grotesque about the Shylock of Jacob P. Adler, and though it is essential to realize that the Jew as he reveals him is not the Jew of whom Pope wrote the famous couplet, he is an interesting figure for all that, and one that will probably continue to win the favor of many discriminating theatre-goers both in and out of the zone where Yiddish alone is spoken.

Mr. Adler's Shylock was first made familiar to uptown playgoers two years ago at the American Theatre, and he again appeared at that house last night, as the chief figure in a cast headed by Percy Williams of the Fawcett Stock Company and containing a number of excellent actors recruited from various organizations that have recently closed their seasons in and around New York.

Not all of the players gave evidence of familiarity with the character of a symbol reading of blank verse, but their achievements were generally creditable, especially when one remembers the difficulties always encountered by actors in these polyglot performances. But view this performance as one may, its popularity with the packed house that saw it last evening is undeniable.

The Merchant's defeat was as painful as ever, but for once he made his entrance into the streets of Venice treading upon a path of roses. It is thus that an east-side favorite makes his transit, for Mr. Adler walked on in the first act there was a shower of rose leaves from an upper box which literally covered the stage. At the same moment what seemed to be the best trained claque that New York has yet known made its familiar tongue heard from all parts of the house.

But this is not necessarily a reflection upon the effect of Mr. Adler's acting, for before the evening was over the measured applause of the few had given way to the tumult of an sincerely enthusiastic multitude. And when the final curtain had fallen Mr. Adler was obliged to appear without make-up in answer to a most enthusiastic demonstration. There were many calls for a speech, but the actor gave way to Miss Haswell, who expressed in a more familiar tongue than his own, his thanks and the company's for the warmth of the greeting.

Of Mr. Adler's Shylock little remains to be said at the present time. It has a distinct leaning toward that conception of the role which makes it a symbol of sentiment on the one hand and dignity in the face of persecution on the other. It is never less than a study, and the loquacious patois, the lines of all semblance to blank verse, though enabling the actor to color his playing with many realistic touches that are highly effective if not too closely analyzed and studied in connection with the original text.

A master of all the mechanics of his art, Mr. Adler has an abundant temperamental force, much magnetism, and a fine sense of dramatic values, all of which he employs with good effect to make a striking figure of this famous Jew of Venice.

Miss Haswell's Portia is a pleasing figure, her worst fault being an affectation in reading lines which she speaks with a touch of beauty. The text of much of which of the original text is a master of all the mechanics of his art, Mr. Adler has an abundant temperamental force, much magnetism, and a fine sense of dramatic values, all of which he employs with good effect to make a striking figure of this famous Jew of Venice.

NEW ALHAMBRA OPENS.

Percy Williams Adds Harlem Theatre to His Vaudeville Chain.

Percy Williams added another link to his chain of vaudeville houses last evening by the opening of the new Alhambra Theatre at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue. Outside of the excellent opening programme, the house itself was of more than passing interest to the audience.

The walls of the auditorium are done in a strawberry color, with a panel effect, bordered with buff and creaming cream. The drop curtain and the potted plants are in green, and the seats are covered with green leather. On the programme were the Millman Troupe, Mayne Remington and her "Eusie" Brownlie, the aquatic wonder, George Evans, Mr. Miller in "Frederic Le Maître," Albert Chevalier, George T. Brownlie, Empire City Quartet, the Imperial Japanese Guards, and the vitagraph.

RAT FLED THE ELEPHANTS.

Unrolled from Carpet at Hippodrome, Dashed Away from Big Animals.

The stage hands at the Hippodrome were unrolling the big carpet used in the circus ring at last night's performance when a rat jumped out of the big roll and pattered across the stage. As the animal was the group of big elephants stolidly awaiting their "turn." Instead of running toward the elephants, the rat dashed directly away from them and sped out past the wings on the other side of the big stage.

At last one member of the audience remembered the oft-told story of the fear of elephants for mice, and expressed gratitude that the rat had kept away from the big performers.

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BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTIONS

HANDCUFF SPECIALTY CAUSE OF SMALL RIOT

Music Hall Audience Grows Impatient at Long Delay.

FETTERS CALLED UNFAIR

Man Who Lent Them Climbs Upon Stage, Is Thrust Back, and Fight

Men and Arrest Follow.

Hoots, hisses, and howls of disgust greeted one of the performers at Hurlitz and Seamon's Music Hall, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, last night. His name is Gunning, and he advertised to get himself out of anything in the way of handcuffs ever invented. After seven handcuffs had been put on him last night he entered a steel cage. The crowd waited expectantly for him to emerge untried. But the time drew out into an hour and fifteen minutes. Then there were yells from the front of the house. "Don't believe he's under that curtain!" was shouted. "Drag him out!" The commotion became more violent as the minutes passed, and the curtain remained down. Women joined men in hissing the performer, but he showed no sign of having heard them.

When Gunning first came on the stage he invited any one in the audience to come up and handcuff him.

"Bring your handcuffs," he said.

Seven men with handcuffs accepted the invitation. One of them was a man who, Gunning says, is the brother-in-law of a rival performer. This man, according to Gunning, had a pair of handcuffs which he wanted to use. However, that may be, Gunning objected to them and did not put them on until the audience became clamorous.

He rolled up his sleeves and the seven pairs of handcuffs were put on. Then the man began to move. Those in the front thought they heard groans from behind the curtain. "Evidently a great struggle was going on. When Gunning emerged one arm was free. He started to walk off the stage.

"I want back my handcuffs!" shouted the man who Gunning says is the brother-in-law of his rival. But Gunning did not stop, and the big drop curtain began to fall. The man who wanted the cuffs tried to jump under the curtain. The audience roared on its feet with excitement. Gunning saw a steady stream of men back. When the curtain hit the floor he was still outside.

But the stranger ran around the end and got on the stage. He was thrust out and removed to the lobby. Men and women shouted encouragement, and occasionally gave more substantial aid in the form of umbrella punches for his adversaries.

In the lobby Detective Serg. Frank Price and Patrolman Zimmermann arrested him and took him to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. He said he was William G. Gunning, age 27, of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, that he had borrowed his handcuffs and wanted them, and that Gunning did not get them off fairly but used a file. But Weiss was locked up. Meanwhile the crowd stayed around the theatre discussing the details of this morning they were still on hand.

AT THE THEATRES YESTERDAY.

E. S. Willard opened a week's engagement at the Metropolitan Opera House last night in "The Middleman."

The bill at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre was a very attractive one. The bill included "A Lamb in Wall Street," "The Black Mask," an English melodrama, and "The Black Mask," an English melodrama, and "The Black Mask," an English melodrama.

Scenes of life in foreign countries and the movements of Japanese troops in Manchuria are shown on the Cinematograph at the Lyric Theatre. The group in the World of Wax is the reproduction of an explosion in a Pennsylvania mine.

Major General "Buster" and "Tige" at the Metropolitan last evening.

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"The Black Mask," an English melodrama, was revived last night at the New Star. Leah Leash appearing in the role of Lady Isabel.

Over at one side with a cross on his back, still the result of a lightning stroke, is still the main feature at Huber's.

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ROMANCES OF SUMMER RESORTS," by Weymer Jay Mills, begins in this number. No series of tales published for some time promises so much of general interest as these charmingly reminiscent tales. Their delightful telling and the quaint old pictures which accompany them assure enjoyment to every reader.

A TRAVEL SKETCH that is brimful of interest is F. Berkeley Smith's description of "A CORNER IN NORMANDY." It is interesting as a story and gives you more than a passing glance at one of the most curious nooks in the old world.

THE third installment of Albert Bigelow Paine's "THE LUCKY-PIECE," and another of the "SON RILEY RABBIT" tales by Grace MacGowan Cooke, together with the many regular departments, make this issue a remarkable one. "THE PRACTICAL SIDE OF A WEDDING," in the Home Department, discusses fully the problem of bringing the wedding festivities within a reasonable expenditure.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE CHINESE BOYCOTT.

In declaring a boycott against commodities imported from the United States as a means of compelling us to amend our Chinese Exclusion act the merchants and commercial bodies of China have taken a not very sensible means of dealing with a very real and substantial grievance. Americans of liberal and intelligent minds hold substantially one opinion about the Chinese Exclusion act now in force. It is a barbarous measure, brutally enforced. It ought to be amended, and so long as we refuse to amend it the Government and people of China have just cause to complain of us. It may as well be admitted at the outset that we do not want to encourage or permit a large immigration of Chinese coolies. The flood of highly undesirable immigrants that is now coming to us from Europe is about all we can stand. It is going to give us a great deal of trouble in the future, and to the serious social and political problems which the coming of these Europeans present to us we do not wish to add a Chinese problem.

Nevertheless, while we have our reasons for excluding "Chinese cheap labor," it is indecent for us to maintain the ban of exclusion against educated and highly intelligent Chinese gentlemen who would gladly visit us for purposes of travel, study, and observation. The excuse so often heard that if any class of Chinamen is admitted deceptions will be easily practiced and the law evaded, is of course no excuse at all. As a civilized and enlightened Nation we ought to treat the civilized and enlightened subjects of the Chinese Empire who visit us as students and travelers precisely as we would treat educated Englishmen, Germans, or Frenchmen. To that extent the Exclusion act ought to be modified.

But when Chambers of Commerce in Chinese cities who desire to force an amendment of the act circulate petitions and endeavor to pledge all accessible Chinamen to refuse to buy goods of American origin, they have, it seems to us, chosen a weapon somewhat ill-suited to their purpose. A protest from our Government to the Peking Government would probably result in the issuing of orders that would at once modify the zeal of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce and other agitators for this boycott. Moreover, a refusal to buy our goods is not the best way to put us in a mood to amend the Exclusion act. We send to China something over \$12,000,000 a year of exports. Previous to Russia's war with Japan we used to send in cotton goods alone nearly that value to Manchuria. With the coming peace and the natural growth of our trade in the East we should hope to sell to China many times her present taking of our commodities. Undoubtedly a general boycott would seriously affect our trade with China, but the Chinese Government, we may be sure, will hardly wish to provoke retaliatory action on our part. The Chinese will be wise if they abandon the boycott and resort to less objectionable means to attain the end they desire. A candid presentation of the matter by intelligent Chinamen to intelligent Americans might result in an effective movement for a modification of the Exclusion act.

THE SOLDIERS OF THE SOUTH.

On the 10th of May there was dedicated at Chester, S. C., a monument to the Confederate dead, and the address of dedication was delivered by a one-armed veteran of the Confederate Army who is now a Judge of a United States Court. That simple statement is very significant of the things that have happened and of those that have not happened in the forty-four years since Judge BRAWLEY, with six fellow-college graduates, marched from the town of Chester to join the Confederate ranks.

The address of Judge BRAWLEY was a calm, thoughtful, clear statement of what he considers to have been the temper and character of the war movement in the South. It is remarkable from the fact that he puts aside, as not controlling, many of the motives that have been assigned to the Southern people. He believes in substance that the difference between the South and the North was one of radical sentiment on the two questions, more or less merged into one, of State rights and of slavery, and he holds that the settlement of these questions by the arbitrament of

arms was so far as he is concerned inevitable. Of the unity of feeling in the South he bears unqualified testimony. He himself came from a region, and from a class long known as "Union," opposed to nullification in 1852 and separate State action in 1852, but when the State Convention of South Carolina was called in 1860 there was no dissension from the general movement. And to-day, holding the commission of the United States and profoundly loyal to the Nation and to the Government, he is as profoundly convinced that the South was completely sincere in its belief that its cause and its action were right. On that belief the Southerners staked their fortunes and their lives. The decision as to the future was against them, and for all the future they accept it as sincerely as they contended for their early convictions. He says:

They commit an immense error who hold that what was once right is always right. That is true in the domain of morals, where the great primal obligations change not, but in the domain of government the fluxion of time and events necessitates successive readaptations to changes in environment.

The "readaptations" have been wonderfully rapid and substantial. A curious coincidence illustrates this fact. In The Charleston News and Courier, containing the address of Judge BRAWLEY, there is a letter from a negro of Virginia on the occasion of the death of Gen. LEE. After a touching tribute to Gen. LEE, the writer says:

I was born a slave. I know all the hardships that slavery entailed upon my race. I am no apologist for slavery. Thank God that that bondage that wronged and enfeebled both master and slave is gone, never to return, but deep down in my heart I thank the white man for my contact with him, for the Christian civilization that slavery brought to my race. The hand of God can be seen in it all.

He must be a pessimist indeed who can read such utterances from such representative men and "doubt of the Republic."

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.

As a sporting event, nothing could be more absurd and more fated to be inconclusive than the ocean yacht race instigated by the German Emperor which begins this afternoon. Even between vessels of the same class and size there is nothing proved by a race across the Atlantic. The elements are altogether too many, the chapter of accidents or of chances altogether too copious. In the first and most famous of these races, the Winter race eastward between the Henrietta, Vesta, and Fleeting, a generation and more ago, it was commonly considered that the slowest boat won, facilitated by pluck and luck, the pluck being that of the surviving veteran, Capt. SAMUELS, who sailed her and who carried canvas with a boldness which the other skippers did not venture to emulate. When the Cambria and Dauntless raced across to the westward, and, as it was expressed at the time, "ASBURY got into Parliament by an hour and a quarter," it was by no means agreed that it was because he had the faster boat. In fact, the Dauntless lost something like the time by which she was beaten by heaving-to in midocean in the hope of rescuing a man who had fallen overboard. Neither were the later races accepted as conclusive or indeed as illuminating, upon the respective merits of the inanimate contestants.

If this be true as to those fair and equal races, how can anything conclusive be expected from a race in which the entries range from a schooner of 80 tons and a yawl of 116 to a full-rigged ship of 647, and comprise four "auxiliaries" with their screws taken inboard, by rig a ship, a barkentine, a three-masted topsail schooner, and a three-masted fore-and-aft respectively, in addition to the seven which provide for no other impulsion than that of wind?

Evidently the affair as a yacht race is the height of absurdity. In heavy weather, with not too much windward work, the ship ought to win by days unless, even in this case, that veteran sportsman Lord BRASSEY with his veteran craft should manage to lead at the finish, which would be a very popular victory on both sides of the water. In light breezes from the eastward, which are not at all to be expected, the fore-and-afters would stand a better chance, especially the big Atlantic, of which the prowess has already been proved, as indeed has that of more than one of her competitors. If the navigators lay out their courses on their judgment of the chances of wind and weather as if each of them were alone, and without attempting to "psychologize" the other skippers, it is likely that they will choose widely different courses, and that a considerable variety of weather will be available on the North Atlantic at the same time. If the race be not considered as a race, but only as an outing, everybody concerned may be expected to derive pleasure and benefit from it. Everybody, that is to say, except the hands before the mast, who are evidently destined to a fortnight or so of very hard and, except in the case of the winner, of very thankless work.

CITY DEBT AND ASSETS.

In discussing municipal ownership the other day before the People's Institute Club Mr. BIRD S. COLER very emphatically declared that to own righteously the public utilities we must buy out the acquired private interests in them, and to do that we must have a radical change in the limit of the public debt or the city.

It is clearly fortunate that this view of the obligations of the city should be taken by an advocate of municipal

ownership and operation. There are so many that think the city can in some way take over what is by law and equity private property duly granted and long enjoyed, without compensation, that the wholesome doctrine of Mr. COLER is needed, and needed from a man who agrees to the end, if not to the means, approved by his associates. Our own judgment is totally opposed to the extension of municipal operation of so-called public utilities, which we believe to be fraught with serious evils that will tend to increase, but we are glad to see a man of Mr. COLER's standing take the sober and fair position he assumes on the question of the duty of the city in case municipal operation is entered on.

Quite independently of the question of ownership and operation, however, is the contention of Mr. COLER that there should be a revision of the limitation of the city debt. It is not a practical or a sensible arrangement that debt contracted for public works which yield a revenue, which provide for the sure extinction of the debt, and which have an actual market value far in excess of the amount of the debt, should be treated as the same sort of burden and risk on the community as a debt incurred for works unproductive in an economic sense. Our public buildings, for Government offices and schools, for instance, have only the value of real estate, and though that could be realized were they to be sold, they will not be sold. If debt is incurred for them it must be paid by taxation. This is practically true also of debt incurred for streets and sewers, though the taxation in these cases is in part limited to property supposed to be benefited. But debt contracted for docks, for waterworks, for transportation facilities, like the subways, is not paid by taxation but by the revenue of the works themselves. There is no appreciable danger to the credit of the city from such investments, if they are made with any degree of care.

The limitation imposed by the Constitution was intended to guard against extravagant indebtedness which should unduly press on the resources of the city, check advance, and impose too heavy a load on the taxpayers. No such ill can flow from the debt we have described. Mr. COLER is quite right in protesting that increase in the actual, substantial assets of the city should not operate to diminish its borrowing power under the law.

PIG IRON.

The fact that there may be at the moment an accumulation of pig iron in first hands which somewhat exceeds the immediate requirements of the market does not necessarily mean that the iron market is on the verge of relapse into stagnation and depression. As a matter of fact, in this instance it means quite the reverse.

The rapid development of the iron industry has found somewhat striking expression in the change in blast furnace design and practice. The new furnaces are large, perfectly equipped, and make more iron in a day than a representative furnace of twenty years ago was expected to make in a week. As the result a furnace which is not rebuilt every five or eight years is likely to become obsolete, unable to compete with newer and better furnaces when prices are low, but capable of being profitably blown in for longer or shorter runs, as may be, when prices are relatively high. On this border line between usefulness and the scrap heap there are always to be found a large number of furnaces whose owners do not care to wreck them, and which lack the advantages of location, ore supply, nearness to market, or local use for product which would warrant the large investment required to modernize them.

Since the large demand for pig iron at \$15 per ton has existed—a condition indicating a very prosperous state of the trades consuming pig iron—a great many of these furnaces have been run on such ores and coke supplies as they could arrange for. They are classed as merchant furnaces, having no consuming connections and depending upon the enterprise of their agents to find them customers among the mills and foundries which are without furnaces of their own. Meanwhile, and for a number of years past, all the great consuming interests, like the Steel Corporation and the several smaller mergers, have been hard at work to render themselves independent of furnaces not owned and operated by themselves. This was necessary to protect their trade against the disadvantage of sharp and often extreme fluctuations in pig iron brought about in some instances by suddenly developed scarcity, and in others by speculation. This condition of independence is now practically attained. The United States Steel Corporation is now making about 40,000 tons of pig iron per day, and reports only about four days' supply on hand.

The present accumulation of pig iron on the banks of the so-called merchant furnaces is less than 20,000 tons. Probably it does not exceed 18,000. Instead of representing an accumulation which marks the near approach of stagnation, the surplus should be from 50,000 to 100,000 tons at all times to steady the market and give stability to prices. If production were interrupted it would not supply the market for a week; if anything should occur to give a slightly increased stimulus to business activity it would all be snapped up speculatively and pig iron prices would advance so rapidly as to disturb all calculations. Very likely some of the merchant furnaces will blow out within the next few weeks. They do not make the grades of

iron needed in either the steel or the basic processes of conversion into steel, and the demand for mill iron is not what it once was. What accumulation exists is mostly of low grade pig, of which it is easily possible to produce more than current consumption will absorb.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Chicago
as Seen
from London.

The London Saturday Review to turn their attention to the brutalities of democracy as illustrated in Chicago. By some quarters the Review is not really at all surprised at the kind of thing that is going on in the West, it is ordinarily. This is a statement of the situation that will be thoroughly enjoyed in St. Louis and will cause something different from profound grief to two or three other parts of the country, but the Review is not really at its best until it begins to make up entirely of its own head an ingenious explanation of why it is that rioting is in progress in Chicago. Just listen to this: "White men and negroes are taking advantage of a big strike here to indulge their racial hatred. That racial hatred, the real reason of the terrible animosity with which gangs of negroes and whites are attacking and wounding and killing each other. The negroes have made themselves specially hated by enrolling themselves as strike breakers, a job no doubt agreeable to them as a means of paying off old grudges for lynchings and other amenities of the whites toward them." Not content with a triumph of exposition, The Saturday Review says that the rioting in Chicago is not only a racial matter, but that the authorities do yet seem to have let things take their course. When they begin their duty of keeping order we shall not be surprised if they shoot down the mob quite as determinedly as it is being done in Warsaw. Chicago has done that before, as the Socialists here and there have expressed their horror." Thus calmly to parallel Chicago's treatment of the Haymarket Anarchists and the methods of the Russian autocracy in maintaining its position was a task that required the ignoring of so many facts that The Saturday Review, which has large ambitions in that direction, may well be proud of its achievement.

It will have to be granted, we think, that the outcome of the unpleasant and unpleasing episode in Brooklyn concerning the Memorial Day parade can be viewed with greater satisfaction by the Confederate veterans than by their old-time antagonists. Presumably, when the Southerners received their unasked invitation to march in the parade they had their doubts as to the tactfulness of calling special attention to themselves on such an occasion and in such company. They had, however, the best of rights to leave the responsibility for that to the inviting post, and that is what they have received. The courteous thing for them to do was to accept it. That is what they did. Then came the squabble with its threats of withdrawal from the parade if ex-Confederates appeared in it, and now the latter have declared for peace and made it certain by saying that they have no desire to be where they are not wanted, and will not trouble anybody with their presence. The protesting posts have, and it is to be hoped that they will utilize, a fine opportunity to reflect upon the assorted consequences of their refusal to remember that from 1863 to 1903 is full forty years, that in that time incalculable quantities of water have passed under innumerable bridges, and that good manners are not at all incompatible with patriotism. There is a victory of a kind which nobody can afford to ignore, and the repulse of the Southerners is considerably better than merely harmless.

Indeed
a Tactical
Mistake.

Memorial Day parade can be viewed with greater satisfaction by the Confederate veterans than by their old-time antagonists. Presumably, when the Southerners received their unasked invitation to march in the parade they had their doubts as to the tactfulness of calling special attention to themselves on such an occasion and in such company. They had, however, the best of rights to leave the responsibility for that to the inviting post, and that is what they have received. The courteous thing for them to do was to accept it. That is what they did. Then came the squabble with its threats of withdrawal from the parade if ex-Confederates appeared in it, and now the latter have declared for peace and made it certain by saying that they have no desire to be where they are not wanted, and will not trouble anybody with their presence. The protesting posts have, and it is to be hoped that they will utilize, a fine opportunity to reflect upon the assorted consequences of their refusal to remember that from 1863 to 1903 is full forty years, that in that time incalculable quantities of water have passed under innumerable bridges, and that good manners are not at all incompatible with patriotism. There is a victory of a kind which nobody can afford to ignore, and the repulse of the Southerners is considerably better than merely harmless.

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TO BIG CHURCH CLUB

Joseph Milbank Increases Fund
for Jersey City Work.

TO TURN BUILDING OVER

Dr. Scudder Will Receive Big People's
Palace on Saturday—Monster
Swimming Pool to be Built.

On Saturday afternoon next the People's Palace, in Jersey City, the largest institution of its kind in the country connected with a church, will be formally turned over to the Trustees of the First Congregational Church, of which the Rev. Dr. John L. Scudder is pastor, by Joseph Milbank of this city, through whose gifts of \$200,000 to Dr. Scudder the enormous clubhouse was made possible.

Mr. Milbank will also announce at the same time that he has given \$100,000 more for the uses of the People's Palace, and so the dreams and ambitions of Dr. Scudder for the club will be realized. With this money Dr. Scudder will build one of the largest swimming pools in this part of the country. It will be 75 by 22 feet, or 3 feet wider than the pool in the New York Athletic Club. This will be in a separate building.

The building, which now has a width of 68 feet, will be added to until it has a frontage of 100 feet. In this addition there will be placed sixteen pool and billiard tables, and the number of bowling alleys will be increased from seven to ten.

In giving the \$100,000 to Dr. Scudder Mr. Milbank said he did so because the pastor of the church had not alone carried out all of his early promises, but had exceeded them. He said that the People's Palace was one of the few philanthropies he had known that was not continually begging. It is, in fact, self-supporting, and has been able to turn some money into a surplus fund. Of it Dr. Scudder said yesterday:

"We have succeeded in keeping the young men out of the saloons and dives, and that is what we started out to do. Our billiard and pool tables are used all the time, and so are the bowling alleys, the baths, gymnasium, and the dozen other attractions we have provided. We are in competition with the devil, and if there is anything of his machinations in billiards and pool we are beating him at his own game, for if the young men will play—and why should they not?—he is surrounded by the best influences instead of swearing, drinking, and gambling companions."

NO JONES CEREMONY JULY 4.

Body Will Not Be Embarked That Day
Because of National Celebration.

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It is the intention to have the body of John Paul Jones finally deposited beneath the memorial chapel at Annapolis. WASHINGTON, May 15

Travelers going to Europe should not fail to secure our

Letters of Credit
and **International Cheques**

Available in all parts of the world.

[illegible]

The right is reserved to reject or accept any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Enclose proposals in envelope marked "Proposals Military Supplies," and addressed Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y.

	f	s	d		f	s	d
Camp Bird ..	1	14	6	Esperanza ..	1	6	6
Tomboy	1	..	..	Dolores	1	9	..
El Oro	1	..	7½				

profits for the first year were \$379,000 and for the second year \$304,000. Since there has been a net loss of \$83,000, the dissolution was a movement toward reducing expenses. It was said that the saving in taxes and other items would amount to \$140,000 a year.

ated California and Virginia, at 2.00, 300
Elkton at .58, 1,000 Goldfield B. & B. at
.07 @ .08, 500 Gold Dollar at .08, 200 Little
Chief at .05, 280 Mexican at 1.85 @ 2.00, 100
Opbir at 8.75, 200 Portland at 2.05, and
40 Work at .10.

5

being desired, any and all persons are
to show cause why such new certificate
not be issued.

proposals in envelope marked "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y.

Camp Bird...	1	14	*6	Esperanza...	1	6	6
Tomboy ...	1	..	..	Dolores	1	9	..
El Oro	1	..	7 1/2				

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Chief at .05, 200 Mexican at 1.85, 200, 100
Sphir at 8.75, 200 Portland at 2.05, and
40 Work at .10.

	Low.	Last.	↑Net Change.
83	84 1/4	+1	
24	24	-1	

32 1/4	32 1/2	—	1/2
9	9	+	1/2
45	45 1/4	+	1/2
51 1/4	52	—	1/2
113 1/2	113 1/2	—	1/2
24	24	+	1/2

122	122	+	$\frac{1}{2}$
102	102	+	$\frac{1}{2}$
50	59%	+	$\frac{3}{4}$
186	187%	+	$\frac{1}{4}$
130	139	-	1
96	96	+	$\frac{3}{4}$
34	34%	+	$\frac{1}{4}$
104	104	+	$\frac{1}{2}$
108	104	-	$\frac{1}{2}$

1013%	101%	+
1034%	154	+
1038%	108	+
966%	96%	+
907%	92%	+
144%	14%	+
91%	91%	+
148%	149%	+
127	127	+
49%	49%	+
20%	20%	+
22	22%	+
174	176	+
2184	218%	+
31%	31%	+
98	100%	+
43%	46%	+
27%	27%	+
57%	57%	+
24%	24%	+
164%	180	+
12%	12%	+
60	60	+
83%	85%	+
57%	80%	+
44%	44%	+
28	26	+
42%	26	+
75%	79%	+
68%	68%	+
95%	95%	+
177	177	+
281	292	+
1834	1834	+
20%	20%	+
30%	30%	+
28	28	+
61%	61%	+
19%	18%	+
14%	14%	+
75%	76%	+
11%	11%	+
21%	21%	+

97%	98%	+ 1/2
148	148	+ 1
61%	62	+ 1/2
27%	27%	+ 1/2
48	48	...
107%	108%	+ 1/2
35%	35%	+ 1/2
42	42	...
152%	152%	...
143%	143%	+ 1/2
40%	40%	+ 1/2
50	50%	+ 1/2
79%	79%	+ 1/2
101	101	...
193	193%	+ 1
89%	89%	+ 1/2
37	37	+ 1/2
37	37	+ 1/2

97%	96%	1
30%	20%	4
18%	79%	4
40	40	...
33	95	3
88%	193%	4
18%	19%	...
73%	75	13
28%	29%	1
73%	74	...
37%	35%	13
108	107	1
23%	23%	1
62%	62%	1
17	17	1

119%	119%	+	1%
30%	30%	+	0%
83%	83%	-	1%
83	83%	+	0%
33%	33%	+	0%
34	34	+	1%
36	34%	-	2%
57%	57%	-	2%
112%	112%	+	0%
122%	122%	+	0%
96%	96%	+	0%
42%	43%	+	1%
83%	83%	-	1%
30%	31	...	0%
12%	12%	...	0%

50%	80	+1
62%	62%	-1/2
40%	40%	-1 1/2
110	110	-1 1/2
31%	31%	-1 1/2
98%	98	-1 1/2
35	35	-1 1/2
54%	54%	-2 1/2
41%	41%	-2 1/2
23%	23%	-2 1/2
49%	50%	+1

Share lots. 587,802

of the Rothschild bank-
The latter report was
nied, but the depression
al 4s were quoted at 88.20
ds of 1904 at 511.
rents 80.90 for the

15.—On the Boerse to-day
higher owing to rumors

general the various de-
with a quiet tone.
London, 30 marks 45%
cks.
Short bills, 2 per cent.;
ills, 2¼ per cent.

INCORPORATIONS.

The New York Times.
15.—Incorporated to-day:
Transmission Company,
Electricity in various counties
light, heat, and power pur-
poses.

Water and Transmission Com-
pany (supply electric power for
pulp purposes); capital
—J. F. Franchot, J. E.
Fryer, Clarence T. Fyfe,
H. Findlay, Niagara Falls.
Heat, and Power Company,
gas and electricity; capital
—J. E. R. Gardiner,
H. Smith, Chatham.
Laminating Company, Hoosier
County (supply glass and
\$150,000. Directors—Roger
Adair, Sherman Cox, R. W.
and G. D. Martin, Green-
wood.
Company, Bladell, (supply
heat, and power); cap-
ital—J. E. R. Gardiner, M.
Wall, Buffalo.

Company, Albany, (manu-
facture and building material);
Directors—John C. Calver,
J. C. Kieckhefer, Troy, and R. N.
Springs.

Central Realty Company,
Capital, \$25,000. Directors—
Rockport, F. A. Flynn, and
Seymour Falls.

Central New York Capital
Company, Albany, capital,
\$25,000. Directors—John
C. Calver, Troy, and R. N.
Springs.

Central Manufacturing Company,
Albany, capital, \$100,000. Directors—John
C. Calver, Troy, and Moses Cohen.
Seymour Falls.

Central Realty Company, Rochester,
capital, \$40,000. Directors—T.
H. Schoeffel, and G. B.

Company of Oneonta; cap-
tectors—W. E. Brown, A. W.
Keenan, Oneonta.

Machine Company, New York.
 Directors—J. H. Harris,
 J. W. Surburg, New York.
 Company, New York; cap-
 itals—David K. Harris, \$50,000;
 and Abe Metzger, Newark.
 Decorating Company, New
 York.
 Directors—Meta Trischka,
 Miller, and Julia Muller, New
 York.
 Company, New York; capital,
 \$100,000.
 Directors—J. R. Adams, New York;
 and Jackson Wallace, Brook-
 lyn.
 Company, New York (print-
 ing).
 Directors—George
 W. H. and Flora H. Harris.
 Gas Company, Albany.
 Capital, \$25,000.
 Directors—J. P.
 H. Albany, and Joseph A.

city); capital, \$1,000,000.
E. Lewis, Charles B.
and Harry S. Patten, Whites.

—Monday, May 15, 1905.

Inst.	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
83%	84%	83	84%	+1

[illegible]

63%	93%	62%	62%
11%	11%	11%	11%
31%	31%	30%	30%
93%	93%	93%	93%
84%	84%	85%	85%
33%	33%	33%	33%
34%	34%	34%	34%
57%	57%	57%	57%
114%	114%	114%	114%
22%	124%	124%	124%
96%	96%	96%	96%
43%	43%	43%	43%
84%	84%	85%	85%
31%	31%	31%	31%
12%	12%	12%	12%
108%	108%	108%	108%
90%	90%	90%	90%
62%	62%	62%	62%
42%	42%	42%	42%
110	110	110	110
31%	31%	31%	31%
90%	90%	90%	90%
35%	35%	35%	35%
54%	54%	54%	54%
41%	41%	41%	41%

50				%
50%	48%	25%		
50%	48%	50%		
ed on 100 share lots.				
		587,802		
		113,234,961		
		85,465,510		
of the head of the Rothschild bank-				
stitution. The latter report was				
requently denied, but the depression				
Russian Imperial was quoted at 83.30				
Russian bonds were selling at 100				
per cent. rentes, 99 ¹ / ₂ for 20c for the				
Exchange on London, 23 ¹ / ₂ 18c				
check.				
RLIN. May 15.—On the Boeres to-day				
shareholders were higher owing to rumors				
in regard to an international steel				
plant in general. The various dis-				
cussions closed with a quiet tone.				
change on London, 30 marks 45 ¹ / ₂				
for check.				

[illegible]

city); capital, \$150,000. Directors—Roger C. Setzer, J. E. Oberman, R. W. C. Gentry, and Wm. Martin; Secy., Conn.

Electric Company, Biadell, (supply city for light, heat, and power); cap., \$50,000. Directors—W. M. Casanova, Director—J. N. W. Wall, M. M. Casanova. Electric Company, Casanova; Directors—J. N. W. Wall, M. M. Casanova, Hubbard, Casanova, and R. S. Brewster.

Lithole Company, Albany, (manufacturer artificial stone and building material); Directors—A. A. McKean, Troy, and R. N. Smith, Springfield.

National Reliance Real Estate Company, Falls; capital, \$25,000. Directors—L. O. Berry, Buffalo, N. Y., and Brown, Niagara Falls.

Sutton Company, New York; capital, \$100,000. Directors—H. B. Sutton, Mayor Dolch, New York.

Transformer Manufacturing Company, Falls; capital, \$1,000. Directors—John

Henry Spengling, and Moses Cohen.
Thomson-Schoeffel Company, Rochester, N.Y.; capital, \$40,000. Directors: T. H. Thomson, president; J. E. Schoeffel, vice-president; J. E. Schoeffel, Rochester.
Timothy Realty Company, New York; capital, \$100,000. Directors: P. C. Hewitt, New York; H. Green, and J. O. Green, Ringwood.
Telephone Company of Ontario; capital, \$1,000,000. Directors: J. W. Brown, A. W. and M. G. Keenan, Ontario.
Andrew T. Doyle Construction Company, Buffalo, N.Y.; capital, \$250,000. Directors: J. T. Doyle, and S. W. Maguire, New York.
York Cigarette Machine Company, New York; capital, \$15,000. Directors: S. H. Harris, J. H. Harris, and J. H. Harris, New York.
Laurel Music Company, New York; capital, \$50,000. Directors: David Klein, W. E. Klein, and J. H. Klein, New York.
Whitshuller Decorating Company, New York; capital, \$3,000. Directors: Meta Trischka, New York.

1. John Muller, and Julius Muller, New
 2. Erie Coke Company, New York; capital,
 3. Directors—F. E. Adams, New York;
 4. Brogham, and Jackson Wallace, Brook-
 5. 6. Harlee Company, New York, (print-
 7. 8. \$10,000. Directors—George
 9. 10. E. David, and Flora D. Williams,
 11. 12. York.
 13. 14. Transmission Company, Albany, (print-
 15. 16. 17. electricity for light heat, and
 18. 19. capital, \$25,000. Directors—J. F.
 20. 21. J. Hough, Albany, and Joseph A.
 22. 23. J. Menand.
 24. 25. New York Power Company, Utica,
 26. 27. and electricity. Capital, \$1,000,
 28. 29. Directors—E. Lewis, Canton, N. Y.,
 30. 31. Williams, and Harry E. Carson, Utica,
 32. 33. N. Y.

Atlantic City.



ACE HOTEL.

Y. N. M.
Complete with
to request.
Owner and Prop.
178. Manager.

MARLE.

Most popular section
throughout C.
rooms, private bath,
4,000 ft. Sun parlors
frequent social festi-
ces. Special Spring
breaks at \$5. daily
heated rooms at
June. Booklet.
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STIC HOTEL.

Atlantic City, M. J.
Rooms on suite
t and cold sea
rooms. Excellent
room attached.
Special Spring
and up \$10.00
ity 700. Coach
178 booklet.
Owner & Prop'r.

MORE.

Y. N. J.
Ocean front. Furni-
t and cold sea and
from own artesian
system. Golf Club

COMPANY.
WHITE, President

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CHALFONTE.
city hotel
alk at Atlantic

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Beach.

F. N. J.
Ocean front, salt water
bath, rates, New York
City, N. Y.
J. J. COLLINS.

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Ocean front. With
exclusive and
and cold bath and
Long distance tele-
graph. Courteous
Illustrated booklet.
In plans, rates.
N. Y. Newing House.

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CONSTRUCTION.
its location, con-
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music all year. 3011
SONS. Proprietors.

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Daily. Capacity 300.
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rience bath. Spe-
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to be piers and all
phones in rooms.
F. L. Miller, for-
mer Beach Front.
and European plan.
baths en suite with
es. Orchestra.
EHAM.
Capacity 300. Spec.
\$10 to \$15 weekly.
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W. R. COVENEY
Carolina Ave. & Seaside
\$2.75 Seaside
Wahlan.
Beach.
and cottages.
RANCH, N. J.
8th, 1906.
Winter Resort.
a plan.
original manager.
NINTEN.
write the Hotel at
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us, & R. 424 St.
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Water Gap.
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Pocono Summit
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OUNTAINS
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3 1/2 hours from
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 150; 1,900 ft. ele-
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 : booklets. J. F.

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 Ford, Pike Co., Pa.
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 in Resorts.

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delectable cottage
convenient to de-
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Intelligent Care-
taker's Square.
Residing for health or
pleasure to Mrs. Nixon.

WANTED.

For securing a home for
the suburb or country,
the care and guid-
ance and given. Ad-
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May 1st.
And now
S INSTITUTION.
at 1200 St.
12th St.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Purchase on Twenty-second Street Near Sixth Avenue—
Buyer for Front Street Properties—Upper East Side
and Bronx Show Good Demand—Auction Results.

M. L. Hess have sold for Henrietta M. Parker the two four-story altered dwellings, 56 and 58 West Twenty-second Street, 46 and 48 feet east of Sixth Avenue, and adjoining the Higgins & Selzer property on the west.

W. Brigham Hall & Son have sold for the estate of George P. Fox to a client of William R. Brinckerhoff, 47 West Third Street, a four-story brick building, on plot 32.6 by 104.8, 42 feet west of Wooster Street. The property has been in possession of the Fox family fifty years.

Front Street Warehouses Sold.

Voorhees & Floyd have sold for John Boyd, Jr., the five-story warehouse, 57 and 59 Front Street, 32 by 52. This property has changed owners only once before since 1798.

Company Gets Big Building Loan.

The Mutual Life Insurance company has loaned \$800,000 to the Yulish Real Estate Company on the property at the north-west corner of Central Park West and Seventeenth Street, where the realty company will erect a twelve-story apartment house.

Sale of Amsterdam Avenue Plot.

The Realty Transfer Company has sold the plot on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, 49 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 50 by 100, to F. W. Woolworth.

Friedman & Fernberg have bought the plot, 100 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 125 feet east of Broadway. This property was sold at auction yesterday for \$44,000.

Mayor S. Anderson has bought a plot, 75 by 100, on the west side of Fort Washington Avenue, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

Amsterdam Avenue Purchases.

Braisted, Goodman & Herzhfeld have sold for R. & A. Stenlund 822 and 824 Amsterdam Avenue, two five-story flats, with stores, on plot 50 by 100, near One Hundredth Street.

Goodwin & Goodwin have sold for Simon & Harris to a client, 1470 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story triple flat on lot 25 by 100.

Vogel & Co. and Mr. Kornbluth have sold the five-story triple flat, 143 West One Hundredth Street.

Buyers for Harlem Dwellings.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold to Robert J. Rosenthal 835 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, near Morrisdale Avenue, a three-story dwelling, with extension, 18 by 100. Porter & Co. negotiated the sale.

Frederick Levy has bought, for occupancy, the dwelling at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

Corner on Eleventh Avenue Sold.

Edmond O. Brande has sold for Thomas F. Fitzsimmons to Charles Fromm the two four-story brick tenements, with stores, at the southeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and Forty-first Street, known as 330 and 332 Eleventh Avenue, on plot 31.1 by 60.

Deal for Lexington Avenue Corner.

B. Bishop of McLean, McLean & Bishop has sold for Emanuel Alexander the four-story dwelling at the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Seventy-first Street.

The Midkiff-Peiberg Realty Company has bought for Morris Fine and East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a six-story tenement, with stores, in course of construction, on lot 25 by 100.

David Rosenberg has sold for Corneille E. Smith to Alexander and Elizabeth Smith the three-story dwelling 114 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, on lot 18.9 by 100.11.

Third Avenue Properties in Demand.

John J. Kavanagh has sold for Arthur Bloch the five-story apartment house 791 Third Avenue, 27.10 by 90.

David Kaplan has sold for F. Gens to Harry Maurer the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Eighty-first Street, a five-story building, on lot 54 by 90.

Babette Friedman has sold 73 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 24.4 by 100.11.

Lipman & Co. have sold to Charles S. Baumblatt the five-story double flat 37 East One Hundred and Sixty Street, 22.2 by 100.11.

Nathan E. Pomer and Louis Pilsht have bought the five-story flat 96 East One Hundred and Fifty Street, 20 by 100.

Grossman & Passon have bought the five-story tenement 18 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 27 by 100.

Tenement Deals on 63d and 64th Sts.

S. Leftkowitz has bought from Leopold Hellinger the two seven-story double tenements 227 and 229 East Sixty-third Street, each 23 by 100, also, the three seven-story double tenements, 228, 230, and 232 East Sixty-fourth Street, each 25 by 100.

F. Fried has sold, in conjunction with a Mr. Arbesfeld, the five-story triple flat, with stores, 211 West Avenue, 25 by 100. Hubert & Gabel have sold for E. Levinson to A. Betfeld the four-story double flat 288 East Jackson Avenue, 20 by 100.

MANGIN ST. 100 by 100.

Lease of Avenue A Corner.

Chozio, Gagliano & Berman have leased for Hoffberg & Okun to a client the six-story tenement at the southwest corner of Avenue A and Fourteenth Street, for a term of five years, at an aggregate rental of \$41,000.

The Realty Transfer Company has sold to J. Rieker the six-story apartment house 211 West Tenth Street.

To Improve Third Avenue Plot.

Peter A. & Martin Lalor have sold for Bernhard Kligenstein the plot 50 by 168, on the west side of Third Avenue, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, to the Loeb Real Estate Company, which will probably improve it with a store building.

Longwood Avenue Block Resold.

Lionel Frolich, Incorporated, has resold the block front on the north side of Longwood Avenue, between Beck and Fox Streets, 200 by 100, for Oak & Edelstein to a builder for improvement.

M. Morgenstau, Jr. & Co. have sold for Mary A. Kelly to Ernest Mah the two-story dwelling 310 West Jackson Avenue, on lot 10 by 100.

Leo Hutter has sold the plot, 50 by 98, on the east side of Whitlock Avenue, about 130 feet north of Leggett Avenue.

Kornicker & Friedman have sold the plots on the northwest side of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, Fordham Heights, for Henry Kuntz to Frank Seligson & Co., and have resold the property to a builder for improvement.

Buying on St. Ann's Avenue.

Benjamin B. Maro has sold 237 St. Ann's Avenue, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100, to a Mr. Ackerman; also, 214 Willis Avenue, a five-story flat, to S. Lear.

Max Lipkin has sold to B. Gutman the property 763 St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 100.

Raturin, Weissman & Henschel have sold for Weil & Mayer 553 and 555 Brook Avenue, two four-story double flats with stores.

Newman Grossman and Frank Feldman

have bought from Weisberg, Welles & Brother, 560 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, a five-story tenement, resold as follows:

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Sale room, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

18th St., s. a. 125 ft. of Broadway, each 25x100, vacant; partition sale, to F. W. Woolworth, \$44,000.

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List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

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Decatur Av., s. a. 225 ft. n. of Woodlawn Road, for two two-story frame dwellings, 12x100 ft. and 12x100 ft. Yulish Real Estate Co., 100 Jerome Av., architect: cost, \$10,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than \$5,000 omitted. Orchard St., s. a. 200 ft. of 1st St. to a four-story brick store, 30x100 ft. Reissman of 30 10th St., architect: cost, \$5,000.

10th St., s. a. 200 ft. of 1st St. to a four-story brick store, 30x100 ft. Reissman of 30 10th St., architect: cost, \$5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, May 11.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, May 11.

AMSTERDAM AV., n. e. corner of 81st St., 121x100 ft. Esmeralda, Vol. 1, Jacob Vienstelder and another, (mtg \$40,000).

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ROOSEVELT'S POLICY ALARMS STAND PATTERS

Plan to Buy for Canal in Cheap-
est Market Startles Them.

STEEL POOLS DISCOMFITED

Threat to Buy Their Rails Abroad at
Big Reduction—Fear Anti-
Trust Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, May 16.—Consternation has been carried into the camp of the tariff stand-patters by the President's orders to the Canal Commission to buy materials abroad if it can be done more cheaply than at home. They are frightened because of the object lesson in tariff results which they fear it will give. It has been denied all along by the tariff advocates that American products are sold abroad more cheaply than at home, and they think their line of defense will be broken into shreds if the President demonstrates that to be the fact by securing things abroad cheaper than he could get them here.

In the great tariff debate in the closing hours of the first session of the Fifty-eighth Congress, just on the eve of the Presidential campaign, Representative Littlefield of Maine, who was put forward as the Republican spokesman, alarmed the stand-patters by admitting that American goods could be bought abroad more cheaply than here and by saying that where that is done the tariff ought to be reduced. "Aside from this there was practically no break in the solidity of the stand-patters' defense until the action taken by the President yesterday."

Most of the Republican leaders would not comment on the President's action for publication, but privately they were no secret of their consternation. One prominent Senator said he regarded the action as highly unfortunate and certain to bring the Republican Party face to face with the tariff issue in its most dangerous form. He said it would give the Democrats a Party just the weapon it needed.

Representative Grosvenor expressed the view that the country would rather pay a little more for something that was made at home, furnished employment for home folk, and gave them better pay than their more unfortunate neighbors abroad enjoyed.

"If," he said, "the Government is to be the complainant about the prices that are the result of this employment of American labor at American wages, it will certainly furnish a theme for some very interesting deliberations over the tariff."

The few tariff revisionists in town think that the stand-patters have brought the situation on themselves. They say that the Canal Commission, when confronted with prices on steel rails for the Panama Canal, has been forced to double the price of the Panama Canal steel rails, a ton in excess of the price of the same American makers in foreign markets. The same is said to be true of other supplies.

Special to The New York Times.
PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 16.—President Ramsey of the Washburn Steel Company, who has been in Washington for two months on a special mission to get Mr. Bowen recalled, and Mr. Pastor y Mora, who is said to have furnished supporting the statements made by Mr. Bowen as to the current reports in Venezuela of Mr. Loomis's connection with the asphalt company. Both these Venezuelans said the President today.

It is understood that Mr. Bowen takes the position that he made no attack on Loomis, but was simply doing his duty in reporting to his Government the rumors he was constantly hearing in Venezuela.

There is less reason to expect that either Bowen or Loomis will be dropped by the Administration as the outcome of the affair. Taft stands by his old college classmate Bowen, the President can see only good in Loomis, whom he inherited from McKinley, and neither the War Secretary nor the President was a social in the Diplomatic Service. So the finish will be a draw, Loomis to stay where he is while Bowen will get another diplomatic billet in due time.

LAY AN HOUR IN STREET.

Car Conductor Badly Crushed as Re-
sult of Collision.

Daniel Ahearn, a motorman on the Third Avenue line, was locked up in the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street station last evening, charged with assault. Louis Paine, a conductor, living at 305 East Fortieth Street, lies seemingly dying at the J. Hood Wright hospital. Both his legs are crushed, and will be amputated this morning if he lives long enough.

Paine was on the rear of a car, which was standing on the east track, at One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. On the west track, north of the crossing, was a car, the other car, of which Ahearn was motorman. The motorman of Paine's car took the switch slowly, and as the car swung on to the south-bound track, it is alleged that Ahearn started his car swiftly, colliding with the other.

At the time of the collision Paine was on the bumper of the car, changing the destination signal. He fell to the street and lay on the ground an hour before an ambulance arrived.

FIGHTS TRAIN WRECKERS.

Wabash Detective Has a Desperate
Struggle—Gets One Man.

PITTSBURGH, May 16.—Detective Kratt of the Wabash Railroad had a desperate fight with three train wreckers late this afternoon.

Four unsuccessful attempts had been made to wreck passenger trains at Homing, twelve miles from this city. Kratt secreted himself near the spot to-day and saw three men tampering with the switch locks. He approached them, and they opened fire on him with their revolvers.

The detective also began firing and ran after the men, who sought to elude him. He grappled with one and fell down a ten-foot embankment, but succeeded in handcuffing the man, who he brought to the Allegheny County Jail to-day.

The Wabash railroad reports that the attempts to wreck trains were for the purpose of securing a better rate.

YACHTSMEN LEAP INTO RIVER.

J. S. Huyler and Party Plunge from
Deck of Burning Launch.

The burning of the steam tender Nyklak at the float of the Columbia Yacht Club, Eighty-sixth Street and the North River, yesterday afternoon, endangered the lives of the President and Vice President of the Huyler Candy Company and several guests, who had to jump overboard to save themselves from the flames, which burst from an alcohol engine and enveloped the launch.

Benjamin F. De Klyn, Vice President of the Huyler Company, was the owner of the tender, which was carrying off a number of guests to his yacht bound for Sandy Hook to view the start of the transatlantic yacht race. Just as the party, which included J. S. Huyler, President of the Huyler Company; Fred W. De Klyn and W. T. De Klyn, brothers of the owners of the tender, and Thomas J. Gainer, got aboard the craft, the engine exploded, and immediately the tender was enveloped in flames. The flames spread so rapidly that the whole party was compelled to leap into the river.

The explosion of the engine was heard by the Columbia Yacht Club, who immediately rushed to the rescue. To Charles Teeters, chief steward of the Columbia Club, belongs the credit of saving the men. With Charles Hansen, boatman of the club, assisted by Olaf Olsen and Charles Stalden of the Columbia Club, he took the members of the party clinging to the sides of the burning launch out of the water.

The engineer of the steam tender was slightly burned on the arm. After the accident the party proceeded down the bay.

DURANT ADMINISTRATOR OUT.

Mrs. Heloise Durant Rose Charges
\$1,000,000 Loss from Estate.

ALBANY, May 16.—Surrogate Jenkins of Warren County to-day granted an order revoking letters of administration to William West Durant, of New York City, of the estate of his father, Thomas C. Durant, who died at North Creek, on Oct. 5, 1883.

The order was granted on application of Heloise Durant Rose of New York, sister of the administrator, who charges disappropriation of funds. Thomas C. Durant owned one of the largest Adirondack estates in his day.

Mrs. Rose in her application alleged that her brother manipulated all funds and properties, and by misrepresentation to her and her mother obtained possession of at least \$1,000,000, which he used between 1886 and 1890 in New York and Saratoga.

During these years, Mrs. Rose says, she received but \$100,000 from the estate. This induced her to bring suit in New York to recover her share. Her brother went to Europe, she declares, to escape service of the papers. A judgment for \$1,000,000 was given in favor of Mrs. Durant's whereabouts is unknown to the plaintiff.

DRAW LIKELY IN BOWEN CASE.

Minister May Get Another Post, While
Loomis Stays Where He Is.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, May 16.—The only significant occurrence in the Bowen-Loomis case to-day was the appearance as witnesses of Dr. Joss Paul, the accredited representative of President Castro, who has been in Washington for two months on a special mission to get Mr. Bowen recalled, and Mr. Pastor y Mora, who is said to have furnished supporting the statements made by Mr. Bowen as to the current reports in Venezuela of Mr. Loomis's connection with the asphalt company. Both these Venezuelans said the President today.

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RESPONSIBLE POST FOR W. K. VANDERBILT, JR.

Will Hereafter Supervise the Cen-
tral's Trolley Interests.

MADE UP HIS MIND TO WORK

Began Fitting Himself by Study Two
Years Ago for an Active Career
in Railroad Management.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is to be representative of the New York Central Railroad in the management of the trolley concerns of which the big system has acquired proprietorship. He will be elected a Director and Vice President of the Utica and Mohawk Valley Railway Company and of the Syracuse Rapid Transit Company, and he has taken up the matter of electrifying the West Shore between Utica and Syracuse.

A Director of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad explained last night that about two years ago the young man, who was acquiring some celebrity through his dangerous feats with speedy automobiles, decided it was time to take life more seriously, and to hold the name of the Vanderbilts have won for industry and efficiency. Once the decision was made, Mr. Vanderbilt went right to work to learn the railroad business.

Taking an office in the Grand Central Station, he went through uninteresting reports, read books on the science of railroading, and saw just how one of the biggest railroads in the world was run, even to the smallest and most humble details.

"He didn't say much about his intentions," said the Director, "but he went at the problem tooth and nail. His headquarters were at the Grand Central Station, but he was continually making excursions on the road and studying the problems which face railroad men."

"The acquisition by the New York Central of these trolley lines in the Mohawk Valley gave young Mr. Vanderbilt an excellent chance. He really did not have such a big opportunity in the New York Central as all the good roads were ready to hand. But the trolley lines are growing, and he can grow with them. Some day he will be, with the other members of his family, at the top of the railroad business. His automobile experience has given him a complete knowledge of electricity, and of course this is a great advantage to him in the work which he is going to do in the future."

Soon after he decided to go to work Mr. Vanderbilt went to Chicago and inspected the Chicago Traction Company. He did not attempt any technical report, leaving that to experts, but much depended upon his recommendations to the interests he represented.

TEACHER LIVING IN A HUT.

Chicago Instructor Quite Chic, Choos-
ing Fishermen for Neighbors.

CHICAGO, May 16.—With the desire of getting away from neighbors who annoy with piano playing and singing and of living a life which he can fashion as he chooses, Oskar Eckstein, an instructor in Chemical Research at the University of Chicago, has deserted the neighborhood of white-flashed Plancie to live in a hut on the shore of Lake Michigan, where he prepares his own food and has fishermen for companions.

There is a bookcase in the hut, although the instructor does most of his work at the university. He is an early riser, plunges before breakfast into his work, and bathes at most of the time while he is at the cottage. Oskar Eckstein was born in Munich thirty-five years ago. He lived one winter with the Crow Indians in 1903-1904 with the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico.

FIVE UPSET; TWO DROWN.

Two of Group of Boys Swim Ashore—
Another Rescued.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., May 16.—A man and a boy were drowned in Jones Pond, near Wrightstown, this afternoon. Two others saved their lives by swimming ashore while five were pulled out unconscious and had a narrow escape from the fate of two of their companions.

George Gaskill, twenty-one years old, with his brothers Thomas, sixteen years old, and William, fifteen, in company with William Bennett and Harry Applepie of Jellisonville, were swimming in the pond. The five entered a boat, which is tied up usually, and is capable of carrying not more than three with safety.

None of the five knew how to row, but George tried to. The boat was upset, and the five were thrown into the water. The Bennett and Applepie boys managed to swim ashore, while William Gaskill was drowned. The other three were pulled out and were in a bad way. They were clapped in each other's arms.

TAX HERE MAY AID BOSTON.

Attempt Being Made to Get More
Stock Exchange Business.

BOSTON, May 16.—A committee appointed in connection with a move to increase the business of the Boston Stock Exchange has arranged with a number of the prominent houses which do a large business in New York that orders in certain stocks shall be executed on the Boston Exchange, while the balance before they are placed in New York for execution.

On June 1 the New York Stock Transfer Tax law goes into effect, and in the execution of orders for every hundred shares of the New York Stock Exchange, Boston will have to pay \$14.50, or \$2 more than if the order were executed in Boston.

STANDARD OIL SAVES FEES.

Incorporation Under Small Capitaliza-
tion Angers Iowans.

Special to The New York Times.
DES MOINES, Iowa, May 16.—Many Iowans are angry because the Standard Oil Company can be permitted to renew its articles of incorporation in the State, giving the amount of its capital stock at \$100,000, while it is incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with a capital stock specified at \$100,000,000.

By giving capitalization at the smaller amount the company is able to save the difference between \$1,018 and \$100,018 in fees.

For accepting the smaller fee, Secretary of State Martin is being denounced by many people for what they deem an absurd interpretation of the law, and a case of mandamus proceedings has been started.

WON'T YIELD FOR FUSION.

Attitude of Citizens' Union More Inde-
pendent Than Before.

That the Citizens' Union will take a very independent stand in negotiating with other political organizations for fusion in the coming municipal campaign was made known yesterday by E. Fulton Cutting, the President of the Union and the Chairman of its Nominating Committee. Mr. Cutting said that the Nominating Committee probably would not be called together for a week. Asked how negotiations for fusion would be opened, Mr. Cutting said:

"The committee will send to the other political and to all of the civic organizations the declaration of principles which it is not possible that they may be no response from either the Democratic or Republican organization in view of the fact that both organizations are criticized in the Union's declaration of principles because of their attitude on the gas question."

"Yes, it is entirely conceivable, but ought not both those organizations be willing to join us in protecting the public against extortion by the lighting companies?"

"You impose certain conditions to which the other political organizations must subscribe in order to gain your support?"

"Exactly."

"Is not your organization's attitude much more independent toward other organizations than it has been in former years?"

"Undoubtedly. That is what our declaration was intended to show."

Wherever the Citizens' Union's declaration of principles was discussed yesterday by politicians, the opinion prevailed that either the Citizens' Union would have to come down off its high horse, or there would be no fusion.

"The Democrats were fairly well pleased with the action of the Union. They would like to see the Citizens' Union nominate a ticket of its own."

HOLD UP A TROLLEY CAR.

Masked Men Shout One of the Passen-
gers and Rob Them All.

TAMAQUA, Penn., May 16.—Two masked men held up a trolley car on the Tamaqua and Lansford Street Railway at a turnout west of Mauch Chunk to-night, stole one of the passengers, stole all of their ready cash, and escaped.

Shortly after 10 o'clock two men were captured at Hazards by a posse and taken to Mauch Chunk. They had watches and money on their persons and are believed to be the bandits.

The trolley car was held up here at 9:30 o'clock ran into a switch that had been set by the bandits. The motorman, Aaron Moser, threw on the emergency brake, and as he did so the two masked men jumped out from the woods, and with great caution, signaled the engine room to stop the car.

As the man in the rear entered the door he drew a revolver and fired. Herman Phillips, a real estate agent of Wilkes-Barre, was sitting with his legs crossed, and the bullet passed through the fleshy part of his left leg.

"Hands up, everybody!" yelled the man who had fired the revolver. His confederate at the other end of the car kept a revolver leveled at two traveling men.

The robbery of the passengers was then effected, and, after warning passengers and crew not to make any attempt to pursue them, the bandits dashed into the woods.

The motorman backed his car out of the turnout and ran to Mauch Chunk at high speed, and the police and Sheriff were notified.

Phillips, the man who was shot, is weak from loss of blood. He says the two men appeared to be tramps.

MRS. FLAGLER'S AUNT HURT.

Her Mother and Sister Also in Run-
away Accident, but Uninjured.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 16.—In a runaway accident near here late last night Mrs. W. R. Kanan and Miss Sarah Kanan of Kenansville, N. C., respectively, mother, sister, and aunt of Mrs. Henry W. Flagler, were thrown from a trolley car. Mrs. Kanan sustained serious injuries. The others escaped uninjured. Miss Kanan suffered a compound fracture just above the knee, and amputation may be necessary. Dr. Martin of the University of Maryland Hospital arrived to-night to consult with local physicians regarding the case. Miss Kanan has been removed to a local hospital.

FIRE IN HOBOKEN CITY HALL.

Man Made Prisoner by Door That He
Smashes—Damage Slight.

Fire threatened the Hoboken City Hall last night, but was extinguished with about \$500 damage to the contents of the building. The fire broke out in the rear of the building, near the entrance to the structure. Clerk Joseph Tucker of the Department of Health left a boy ran into the City Hall and informed Assistant City Clerk Daniel Kessler that there was a fire on the floor above.

Kessler ran up and found smoke pouring from the transom of the Department of Health offices. He started to kick in a panel of the door and his foot went through and he fell. He shouted for help. The firemen were called, but the police from headquarters down stairs had the fire out with extinguishers.

WOULD RUN CHICAGO LINE.

Syndicate to Make Offer to City for
Adams Street Road.

Special to The New York Times.
CHICAGO, May 16.—A syndicate to equip and run the so-called Adams Street line of the Chicago Passenger Railway, recently placed in the possession of the city by Judge Grosscup's decision, has been formed. With John J. Cummings, President of the McGuire-Cummings Company, at its head.

The sum of \$500,000 has been subscribed, and certified checks totaling that amount have been placed in escrow, subject to return should the city not accept the syndicate's proposition.

The proposition is to take over and operate the line on a license, as provided by the Muller law, for a certain number of years, until the city is satisfied with the validity of the Muller law is assured by a decision of the courts.

BIG CUNARD LINE CORONIA AGROUND OFF THE HOOK

Struck in the Afternoon—Kaiser
Flashed News Back.

STEAMER WAS NEAR CRASH

Just Missed In-Bound Scandinavian as
She Went Out—Lots of Trou-
ble in Thick Fog.

The big Cunard Line steamship Coronica ran aground off Sandy Hook yesterday afternoon as she was leaving this port for Liverpool. She was still fast, but apparently in no danger, late last night.

Early this morning Vernon H. Brown, local agent of the line, tried to reach her by the wireless telegraph instrument on the Lucania, which was at her pier here. There was no response.

Mr. Brown said this might mean that she had floated off and gone on, or that the wireless operator aboard had gone to sleep.

The observers at Sandy Hook heard the Coronica blowing her whistle loudly at 4:30 P. M. They knew a big boat was ashore, but the fog was so thick that they could not identify the craft.

The definite news that the stranded craft was the Coronica came from the Kaiser Wilhelm II., which preceded the Coronica down the bay.

The Kaiser sent a wireless message ashore to Babylon, saying that the Coronica was aground and resting easily. This message was telephoned to Mr. Brown.

Mr. Brown figured that the Coronica had struck on the east edge of the southwest spit, on the edge of the main ship channel.

Mr. Brown drove away from the pier in his carriage at 1 o'clock this morning, saying as he left that there was no prospect of establishing communication with the Coronica through the Lucania, and that there would be no news until high water at 6 o'clock this morning. It was his belief, he said, that the big ship had pulled herself out of the sand, and was at that hour well out to sea.

The Coronica, which left her pier, bound for Liverpool, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, had a narrow escape from being run into by the Scandinavian-American Line steamship United States, bound for Copenhagen. While picking her way carefully up the lower bay, and at a point just inside Sandy Hook, the fog signals of the Scandinavian-American liner were answered by the hoarse tolls which came out of the impenetrable pall of gray fog that hung over the bay and the ocean.

There was no way of definitely placing the ship from which the signals came. Capt. Wulff of the United States, who was proceeding at the time with the utmost caution, signaled the engine room to slacken the pace still further. For some minutes the two ships crawled toward each other, while watchful eyes on the bridge of the incoming steamship kept peering into the thick fog.

At last the wall of fog was rent only a couple of ship's lengths ahead, and the ponderous bow of the Coronica went by. There were moments of anxious suspense on board both vessels, for they passed only about ten feet apart.

The United States, according to the report made by Capt. Wulff, after she had reached her pier in Hoboken last night, had had a similar narrow escape a few minutes before her meeting with the Coronica. She was just swinging into the main ship channel when the big North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. loomed up in the fog almost dead ahead, and only a couple of thousand feet away. Both steamships sheered off sharply from their courses, but nevertheless almost crashed as though they would scrape as they passed.

The Coronica carries an unusually large number of passengers. One of her passengers is Lady Brassey, wife of Lord Brassey, owner of the British yacht Bunravel, who is to start on her ocean race for the Kaiser's Cup to-day. Other passengers in her first cabin are Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and their two children, Sir James Hans and Lady Hans, Miss Ethel Barrymore, the actress; the Right Rev. Thomas L. Bowman, Mr. Bowman, and Miss Bowman; Mrs. L. Barnard of London, and Major W. H. Edwards of St. John, N. B.

The Coronica completed her maiden voyage to this port on March 5 in seven days and nights. She was the largest freight liner ever built on the Clyde. If she were not down on the east side of the Capital at Washington she would completely hide the structure from view, with the exception of thirty-eight feet at either end. If she were set down in Fifth Avenue with her keel in the center of the street and her bow on the north side of Forty-second Street, she would completely fill the avenue from that point nearly to the south side of Forty-fifth Street, and would cover the side from view Delmonico's, Sherry's, and other big buildings in the neighborhood. In actual figures the liner is 615 feet long, 72.5 feet wide, 32 feet deep. Her gross tonnage is 21,000 and her displacement 30,000 tons.

The decks of the Coronica are lettered for the sake of convenience. There are eight of them. All the quarters are fine.

The quarters for steerage passengers on the Coronica are pronounced among the most sanitary and best regulated to be found on any transatlantic liner at present in commission.

For safety arrangements, every known device looking to this end has been placed on the Coronica.

TOMBS ANGEL WEDS.

Miss Ada Elliot Becomes the Bride of
Alfred Sheffield at St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.
ST. LOUIS, May 16.—The romance which began when Miss Ada Elliot, Tomb's Angel, met Alfred Sheffield, a student at Radcliffe, and Alfred Sheffield, a student of Harvard Preparatory School at Springfield, Mass., was a sophomore at Harvard, culminated here to-day in their wedding at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ware Elliot.

The only guests were relatives and intimate friends. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Christopher Elliot, an uncle of the bride, who is a Unitarian minister in Boston, assisted by the Rev. John Day, pastor of the Unitarian Church of the Masses, this city. Almost immediately after the ceremony the couple departed for Springfield, Mass., where they will establish their home.

SLAPPED HIS FACE IN CHURCH

Foaming the Lie Arouses Woman—
General Mele Follows.

Special to The New York Times.
WAYNE, Penn., May 16.—The passing of a lie here to-day was followed by a woman slapping a man in the face before the altar of the Presbyterian Church. A fight with umbrellas between some of the men of the congregation outside of the building, however, inclined to the belief that Mr. Balfour is now in a strong enough position to dictate terms.

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The trouble resulted from discussions as to the advisability of Dr. William R. Patton remaining as pastor. Dr. Patton had been forced into writing a letter resigning. There was a general melee, until the conservatives came to the rescue.

TALK OF REVIVING WAR TAXES.

Tariff Stand Patters Favor This Plan
for Meeting Deficit.

FOG HOLDS UP YACHTS

Racers Moored in the Horseshoe
at Sandy Hook All Day.

BIG FLEET DOWN THE BAY

The Fleur de Lys Damaged in Col-
lision, but Repaired and Ready
to Start To-day.

Fresh east winds, shifting to southerly, are to be expected off Sandy Hook to-day, with a continuance of the showery weather, which will probably last through the day, with a rising temperature. The yachts starting from Sandy Hook will encounter freshening east winds from the Grand Banks.—United States Weather Bureau.

Wind and sea bow not even to an Emperor when he is the owner of a Cup race awaits the pleasure of the weather god. The eleven yachts which were to have started yesterday afternoon in a test of speed, seamanship, and seaworthiness in a royal race across the broad Atlantic were held up, not because of the wind, of which there was plenty, nor of the seas, of which there were none, but because of a dense, all-conquering fog, which blinded and overwhelmed them. The start, therefore, in deference to the vagaries of the mist, was postponed until noon to-day.

MISHAP DELAYS THE BALTIC.

White Star Liner Tells Trouble in
Wireless Message—84 Hours Late.

Simpson Crawford Co.—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1905.

6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

Regular \$29.75 suit for \$14.75 provided you come to-day.

WE URGE you to come to-day only because this value is so unusual that one day's selling will close out all the \$29.75 suits we have. If we could have secured an unlimited number we would be glad to extend the opportunity, but you know \$29.75 suits at \$14.75 are extraordinary. In fact, we do not know of any other store in town that is offering a suit anything like as good as this for less than \$19.75 as a special value.



There's a splendid range of materials—and many styles for your choosing. Panama cloth, serges, plain and herringbone effects—also pin checks and hairline stripes, invisible plaits and fancy mixtures—in the smart Eton jacket, the surplus blouse style, the short, jaunty, tight fitting coats and various other models.

\$16.50 for 22.50 all-wool homespun suits—very fine quality, pretty light shades, long coat semi-fitting, cutaway style—yoke and sleeves lined with white taffeta, and seams tailor bound—detachable collar and cuffs of white pique—full pleated skirt—round length.

\$29.75 for the new English Tuxedo walking suits of heavy quality taffeta—in reseda, blue, brown or black—roll collar and turnback cuffs of embroidered linen—skirts box plaited.

\$18.75 for new mode in a linen suit—length—rednote style with velvet collar and cuffs—shown in all the pretty light shades—green, light blue, Alice blue, tan, lavender, or white—full round plaited skirts.

\$12.50 for "Frocks and Fills" in cotton etamine—lavender, green, blue and white—side plaited coat and skirt—trimmed with narrow insertions—short sleeves.

Special sale of household linens for Summer service.

A SALE including table linens, napkins, towels, blankets, bed spreads, sheets and pillow cases for town, country and Summer homes, hotels, restaurants, yachts, etc., at lower prices than you ever paid for these qualities.

\$1.50 for \$2.00 satin damask table cloths. 1,000 of these stout Scotch damask pattern cloths—fresh importation—strictly all pure linen—quite new designs.

2 yds. long, \$1.60—value \$2.00.
2 1/2 yds. long, \$1.95—value \$2.50.
3 yds. long, \$2.45—value \$3.00.

Table damasks.
50 pieces grass bleached satin damask—pure linen—value 60c. yd., at 48c.
75 pieces bleached table damask—heavy make—all linen—value 75c. yd., at 65c.

Towels.
500 doz. hemmed huck towels—red borders—value 12 1/2c. at 9c.
500 doz. hemmed huck towels—18x36 in.—colored borders—value 17c. at 12 1/2c.
500 doz. 23c. hemmed huck towels—20x40 in.—value 40c. at 25c.

Summer comfortables and blankets.
79c. for silkoline comfortables—light color—full size—value \$1.25.
\$1.75 for silkoline comfortables—reversible, full size—value \$2.19.
\$4.95 for pair extra quality white wool blankets—value \$5.75.

\$1 rimless eyeglasses 50c and a graduate optician to fit them perfectly.

50c PURE WHITE, clear crystal lenses, exactly like those used in eyeglasses, and a thoroughly experienced graduate optician to fit them, should bring thousands of men, women and children to our Optical Department so conveniently situated on Sixth avenue, right of main entrance. Come to-day and try on a pair—see how they rest and relieve your eyes from the sun and air. If you read much they'll make it twice as easy—no more headaches. The only difference between them and the kind you pay \$5 for is, the mounting is nickel instead of gold. They wear just as well and are more easily cleaned. Remember, this is a special offer—the price could not be as low all the time as 50c.

A marvellous new mounting that doesn't pinch and cannot be shaken off will be attached to your old glasses at the special price of \$1.60. Glasses complete—this mounting and crystal lenses, special \$3.50.

Summer rugs & mattings

COVER your floors inexpensively at these prices—and secure the highest qualities—coverings that are appropriate—fresh, pliable mattings that wear like iron—light, flexible rugs of handsome designs—new and original—all the new effects in linoleums and oilcloths.

1,500 rolls medium and high grade Japan matting in pretty carpet effects—all new, fresh mattings—40-yd. rolls at greatly reduced prices.

\$8.25 for \$10.50 mattings. **\$12.50** for \$15.00 mattings.
\$10.50 for \$14.00 mattings. **\$19.50** for \$24.00 mattings.

Heavy jointless China mattings in all the new stripe and block designs—recommended for rooms having hard usage—special for 40-yard roll.

\$7.00 for \$8.50 mattings. **\$8.50** for \$10.50 mattings. **\$11.50** for \$14.00 mattings.

Special sale of Summer rugs in the Cpx fibre and Japanese qualities.
Cpx rugs, 6x9, \$3.85; 8x10, \$5.85; 9x12, \$7.85.
Fibre rugs, 6x9, \$6.00; 7x10, \$7.75; 9x12, \$10.50.
Jute rugs, 6x9, \$4.50; 7x10, \$6.50; 9x12, \$8.50.

Carpets, oilcloths and linoleums.
39c. yd. for heavy ingrain carpets, new designs.
49c. sq. yd. for imported cork linoleums—3 and 4 yds. wide.
\$1.25 sq. yd. for best inland linoleum—both imported and domestic.

Those unusual wash goods values are still in effect at Simpson Crawford Co.'s

EVERY smart, cool Summer fabric—imported or domestic—is included in this sale at a very special saving price. No wonder great crowds of women who want to be fashionably and comfortably dressed this Summer are flocking to Simpson Crawford Co.'s for material.

19c. Here's an exceptional list of high grade wash goods at the lowest prices ever quoted, and every item brings a new thrill of keen interest.

19c. yard for 25c. newest French Vellings, in checks, plaids and dots—also check with dots and plain shades of ivory, white, light blue, pink, reseda, lavender, champagne, brown, gray and black.
15c. yard for 20c. linette suitings—32 in. wide—in white, light blue, reseda, brown, tan and black—also in white grounds, with colored ring effects—value 25c.
15c. yard for 20c. organdie—chiffon finish in the newest French floral designs—pink on white, lavender on white, light blue on white.
6c. yard for 10c. fine chambray—27 in. wide—light blue, tan, reseda, ox-blood, navy and gray—value 12 1/2c.
18c. yard for 25c. silk mousseline—32 in. wide—white ground with three different size black dots.

9c. yard for 25c. plain and fancy madras—27 and 32 in. wide—in black only.
9c. yard for new washable dress voiles, in plain shades of ivory, tan, yale, brown, navy.
10c. yard for 25c. shirting madras—32 in. wide—a variety of various size stripes in all shades.
12 1/2c. yard for new dotted swisses—fine batiste in all the latest floral designs, rosebuds, all size dots, checks and figures—also all shades in solid colors.
9c. yard for imported dimities and fine batistes—floral designs on white grounds—stripes, scrolls, dots.
9c. yard for newest etamine, dress voiles—in checks, plaids and stripes, fast colors.

12 1/2c. yard for 25c. new cotton tafetas in plaids, checks, dots, scrolls and figures—also in dots with checks and plaids with figures.
18c. yard for mohair lustre—the correct fabric for fashionable Summer gowns—in all the new suiting designs.
39c. yard for 50c. silk madras—27 in. wide—newest designs in checks, plaids, all size dots, stripes and figures—also plain shades—these goods are thoroughly scoured with soap and water, which renders them perfectly fast color and non-shrinkable.

Rarely such price attractions in a china dept.

Gifts for June brides—Summer home needs—Art ware, bric-a-brac, cut glass, clocks, lamps, dinner sets, toilet sets and odd china—all specially priced.

NEARLY everybody has some want that only a well-equipped china department can fill at this time of the year, and the rare values arranged for this sale are strong enough to make every prospective wedding guest and every town, country and Summer home furnisher give the matter due consideration and turn to Simpson Crawford Co. for whatever they require. These values are at once recognized as unprecedented by all who read.

\$1.00 for \$1.45 cut glass handled bonbon dishes.
\$2.95 for \$5.00 cut glass footed bonbons.
\$12.45 for \$20.00 cut glass bowls—8 in.
\$3.45 for \$6.00 cut glass water jugs.
\$3.95 for \$6.00 cut glass vases.
\$2.95 for \$5.00 cut glass water bottles.
\$2.00 for \$3.00 cut glass bonbon dishes.
\$5.00 for \$8.00 cut glass tumblers.
\$3.45 for \$6.00 cut glass tumblers.
\$1.00 for 75c. salt and pepper—sterling top.
\$2.00 for \$3.50 cut glass oil bottles.
\$2.95 for \$4.50 cut glass sugar and cream.

Bric-a-brac
\$1.00 for \$2.00 vases—hand decorated.
\$2.00 for \$4.00 vases—hand decorated.
\$4.00 for \$8.00 vases—hand decorated.
\$7.00 for \$14.00 vases—hand decorated.
\$10.00 for \$20.00 vases—hand decorated.
25c. for 100 different designs of vases, worth up to \$1.00.
50c. for 70 different designs of vases, worth up to \$1.50.

Lamps
\$9.95 for \$18 lamps—rich patterns and artistic designs.
\$10.00 for \$15.00 electric lamps—with new modern art shades.
\$45 for \$75 Japanese bronze piano lamps.

Dinner Sets
\$7.95 for \$12.00 dinner sets—100 pc.
\$9.95 for \$15.00 dinner sets—100 pc.

Dress goods sale—\$1.25 Panama suitings, 59c.
Imported, sponged, shrunk and refinished by a process which renders it spotproof and non-shrinkable—in shepherds checks, white with black, blue, brown and green—gray and black plaids—broken checks and neat solid checks of white with brown, black, blue and green. Panama is the most popular fabric shown this season, and the new checks are just the correct thing for those neat suspender suits now so much worn—imported to retail at \$1.25 a yard—special To-day at 59c.

59c. FRENCH VIGOREUX SUITING—45 in. wide—all pure wool—all desirable shades—a fabric especially adapted for separate skirts—regular \$1.25 quality—at yard, 59c.

Clearing sale of French Voile—bright finish—close even mesh—cannot give you all the shades—we have a few desirable colorings left—two shades of brown—two shades of green—two of gray and pink—a quality that cannot be duplicated even at 50c. a yard—a limited quantity, while they last, to-day, at yard, 59c.

Tremendous sale of refrigerators, house cleaning articles, moth preventives and garden tools at a saving.

EVERYTHING in this "ad" is intensely interesting to town, country and Summer home furnishers. Of course, the real interest lies in the way the articles are priced, but the sale is timely. Things you want are here, attractively priced. Things you don't want are omitted. Everything to simplify your spring housecleaning; time to put away your winter clothing—a little spent in moth preventives, etc., insures protection and a saving that may reach into the hundreds; but the special for garden and lawn you could not have delicious home grown vegetables or a beautiful yard; one of our ice chests or refrigerators will reduce your living expenses in preserving foods; and they're the kind that consume the least ice; there's a dozen uses for the adjustable Sidway table so widely advertised, but never sold at the special price of \$3.50 by any other store; a thousand seasonal necessities might be enumerated, but then you know they're here at special prices. Mail and telephone orders filled unless otherwise stated.

45c. No sale has ever been organized on such a tremendous scale, and prices on the best quality are unprecedented, because we realize that the volume of business will more than make up for marking them so low. Sale begins at 3:30 o'clock this morning.

5,000 extension Screens ready at 23c.
Height. Extension. Price.
24 in. 24 to 35 in. 23c.
28 in. 28 to 37 in. 23c.
30 in. 30 to 39 in. 23c.
32 in. 32 to 41 in. 23c.
34 in. 34 to 43 in. 23c.

Specials in Nickel Goods.
98c. for \$1.50 nickel plated five o'clock tea kettle and stand for pleasant summer afternoon refreshment.
\$4.75 for \$8 nickel plated serving trays.
\$6c. for nickel plated stand and non-exploding alcohol lamp.
\$2.50 Gyro bearing carpet sweeper—Japanese windmills.
\$5c. for step ladder chairs.
12c. for 10 ct. galvanized water pail.
15c. for lamp's wool cleaning duster—8 ft. handle.
10c. for scrub brushes.
15c. for good quality scrub brushes.
9c. can for Magic Metal Polish.
25c. for 1/4-pt. can Jap-a-lac.
\$1.49 standard.
10c. for 15c. table oil cloth. Limit 6 yards.
30c. for 45c. oval clothes basket—good quality.

23c. for 35c. 2-qt. coffee pot—very special—double coated enamel on steel.
19c. for 35c. Japanned bread boxes—ventilated.
39c. for 45c. 25-lb. flour or sugar canisters.
10c. for 1/4-lb. canisters.
9c. can for galvanized garbage can, with sanitary cover.
9c. for good quality oval clothes baskets.
9c. for 1/4-pt. enamel lined ice cream freezers.

Enamel lined coolers
\$2.15 for 2 gallon size.
\$2.75 for 3 gallon size.
\$4.10 for 4 gallon size.

Stone filtering coolers
\$2.05 for No. 1 size.
\$2.75 for No. 2 size.
\$3.25 for No. 3 size.

\$1.49 for the peerless Ice cream freezer—1 qt. size—this brand is considered to be the best and most practical; makes delicious cream in 30 minutes.
\$1.75 for 2 qt. size.
\$2.15 for 3 qt. size.
\$2.65 for 4 qt. size.
\$3.15 for 6 qt. size.

Moth preventives.
10c. for three 5c. boxes of moth balls—1 lb. to box.
15c. lb. for packing camphor.
9c. for 2-lb. pkgs. camphor; very special value.
15c. lb. for camphorated flakes.
9c. for 12 5c. sheets double strength tar paper.

In our Welsbach light dept.
69c. for \$1.10 light complete, including 1 brass extra regulating burner, extra quality Welsbach mantle and one opal globe.
\$1.75 for \$2.25 reading lamp complete, including portable burner, mantle, chimney, green shade and 6 ft. tubing.
7c. for extra mantles.

Gas and oil cooking stoves.
35c. for single burner gas stoves.
89c. for 2-burner gas stoves.
1.55 for 3-burner gas stoves.
1.25 for \$1.65 extra quality sheet iron oven.
4.00 for 2-burner "Brooklyn" or "Perfection" blue flame automatic oil stoves.
6.00 for 3-burner style.

More marvelous values in Summer shirt waists

EVERY day we're receiving a new lot of those sheer beautiful \$2.00 lawn waists that are creating so much consternation at \$1, and to-day the collection is particularly desirable. Several styles not heretofore shown—new effects in trimmings and designs—are ready for your inspection.

\$1.00 for white lawn shirt waists—button back—fancy yoke **\$1.00** formed of allover embroidery, lace insertion and tucks. Second Floor.

\$1.95 for Persian lawn shirt waists, with square yoke made of English embroidery and edged with lace—trimmed collar and cuffs.

\$5 for lingerie waists—exquisitely designed with German val. insertions front and back—deep designed cuff.

June wedding stationery
WE are prepared to execute orders for wedding cards in any of the fashionable styles, such as Shaded Old English, Block Roman, French Script or English Script.

Special offer
100 wedding cards engraved in English Script, allowing 8 lines only—quality and workmanship guaranteed—folded and inserted—per 100 sets \$5.00. Second Floor, Stationery Dept.

Extraordinary values at 25c. Muslin underwear specials

THE quality of the muslin underwear we've been selling at 25c. is so good that our sales have been unprecedented. It's a price discriminating women regard as extraordinary, and when it comes to offering the 39c. garments (more frequently sold at 50c.) for 25c., they can't resist the qualities.

25c. To-day we offer corset covers, drawers and undershirts at 25c.—made of good cambric—25c. trimmed with laces, tucks or hemstitching.

50c. for 75c. nightgowns, drawers, corset covers or chemise—all prettily trimmed in the newest designs with fine laces, embroideries, tucks and hemstitchings—made of splendid qualities of nainsook, cambric and muslin.

75c. for \$1.00 nainsook and cambric nightgowns, corset covers and petticoats—new and pretty ideas, with choice trimmings of fine laces, embroidery and ribbon.

\$1.00 for \$1.50 fine nainsook nightgowns, chemise and drawers—very hand.

\$1.95 for \$2.50 nightgowns and petticoats—beautiful ideas in all the newest styles, with elaborate trimmings of fine laces and embroideries—pretty ribbon effects.

\$2.95 for nightgowns and petticoats—about 25 handsome styles—made of fine nainsook and long cloth—elaborately designed with rows of choice laces and embroideries, beading and ribbon.

Special sale of children's cool Summer dresses.
TWO special values that will give you an idea how daintily and comfortably the little ones may be attired at an extremely small expenditure. Specials for to-day:

\$1.00 for \$2.00 fine quality lawn dresses—guimpe or long sleeve effect—beautifully trimmed with pointed ruffle and lace edge—size 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

25c. for infants' short dresses—bishop style—finished with ruffle around neck and sleeves—sizes 6 mo., 1 and 2 yrs.

\$1.95 for Persian lawn dresses—short and long sleeves—trimmed with inserted ruffles and edged with lace. You will recognize this as a most exceptional value.

50c. for several pretty styles of dresses—yokes of embroidery and solid tucks—with hemstitched ruffles around neck and sleeves—6 mo., 1 and 2 yrs.

Sale of summer curtains

SUCH prices as 9c., 19c., 25c., 39c. and 59c. dominate this great Summer sale, including curtains, curtain materials, couch covers, pillow slips, bedspreads, tapestries, and everything under the head of upholstery for town, country and Summer homes—qualities to harmonize with the furnishings of your home.

15c. ruffled muslin curtain Swiss. at 9c. is a great special for to-day—good, 9c. sheer quality, with hemstitched ruffle.

59c. for 98c. cross stripe curtains—of fine quality grenadine with dainty colored cross stripes.

69c. pair for \$1.00 ruffled muslin curtains of sheer quality, in fine openwork stripe effects and dots.

19c. yd. for 35c. colored etamine—new and stylish for Summer hangings—comes in solid red and green with drawn stripes.

\$1.50 for \$2.50 Nottingham lace curtains of durable Egyptian yarn in a dozen choice Spring designs.

\$1.95 pair for \$4.85 ruffled bobbinet curtains—of durable quality, with rich lace edges and insertion.

39c. yd. for \$1.50 English tapestry—only 200 yards in the lot—all in small, neat design and several colorings.

\$35 brass beds at 19.75
AND we consider it the most fortunate purchase of the season—enables us to maintain the remarkable brass bed bargain prestige that has characterized this store all season long.

These beds are like the picture—massive, artistic, indestructible, and there's nothing they'll not harmonize with. They have two inch posts and the best French lacquer.

They are for those who come to-day—we've had experience with \$35 beds at \$19.75, and know they will sell in a day.

\$19.75 for \$35 brass beds.
\$17.75 for \$32.50 brass beds.
\$20.00 for \$34.00 brass beds.
\$24.00 for \$38.00 brass beds.
\$28.00 for \$42.00 brass beds.
\$32.00 for \$46.00 brass beds.

17.50 for 25.00 mattresses
Filled with pure South American hair—full 40 lb.—colored and a salary—finely stitched and closely tufted, covered with the best quality A. C. A. or your choice of fancy ticking; in one or two parts—the Simpson Crawford guarantee goes with every one.

Hair mattresses.
\$10.00 for \$15.00 X quality mattress.
\$12.00 for \$18.00 X quality mattress.
\$15.00 for \$22.50 XXX quality mattress.
\$18.00 for \$27.00 XXX quality mattress.

Simpson Crawford Co.

RUSSIAN ADMIRAL SAYS TOGO IS THE STRONGER

He Hopes Rojstevsky Will Save
Part of His Fleet.

ANOTHER DIVISION TO SAIL

Includes Two New Battleships, and It
Is Thought May Turn the Scale
After Coming Battle.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 16.—Neither the Admiralty nor the Foreign Office is able to unravel the conflicting telegrams from Tokyo, Saigon, and Hongkong, or to say whether Admiral Rojstevsky has gone north or temporarily left the coast of Annam.

One of the chiefs of the Naval Staff said to-day that the most that could be hoped was that Rojstevsky would reach Vladivostok with only the partial loss of his fleet.

This Admiral frankly confessed that the disproportion between the two forces was still great and would be more noticeable when the heterogeneous Russian armada started on its final trip north.

TOKIO, May 16.—Leading Japanese journals fully credit France's good intentions, but marvel that she allows Admiral Rojstevsky openly to flout her official declarations, thereby losing credit in the eyes of the world for forfeiting her title as a sovereign power.

One influential newspaper says the object of the Anglo-Japanese alliance is not to draw other nations into the arena of war, but to exclude them. To multiply the number of belligerents at the eleventh hour, it says, would correspondingly multiply the number directly concerned in the final settlement. This would be contrary to the best interests of Japan, which has borne the heat and burden of the day.

Moreover, it is suggested, the neutral problem was necessarily foreseen by the naval authorities and included in their plan, the results of which may be awaited calmly.

By The Associated Press.
ST. PETERSBURG, May 16.—Admiral Rojstevsky is keeping his movements and plans secret, not communicating even with the home authorities.

The many wild reports emanating from Tokyo are attributed to the agitation of mind of the Japanese. The story that sailors from the crews of the interned Russian ships at Shanghai are being sent to complete the complement of Rojstevsky's fleet is nonsense, as is the previous story that large numbers of mercenaries were shipped at Madagascar.

The Admiralty considers there is no harm in divulging the fact that Rojstevsky's ships are overmanned instead of undermanned, as when they left Libau there was still hope the Chilean and Argentine warships could be purchased and powered by the crews of the Russian fleet.

Another division of reinforcements for Rojstevsky is almost ready at Kronstadt and will be sent under the command of Rear Admiral Parangos. It will consist of two fine new battleships, the Slave and the Tula, and two cruisers, a torpedo cruiser, a gunboat, a transport, and several minor units.

Should the hostile fleet suffer equally in the coming battle, the appearance of this division is counted upon to give Russia the necessary decisive superiority upon the sea. The possession of this reserve division, naval men believe, may ultimately prove Russia's salvation.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 17.—The Daily Telegraph's Tokyo correspondent says that on May 6 Japan sent a third strongly worded protest to France on the neutrality question.

FATAL RIOTING IN WARSAW.

Troops Fire on Mobs—Workmen's Committee Denounces Agitators.

WARSAW, May 16.—There were disturbances in the Jewish quarter this evening. Police were attacked by a mob and forced to take refuge in the Market Hall, from which they shot and killed one and wounded another of the rioters.

A gathering of Russian and Jewish Socialists on Nalewki Street last night was dispersed by a volley from an infantry patrol. The police previously had ruthlessly tried to disperse the demonstrators, and finally summoned the military. The latter fired at the crowd, wounding a few persons slightly.

The Workmen's Committee issued a manifesto to-day denouncing the rioting, saying they deceived the workmen, who were led to believe a general revolution about throughout Russia, and as a result a number were killed without gain. The committee implores the workmen to return to work and secure their aims by peaceful means.

A message by telephone from Lodz reports that slight disorders continue, but that many men are returning to work.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 16.—The Court of Appeal has decided that the sentencing of four persons to death at Warsaw by a military court-martial for attempts on the life of Chief of Police von Nosen and other officials of that city was illegal, as martial law did not exist there at the time.

The prisoners will be tried again before a civil court.

GERMANY DENIES AGGRESSION.

Report of the Occupation of a Point in
Shan-Tung Contradicted.

BERLIN, May 16.—The Foreign Office, replying to an inquiry regarding excitement at Tokyo over the report that German troops had occupied Hsi-Chow, in the southern part of the Shan-Tung Peninsula, says the report is wholly incorrect and one of several reports designed to make it appear that Germany is attempting in Shan-Tung what Russia did in Manchuria.

It is declared that the German Government is doing nothing in Shan-Tung other than fulfilling its treaty agreement with China, which fact has been communicated to both the Washington and Tokyo Governments.

The Foreign Office thinks such reports are spread to mislead the opinion of the world concerning Germany's aims and acts.

BOMB KILLS RIGA POLICEMAN.

Another Officer, Pursuing the Assassins, Is Shot Dead.

RIGA, May 16.—Two policemen were killed by unknown persons last night near Gusevskaya Park.

A bomb was thrown at a police patrol, a Police Commissioner being wounded and a policeman killed.

A policeman was among those who pursued the bomb throwers who were shot and killed by the assassins, who were armed with revolvers.

JAPAN CONFISCATES DUTCH STEAMER.

NAGASAKI, May 16.—The Dutch steamer Wilhelmina, captured on Jan. 16 in the Tushima Straits while on her way to Vladivostok with Cardiff coal, has been confiscated by the Prize Court at Sasebo.

WE RECOMMEND APERTA

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

BOTTLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDAPEST, HUNGARY.

Sole Exporters: THE APOLLINARIS CO., Ltd., London.

STEAMER SUNK BY MINE.

Fourth Disaster of the Kind in a Week
—Ship Owners Alarmed.

TOKIO, May 16.—The steamer Kilo, of 1,178 tons, struck a mine and sank off Port Arthur on the night of May 11. The crew was rescued and brought into Osaka.

The Kilo is the fourth vessel lost by striking floating mines within a week, two Japanese transports and a British steamship having previously been sunk. Mines have recently been seen far south off the Chinese coast, and a vessel which arrived at San Francisco reported that she had sighted one in mid-Pacific.

DURAND'S HOLIDAY BRIEF.

Ambassador Sails for America Saturday—Does Not Expect Peace Yet.

LONDON, May 16.—Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador to the United States, will sail for New York on the Campana on Saturday. He will be received in audience by King Edward on Thursday.

The Ambassador has been a frequent visitor at the Foreign Office, but he said to-day that his interviews there were solely regarding small details connected with official work. He added:

"As to the peace rumors, so far as I know there is no indication that either Russia or Japan intends to ask for good offices. Personally I do not think it in the least likely that they will do so at the present juncture. Of course, it is known that President Roosevelt, while not having the least desire to assume the rôle of mediator, will not refuse to help in bringing about peace if asked to do so by both belligerents."

"The President's absence on his bear shooting trip seemed a good opportunity for me to come over here on a hurried trip to meet my son, who was coming from India."

New Railway in Formosa Opened.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

TOKIO, May 16.—The Grand Formosan trunk railway line, from Ke-lung to Takan, was opened yesterday.

LOUIS LEVIN ON TRIAL.

Former Merchant Charged with Ob-
taining Goods by Fraud.

Louis Levin, formerly an embroidery merchant at 119 Bleeker Street, was on trial before Judge Foster, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, charged with obtaining large quantities of merchandise by fraudulent means.

Levin failed in 1903, and later, it is said, went into business in Indianapolis. It is contended that he misrepresented his financial standing and that he shipped goods from New York to his Indianapolis house after his failure here.

The specific charge against Levin is that he secured \$300 worth of goods from William Meyer & Co. by false pretenses. Transactions amounting to \$5,000 are, however, involved in the charges against him.

Witnesses who testified against Levin yesterday were members of the firm of Meyer & Co. and former employees of Levin.

Levin was arrested in Baltimore, whither he had gone to attend a convention of the Order of E. B. Abraham, a benevolent association, of which he was Treasurer. Levin has forfeited his bail since his first arrest, in the occasion of his second arrest the bail was raised to \$50,000, and again to \$100,000. Since last arrest he has been in the Tombs.

INCREASE IN INSURANCE.

Assets and Policies of Life Companies
in This State.

ALBANY, May 16.—A general increase of the companies' business and resources is shown by the annual report of the Superintendent of Insurance on the life and casualty insurance companies operating in this State.

Although the number of life companies supervised by the department on Dec. 31, 1904, was 32, the same as a year earlier, their assets had increased in that period from \$2,226,423,202 to \$2,434,869,487, their income from \$334,161,539 to \$380,748,939, and the number of policies in force from 4,428,627 to 4,948,722, while the total insurance in force at the latter date was \$10,028,090,981, an increase of over \$800,000,000.

The New York State companies alone issued during the year 687,678 policies, insuring \$11,147,448,248, and terminated about half that number and amount. Altogether the life companies issued 124,922 policies more than last year.

The total dividends to policy holders were \$33,333,333, as compared with \$30,617,988 in 1903, and to stockholders \$762,369 in 1904 and \$768,057 in 1903.

Thirty-eight fidelity and casualty companies were doing business at the time of the report, an increase of two over the previous year. Their assets were \$70,470,877 as compared with \$67,354,337 in 1903.

PAPER TRUST INQUIRY BEGUN.

L. M. Alexander, Secretary, Tells
About Forming Company.

MILWAUKEE, May 13.—Special Examiner Robert Taylor, appointed by the United States Circuit Court, began taking testimony to-day in the case instituted by the Government against the General Paper Company on the ground that the company is a trust, acting in restraint of trade. The Government also is represented by Special Assistant Attorney General James M. Beck of New York and Frank B. Kellogg of St. Paul, assisted by Robert L. M. Alexander, Secretary and Treasurer of the General Paper Company.

First witness was asked for the minutes of the meeting on May 26, 1900, when the company was formed. There are twenty-five paper companies involved in the suit with the General Paper Company. He admitted that in the General Paper Company was paid for in checks issued by the various paper companies belonging to the concern.

GAS AT SPECIAL SESSION.

Gov. Higgins Likely to Include Sub-
ject in His Message.

Assemblyman Jean L. Burnett, Chairman of the Cities Committee, said yesterday that he thought Gov. Higgins would include gas among the subjects to be considered at the special session of the Legislature.

"An confident the Assembly will pass the cheap gas bill," said Mr. Burnett. "Of course, I cannot speak for the Senate."

John Calvin McKnight and several other Republican politicians went to Albany last night to confer with Gov. Higgins about the forthcoming session.

GOVERNOR OF UFA SHOT AND IS LIKELY TO DIE

Fired at Several Times While At-
tending an Entertainment.

HIS ASSAILANT DISAPPEARS

Gen. Sokolovsky Sentenced to Death
by Revolutionaries Owing to His
Repressive Measures.

UFA, Southeast Russia, May 16.—Major Gen. Sokolovsky, Governor General of the Province of Ufa, was fired at several times, and it is feared, mortally wounded this morning in the public garden, where an entertainment was in progress. His assailant disappeared.

Gen. Sokolovsky's life is despaired of, though he retains complete consciousness. Vice Governor Bogdanovich has taken over the administration of the province.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, May 17.—The shooting of Gen. Sokolovsky is the second crime of this nature at Ufa within two years, his predecessor, Gen. Bogdanovich, having been assassinated in the streets of Ufa on May 19, 1903.

Gen. Sokolovsky, who as Vice Governor of the province was in command of the Governor of the same province acquired a reputation as a stern and vigorous officer, was appointed to restore order in the turbulent Government of Ufa, and adopted a repressive policy which long ago caused him to be marked for the same fate as Bogdanovich.

Numerous revolutionary societies were broken up by Sokolovsky, and manifestations were not permitted under his administration. The latest acts of the Governor were the dispersal of an anti-governmental club and the suppression of the May Day demonstrations, with the arrest of many armed demonstrators.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, May 17.—The scheme for Jewish reforms, I understand, covers the questions of military conscription, participation in local government, and removal of residential disabilities. The Committee of Ministers will probably endorse the proposals, which are said to be ultra-liberal.

Nothing less could be expected after the ukase on religious tolerance.

SWEEPING REFORMS FOR JEWS.

Witte's Proposals Said to be of an
Ultra-Liberal Character.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 16.—M. Witte's scheme for Jewish reforms, I understand, covers the questions of military conscription, participation in local government, and removal of residential disabilities. The Committee of Ministers will probably endorse the proposals, which are said to be ultra-liberal.

Nothing less could be expected after the ukase on religious tolerance.

HUGE SMELTER FOR MEXICO.

To Cost \$10,000,000 and Have a Daily
Capacity of 2,000 Tons.

AUSTIN, Texas, May 16.—Gov. Enrique Creel of the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, says that he has just granted a concession on behalf of the State Government to the American Smelting and Refining Company for the construction of a mammoth smelter at Chihuahua.

The plant will cost \$10,000,000, and will have a daily capacity of 2,000 tons of ore.

COFFEE

is the hidden cause of your troubles.
Omit the old kind and use

Postum Coffee

For 10 days.

If the headaches disappear, digestion gets better, head seems clearer, tongue gets clean once more, and a buoyant, springy feeling of health comes back, you will have discovered the road to health, worth

for yourself by a 10 days' trial whether or not it is really true that

More Than
Any Gold Mine
On Earth

Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock The Wanamaker Store Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock

MEN'S STRAW HATS

Shown Today

The buds are all ready to burst. Another hot day, and thousands of Derbies will go to the attic or the ash-can. Then the city will be abloom with cool Straw Hats.

How about yours?

The Wanamaker showing will be comprehensive, of course. We are not confined to the productions of any one maker. We have fullest pick of all best sorts.

Brims are narrower this season. Popularity will be divided between splits and sensitis, with soft Mackinaws and Panamas coming to the fore again. Shapes and proportions to fit every man's head and figure; and prices to fit every man's idea of expenditure. Good hats, all: Sennit Braid Straw Hats—

2 1/2-inch Crowns—Brims 1 1/2, 2 and 2 1/2 inches wide. 2 1/2-inch Crowns—Brims 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches wide. 3 and 3 1/2-inch Crowns—For large men; brims in proportion, At \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3.

The London "Boater," \$3.

Split Straw Hats—

2 1/2-inch Crowns—Brims 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches wide. 2 1/2-inch Crowns—Brims 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches wide. 3 1/2-inch Crowns—For large men; brims in proportion. At \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3.

China Split, \$4.

Milan Straw Hats—

Another soft, white straw hat, \$2 and \$3. Panama Hats, \$5 to \$12.

Mackinaw Straw Hats—

For men who like a soft, comfortable hat; plain white, \$2 and \$3. Second floor, Ninth street.

A Visitor's Opinion Of WANAMAKER SHOES

A member of a firm making the highest grade men's shoes sold in this city, was in this store the other day, and he picked up a pair of our "Wanamaker Special" Tan Oxfords selling at \$3.90 a pair, and said, "If the public knew how much value there was in that shoe you would do all the business in New York City."

We were glad to have this expert opinion on the fact which has already been established in a great many minds besides our own. Our entire line of Men's \$3.90 Shoes is full of \$5 quality in every respect, as to style, variety, materials and workmanship; and the shoes are made for us by a concern making shoes of the identical quality, that sell in other good shoe stores all over the country, at \$5.

A very large number of the New York public realize the extraordinary value of WANAMAKER Shoes, and that is why we do the splendid business that this has grown to be in a few short years. Each year more men learn the difference, and our shoe business grows; but, of course, we cannot hope to have the general public believe that such a condition of things is possible, except as they come one by one, try the shoes, wear them, and realize the fact.

Five handsome models in the Wanamaker-Special group are the following:

Men's brown kid Oxfords, with tips; made on a conservative last, with flat square heels. \$3.90 a pair.

Men's light tan calf skin, Blucher pattern Oxfords; military heels, brass eyelets, narrow toes. \$3.90 a pair.

Men's black kid skin Oxfords, with plain wide toes, without tips; medium-weight soles. \$3.90 a pair.

Men's russet calf skin Blucher Oxfords; medium full toes. A good business shoe for men who do not like extreme styles. \$3.90 a pair.

Men's tan calf skin Low Button Shoes; made on a swag last, with new toe-shape. Also made from patent calf skin, with mat tops. \$3.90 a pair. Fourth avenue.

Brisk and Decided Reductions On Women's Tailored Suits and Skirts

The Tailored Suits and Skirts involved in these sweeping reductions condescend a good deal. They have everything to be proud of—handsome, fine materials, good cut, the very latest styles and the very best tailoring.

There is no reason, but a purely arbitrary decision, for these price-changes to occur:

Tailored Suits in all the latest materials—

\$18 Each, worth \$22.50 to \$35

\$27.50 Each, worth \$37.50 to \$45

\$35 Each, worth \$45 to \$67

Homespun Suits, new and stylish; exceptional values at \$12 and \$15. Three styles.

Mohair Skirtwaist Suits, at \$12 each, worth \$20.

Walking Skirts, of various attractive mixtures, at \$4 each, worth \$5 to \$8.

Walking Skirts, of Panama Cloth and mohair, at \$6 each, worth \$8 to \$10.

Others up to \$12.

Second floor, Broadway.

Every Covert Cloth Jacket Vehemently Reduced

The trig Covert Cloth Jackets that are our boast. Shapely, well-fitting—every jacket was fitted on a figure before we accepted it. Fine covert cloth, finely tailored, in every up-to-date jacket style.

\$8 Each, for \$12 to \$15 Jackets

\$13.50 Each, for \$18 to \$25 Jackets

And SILK COATS, equally under-price. \$10 Each—Fongee and Black Taffeta Coats with appliqued collars.

Other fashionable sorts, at \$13.50, worth \$18 and \$20; at \$25, worth \$30 and \$40.

Second floor, Broadway.

More Attractive SHIRT-WAISTS

If anything, daintier than before. Very simple in effect—even those elaborately trimmed have an air of simplicity.

Fine and sheer, and made with perfect care. New styles—long and short sleeves, open in front and back—trimmed becomingly.

At \$2.75—Of handkerchief linen, Swiss muslin or lawn.

At \$3.75—Of mull; two styles.

At \$5.75—Of lawn or mull; two styles.

At \$6.50—Of silk mull, white, light blue or pink.

At \$7.50—Of allover embroidered lawn.

At \$10—Of silk mull or fine sheer lawn.

Rotunda Balcony, Second floor.

Fine UNDERWEAR Medium-priced

For Men, Women and Children

All the good kinds of Underwear are in abundance here in our stocks—soft, well-fitting, healthful underwear. We have selected for today, two good sorts for men, women and children, that will be favored by reason of their quality and low price.

For Men—

At \$2 each—White ribbed silk thread Shirts or Drawers; shirts with long or short sleeves; drawers to match, with double seats. French hem.

At \$3.75—Of lawn or mull; two styles.

At \$5.75—Of silk mull, white, light blue or pink.

At \$7.50—Of allover embroidered lawn.

At \$10—Of silk mull or fine sheer lawn.

Rotunda Balcony, Second floor.

TAILOR-MADE SUITS For Girls

Fifty very handsomely tailored Girls' Suits are represented in this collection.

They are in the newest and most fashionable styles, including blouse and coat effects. The materials are much favored for present wear—in black, navy blue and fancy mixtures.

The tailoring throughout is of the very highest character.

These Suits have an air of distinction that is quite foreign to the general run of suits at this figure, and we are sure you will value even before they were reduced in price.

For girls of 14 to 18 years.

\$22.50 a suit, were \$25 to \$31.

Second floor, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. F. Stewart & Co. Broadway, Fourth Av., 9th & 10th Sts.



MURAD CIGARETTES

and offers them to Americans as his best production, served for sixteen years as government expert of Turkey, and during that period, made exclusively the private brands used by the members of Turkish court circles.

10 for 15 cents

Q Murad Cigarettes were not made in a day, or in a year—but only after sixteen years of increasing success in selecting and blending the rarest and best growths of Turkish tobacco. Allan Ramsay, who makes

10 for 15 cents

MAY

1935

LEGISLATIVE GAS BILL
APPROVED BY M'CLELLAN
Measure Now Needs Only the Governor's Signature.
FAIR AND JUST, MAYOR SAYS
Existence of Monopoly Gives City Right to Fix Rates, He Declares.

Accepting the findings of the Stevens legislative gas investigation committee as just and proper, Mayor McClellan has sent back to Albany the committee's bill, which fixes the price of gas furnished to the city at 75 cents per thousand feet, and regulating the pressure of supply. The Mayor has approved the bill, together with its companion measure, fixing the price of electricity, and they now need only the approval of Gov. Higgins to become laws.

In his message accepting the bill on behalf of the city, the Mayor said: "It has been urged that this bill confers vested rights of gas companies. If I believed this to be true I would not hesitate to reject it, because no matter how great the temptation, the City of New York could not afford to countenance such an injustice or to weaken the cause of civilization by failing to sustain the inviolability of private property."

"I make this observation at the outset because the addition of the general subject of gas supply has produced some confusion as to the principles which should guide us in the treatment of this question. The gas companies are affected by this bill, but they are not the public. They are public service corporations, and in addition to the rights which they so vigorously assert they have duties which are inseparable from their rights.

"One of the duties of these public service corporations is to furnish to the public illuminating gas of good quality and at a just price. Franchises sought by the companies for their private advantage are granted conditional on the observance of this duty to the public. If competition entered into this business it might be easier to determine what is a fair price for gas. The companies with which we are now dealing are consolidated, or under one control, so that competition has been eliminated and monopoly exists. Therefore legislative action fixing a rate is a necessary protection against overcharge. The justice of the rate established in this bill, therefore, the main consideration, and the report of the legislative committee furnishes valuable testimony on which to base a conclusion. The committee gave a long and quite exhaustive hearing at which the gas companies were represented by counsel, and at which most of the witnesses examined were the companies' own officials and employees. I think every one was impressed with the fairness of the proceedings. The findings, therefore, should command respect.

"The committee found that a fair and reasonable price for gas was at the rate of 75 cents per thousand cubic feet, as set forth in this bill. On this evidence it is my plain duty to assert the right of the city as against the contention of the gas companies.

"The arguments advanced against the bill because of the provision prescribing the pressure of gas in the service mains bear on a technical matter, which admits of different opinions. Any rights which may be involved by reason of this provision may safely be left to the adjudication of the courts.

"There are other reasons which might be offered to sustain my position, but further discussion seems unnecessary."

MOSAIC MARRIAGES ILLEGAL?
Magistrate Barlow Passes on a Weighty Point of Scriptural Law.

That the law of Moses as to the marriage ceremony is illegal was decided yesterday in the Essex Market Court when Mrs. Peppi Schlosser, of 37 Madison Street had her husband, Samuel Schlosser, of 108 Ridge Street, arraigned before Magistrate Barlow on a charge of abandonment. A point regarding this question was raised Sunday by Lawyer Hyman Rosenfeld in a similar case of alleged abandonment, but Magistrate Barlow caused the defendant to be held.

Leon Koripsky, representing the Austrian Consul, appeared in the Schlosser case yesterday, and by several books explained the Hebrew law regarding marriages in Austria and some other countries. The marriage of a couple by a rabbi, he said, did not hold unless a civil ceremony was afterwards performed. The law of Moses, he declared, had been outlawed centuries ago.

Mrs. Schlosser said that she was married six years ago in Limberg, Austria, by her uncle, who was a rabbi. Her husband, she said, deserted her in England, and when she found him in New York she caused his arrest. Magistrate Barlow after hearing the law of Moses argued, dismissed the case.

MILLIONS IN MINING SUIT.
J. H. Thompson of New York Claims Interest in Walsh Properties.

Judge Platt, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday listened to arguments in a suit involving Colorado mines said to be worth several millions dollars. The contestants are John H. Thompson of 345 East Eighth Street, a mining broker, as plaintiff, and Thomas F. Walsh, a Colorado miner, as the defendant. The mines involved are the Oro Cache and the Chicago, in the San Juan district of Colorado.

Thompson contends that for many years he and Walsh were jointly interested in mining ventures in Colorado, and that while on a prospecting trip they examined the Oro Cache and the Chicago, but after having experts sample and assay the ore from these mines it was decided not to buy them.

Enameled Steel
Cooking Utensils
Guaranteed to be absolutely free from poisonous composition, safe to use, and will last for years.
LEWIS & CONGER.
130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st St., New York.

COUNTRY ROAD MENACES
MURPHY'S FRONT YARD
That's the Alternative to One Through the Back Yard.

GOOD GROUNDERS SCHEMING
Thought Everything Was All Right for Convenient Thoroughfare Until Tammany Leader Bought Place.

Special to The New York Times.
GOOD GROUND, L. I., May 16.—Will Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, permit a road to remain in his back yard or will it be necessary to put it in his front yard? That is the question that is agitating the residents on the west shore of Tiana Bay just at present, and it looks as if Mr. Murphy would have the worst of it if he concluded to have a real dispute with his neighbors.

Before Mr. Murphy bought the country seat of John Leighton, which reaches from the shore of the bay back to the railroad track, about two miles, the neighbors on both sides had been dissatisfied because they had to make a long detour to communicate with one another. Mr. Leighton did not want to have a road through his clearing, but a concession for one was got from him as the price for a right of way over the land of his neighbors, who shut him off from Good Ground.

The Highway Commissioners looked over the route of this road and accepted it, and papers were drawn up and turned over to them for filing. When Mr. Murphy bought the Leighton place, however, he did not know of this transaction. His first information about it came while he was rusticated at his estate pending the defeat of the cheap gas bill at Albany. Then a gang of the Riverhead and Roanoke Telephone Company's men appeared and started to put poles along the line of this road in order to keep contracts with the Tunnells, Squires, and others on the shore.

Mr. Murphy forbade the work, and was told he could not do so, as it was to go along a public highway. He demanded evidence, and then the neighbors learned that the deeds from Mr. Leighton had never been recorded in the Town Clerk's office. Search was made for them, but nobody has been able to get a trace of them. Every paper in the Town Clerk's office has been gone over in a vain hunt, and the affair is one of the mysteries of the town.

New negotiations are proceeding to get a concession from Mr. Murphy. He objects, however, to traffic through the middle of the grounds on which he has ordered the expenditure of goodly sums of money. His neighbors, however, believe they have a trump card to play that will bring him to terms. They have found that the Leighton tract extends only to the high-water mark of Tiana Bay. Between that mark and the ordinary water mark is a stretch of beach wide enough to make a good road. Should the Tammany leader keep on opposing the road he is likely to find the traffic of his neighbors passing along in front of his broad lawn and sadly interfering with his enjoyment of the view of the bay.

TENNESSEE COAL REPORT.
Earnings and Profits Fall Off, but Better Times Are in Sight.

The Directors of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company met here yesterday. Don H. Bacon was re-elected President and Chairman of the board. Frank S. Witherbee was elected First Vice President and L. T. Beecher, formerly Secretary and Treasurer, was elected a Director and Second Vice President.

The annual report shows gross earnings of \$9,333,494, as against \$13,488,535 in 1934; total profits of \$1,562,797, as against \$2,004,977, and net profits of \$901,264, as against \$2,165,448. After payment of dividends and sinking fund charges there remained a surplus of \$388,177, a decrease of nearly \$1,400,000.

The report says, however, that this year promises to be of extraordinary activity in the iron and steel trade and that with good prices, full recovery from the effects of the coal strike, and increased production because of extensive improvements the prospect is very encouraging.

WARNER FILLS VACANCIES.
Thirteen Places in Pension Bureau Filled by Transfer.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Commissioner of Pensions Warner to-day took final action in connection with the Board of Revision of the office from which ten members were asked to resign for alleged incompetence, by filling the vacancies thus created, as well as three other vacancies on the board caused by death or resignation.

The new members of the board are Charles R. Cleaves, Maine; Allen D. Albert, J. F. Engle, A. D. Wilkinson, N. A. Straight, and Charles Hanback, Pennsylvania; Morris E. Sabin, Wisconsin; Charles Reed, Maryland; Edward J. Stockton, Illinois; Dr. W. L. Chamberlain, Indiana; Walter B. Pettus, Kentucky; T. F. Denning, Kansas; and William M. Louisiana. The vacancies were all filled by transfers from other divisions of the office.

WILL JOIN MONK EASTMAN.
Brown, Successor to Cherry Hill Gang Leader, Convicted.

Joseph Brown, generally credited with having succeeded "Monk" Eastman as leader of the Cherry Hill gang since Eastman went to Sing Sing, was convicted before Recorder Gott in the Court of General Sessions yesterday for an attempted holdup. The Recorder may impose a sentence of from ten to twenty years, as this is Brown's second offense. It took the jury only fifteen minutes to find the prisoner guilty.

W.&J.SLOANE
Furnishings for the COUNTRY HOUSE
CARPETS of new patterns in every appropriate weave.
Oriental and Domestic Rugs.
Moodj, Algerian and Anjengo Rugs for Porches.
China and Japan Mattings in new patterns.
Wall Papers, Cretonnes and Linen Taffetas.
Lace and Muslin Curtains in novel effects.
Hand-wrought Willow Furniture of special designs.
BROADWAY & 19th STREET

For health or pleasure—hot or cold—**EL-BART Dry Gin.** It's clean.
Look for the flag

Sold Only in Glass—
Large & Small Bottles.
M'VICKAR DRAWS LINE
ON GIFTS AND GIVERS
Do Not Honor Questionable Men or Methods, Bishop Says.
MINISTERS ATTACK PROTEST
New Haven Clergymen Deplore Language of Committee Document on "Tainted Money."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 16.—In an address before the annual convention of the Rhode Island Diocese of the Episcopal Church here today, Bishop M'Vickar criticized the materialistic tendency of modern times.

He longed for the time, he said, when institutions which are supposed to hold up high ideals for mankind, especially the growing youth, and above all, the churches, shall decline, not offensively, but quietly and firmly, to accept money which carries with it the honoring of men or methods which are below standard.

He stated that he was judging no individual in what he said, and that he recognized the difficulty of drawing a line, but that, surely, a line must be drawn somewhere. Money itself has no moral character, but its owner or distributor must be accountable on the unconfused line of character itself.

NEW HAVEN, May 16.—In a letter published to-day acknowledging receipt from the committee of protesting ministers of documents bearing upon the recent acceptance of the Rockefeller gift to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the pastors of Congregational churches in New Haven, with the exception of the Rev. Artemus J. Haynes of the United Church, jointly express their views. The letter says, in part:

"We notice with regret the following words: 'The courts can be bought, the Legislatures can be bought, the churches can be bought, but the American people cannot be bought.' Such unqualified words under other circumstances might be passed by without serious notice, but when addressed by a number of Congregational ministers to their brethren, they cannot be left unchallenged. This statement, so sweeping in its condemnation of Legislatures, so calumnious of judiciary, so unjust to our churches, we would repudiate an untrue in fact and socially destructive in its effect."

"We desire, also, expressly to disavow the assumption that by the acceptance of such donations, or by the use of any man's gift of that which is lawfully his own, the Trustees of the churches which have themselves included, as the original protest suggested would be inevitable, to excuse and screen and even to encourage the 'vile fellows' with him in wrong practices."

BOSTON, May 16.—A reply to the New Haven letter from such members as were available was given out by Secretary Gleason.

With one brief phrase only this letter from New Haven dealt—that which calls attention to the fact that the defenders of the reputation of the Rockefeller gift have themselves included, as the original protest suggested would be inevitable, to excuse and screen and even to encourage the 'vile fellows' with him in wrong practices."

LOWER BROADWAY TOO NOISY.
Petitioners Ask for Block Pavement South of Fulton Street.

Borough President Ahearn has received two voluminous petitions signed by nearly all the owners of buildings and tenants of offices on Broadway, below Fulton Street, requesting that when the downtown end of the Subway is finished a "noiseless" pavement be laid on Broadway, from Fulton Street to the Battery.

Between four and five thousand names are on the petitions and all of the signers object to the deafening noises which come from the present Broadway pavement, especially during the summer months, when the windows are open. Wooden block pavement is recommended, like the pavement now laid in Court-street and Warren Streets.

W. L. DOUGLAS
UNION MADE \$3.50 SHOES FOR MEN
Men in every walk of life, in all professions and trades, the gentleman of leisure and the workingman—all wear W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes because they are the best in the world.
W. L. Douglas makes and sells more Men's \$3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.
\$10,000 REWARD to anyone who can disprove this statement.
Therason W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world, is, because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes and the high grade leathers used, you would understand why W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other \$3.50 shoe on the market today. W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it. Take no substitute. Sold in W. L. Douglas exclusive Men's and Boys' Shoe Stores in the principal cities and by shoe dealers everywhere.
Boys wear W. L. Douglas \$2.50 and \$3.00 shoes because they fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes.
The Philadelphia A popular Spring Style. Made in 6mm Metal Chrome. The Kid, Corona, Colt, The Russia Kid, etc. Price, \$3.50.
Fast Color Eyelets will not Wear Brings.
W. L. Douglas uses Corona Colt in his \$3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is everywhere conceded to be the finest Fastest Leather produced.
Write for Illustrated Catalogue of Spring Styles. Shoes by mail or express prepaid for 15 cents extra. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.
W. L. Douglas \$3.50 Shoe Stores in Greater New York:
433 Broadway, corner Howard Street.
755 Broadway, corner 9th Street.
583 Broadway, corner 14th Street.
1349 Broadway, corner 36th Street.
1447-1450 Broadway, corner 41st St.
85 Nassau Street.
290 West 125th Street.
874 Third Avenue.
2302 Third Avenue, cor. 120th St.
2779 Third Ave., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
358 Sixth Avenue, corner 22d Street.
345 Eighth Avenue.
BROOKLYN:
702-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton St.
1397 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
431 Fulton Street, corner Pearl Street.
494 Fifth Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK—785 Broad Street.

Leading Brands of CIGARS
From the Independent Factories of Havana
Redencion Partagas y Co.
Belinda H. Upmann
Punch Romeo y Julieta
Rey del Mundo La Devesa
Por Larranaga La Diligencia
All of the above brands are manufactured under the personal supervision of the men who for years have made Havana Cigars famous.

Council Bluffs and Omaha
THE NORTH WESTERN LINE
There are four fast through trains from Chicago every day in the year to Omaha and the West via the Chicago & North-Western Railway. This is the famous double-track line to the Missouri River, and with its block signal system and perfect roadbed a maximum of safety, speed and comfort is insured. It is the route of the electric-lighted **OVERLAND LIMITED** the most luxurious train in the world; composite observation cars, Pullman drawing-room sleeping cars, Booklovers library, buffet, an a la carte dining car service that is nowhere excelled, and individual electric reading lamps in every berth.
The Best of Everything.
The Limited leaves Chicago daily at 8:00 p. m. Other Omaha trains leave at 10:15 a. m., 7:00 p. m. and 11:00 p. m. Sleeping car reservations and full information on request.
D. W. Aldridge, 461 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

OPPORTUNITIES
For You to Look Into In MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, MONTANA AND WASHINGTON
While On Your Way to the Lewis & Clark Exposition
VIA THE Great Northern Railway
"THE COMFORTABLE WAY."
For Rates or Detailed Information, Call on or Address
W. M. Lewis, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 230 Prudential Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
S. J. Ellison, General Agent Passenger Department, 415 Broadway, New York City.
SEND THIS COUPON AND 5 CENTS FOR HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, "A CAMERA JOURNEY TO THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION," TO F. I. WHITNEY, Pass'r. Traffic Mgr., ST. PAUL, MINN.

Hunter
BALTIMORE Rye
WILL GENERALLY BE FOUND WHERE GOOD THINGS ABOUND, ON THE SIDEBORDS OF THOSE WHO KNOW THE BEST LIKE THE BEST HAVE THE BEST
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THE DOOM OF DINGLEYISM.

Has President Roosevelt resolved, late but firmly, to become the Richard Cobden of the Dingley Act? Certainly Cobden, matchless popular orator that he was, and strong in the perfect clarity of his purpose, never dealt the British Corn laws a more terrible blow than Mr. Roosevelt has dealt the Dingley law by directing his steamship Canal Commissioners to buy ships, material, and supplies wherever they can find them cheapest in the markets of the world. It is time for the beneficiaries of the high tariff to take heed about their protected interests, for this is a very levianth of tariff reform that the President has unleashed. It is more than reform—it is rebellion, the most astonishing ever recorded in the chronicles of the world, the rebellion of a Government against its own laws. It is repudiation. It is virtual nullification. It is a destructive assault by the most powerful force upon the citadel of protection. Does anybody suppose that a tariff policy which is too extortionate and outrageous for the Government business will long be put up with by those who carry on private business?

The position taken by the President and his Canal Commissioners is impregnable. The material and supplies of which the builders of the Canal will have need can be obtained in foreign markets at much lower prices than are demanded by American manufacturers. Two steamships which the Commission wishes to run between New York and Colon would cost in this country \$1,400,000 and could not be completed in less than eighteen months. Abroad these steamships can be bought for \$700,000. Implements and machinery of iron and steel of which millions of dollars' worth will be required are quoted much lower abroad; indeed, it is notorious that our own manufacturers of iron and steel are quoted for export at figures ranging from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. below the prices the American consumer must pay. It is the duty of the President to construct the Canal at the lowest possible cost. Although Congress was warned by Secretary Taft that if the Commissioners were bound by no restriction of law as to the purchase of machinery, material, and supplies it would be considered their duty "to buy what they need where they could get it cheapest," Congress took no action. The President rightly concludes that his duty to insist on economy in the Government expenditure is paramount. He refuses to permit the Government to be made the victim of the protected Trusts and combinations its laws have created and fostered, and has instructed the Commissioners to buy in the most favorable markets.

When Secretary Taft invited Congress to consider this subject he pointed out that the award of contracts to foreign manufacturers or dealers would be followed by "an outcry on the part of the American unsuccessful competitors." In a Washington dispatch to our neighbor The Tribune it is declared that the President's decision "will result in emphatic protests from American manufacturers and shipowners." As The World bluntly puts it, there will be "a howl from American shipbuilders and other manufacturers." That does not begin to tell the story. It is not a mere question of selling supplies to the Government for the Panama Canal—the whole structure of Dingleyism is imperiled. The Assyrians who came down like the wolf on the fold were an affable and pleasant lot compared with the great robber barons of the tariff and all the big and little chiefs of industries who have grown rich and are growing richer by Dingleyism when they begin to converge upon the National capital with loud demands that the ancient compact between the protected manufacturers and the Republican Party be kept.

Of tariff reformers like GROVER CLEVELAND and WILLIAM L. WILSON the protected interests have sometimes stood in fear, but none of these was ever so dangerous and appalling an antagonist as THEODORE ROOSEVELT, who is not only President of the United States and leader of the party in power but is so extraordinarily popular that party lines dissolve before his inspiring personality and who is by temperament so strenuous, prevailing, and unstoppable that if he once commits himself to the work of tariff smashing he will keep at it until the big and

beetling Chinese wall lies in ruins at his feet. Why should he stop? How can he stop? Logically, in truth, in sincerity, and in honesty there is no stopping place. Can the President demand for the Government business exemptions which are denied to private business? And could there be a more destructive exposure of the cowardly falsehood that the industries of the United States still stand in need of protection than this refusal of the Government to extend to them a helping hand tendering the prices they have been privileged to extort? In half a century of agitation the American people have never had so impressive and convincing a lesson in tariff reform.

THE INDISCRETIONS OF A JUDGE.

The Justice of the Supreme Court who treated his fellow-members of the Phi Delta Phi Society on Monday evening to a disquisition on the trial of "NAN" PATTERSON for the killing of her former paramour, with a view of defending the Assistant District Attorney who prosecuted the case, performed a conspicuous disservice to that officer and went beyond what are usually considered the proper limits of loquaciousness for a Judge.

The case was both disgusting and difficult. It was thrice tried, and on each trial the prosecution sought to prove that the weapon with which the dead man was killed was in the hands of the accused. As an important—it is not too much to say, as an essential—element in this proof the prosecution tried to establish its contention that the weapon had been purchased by the brother-in-law of the prisoner, with the intention that it should be used in carrying out a conspiracy to extort money from the man who was killed by it. The jury was not convinced. The pawnbroker who sold the weapon failed to identify the brother-in-law as the purchaser. The District Attorney's office secured an indictment of the brother-in-law and of his wife for conspiracy, and this indictment was dropped. Now comes the Judge who presided at the first two trials, and, according to the report of his words, says:

But to-day, in the light of the last disagreement, I feel sure that most people are convinced, that a majority of the people believe, that the pistol that killed "Caesar" Young was held by NAY PATTERSON, was discharged by her, was bought by J. MORGAN SMITH, in an attempt to get money from "Caesar" Young for the support of the combined family.

He also offers the statement that in one of these trials, when the accused was put on the stand, it was quite obvious that she was telling falsehoods from beginning to the end. The very air seemed charged with the fact that she was lying. Yet she was a woman. She was young. It was natural that the public should sympathize with her. People seemed to know that she was not telling the truth, and the great public of New York said: "Why shouldn't she lie? Let her lie. Let her get the benefit of her lies."

It will be noted that the Judge does not in so many words say that he himself believes that the pistol was in the hands of the accused and that it had been bought by her brother-in-law in pursuance of a conspiracy to extort money for the combined family. Neither does he dissent from the belief he attributes on what ground it is impossible to say—the "majority of the people." If the belief be accurate, if there is even reasonable ground for it, it leaves the office of the District Attorney in a disagreeable situation, for that office has failed in what is presented as an exceptionally plain case. Nor this alone. The office has been practically defeated by perjury on the part of the accused woman, and has proved unequal to the task of exposing a fact with which "the very air seemed charged." The Judge, so far as the District Attorney's office is concerned, would have done better to maintain silence.

So far as concerns his own dignity, we think the general impression will be that that also would have been served better by silence. One of the trials over which he had presided and the one which took place afterward closed with a disagreement of the jury, and the accused has been released on the motion of the Prosecutor on her own recognizance because of the obvious hopelessness of convicting her on any testimony now available. But she is, as the court warned her, not fully and unconditionally released. Certainly she is not acquitted. She is liable, should new evidence become known, to another trial. In law her case is still sub judice. It is not a proper thing for a Judge before whom she has twice been tried for her life publicly, or even semi-publicly, to discuss her guilt or innocence. Especially it is not proper for such a Judge to support strongly the belief that she killed the man she was accused of murdering, that she perjured herself in court, and that her relatives were engaged in a vile criminal conspiracy for their own and her advantage. A good deal has been said of the license with which the press treats such cases as these. It is not likely to be restrained by the example of this Judge.

"PERSONAL GOVERNMENT."

George the Third of England furnishes the classical instance of one danger of personal government from which a government of law is free. In that instance it was found very difficult to unseat from the throne a person who had an undoubted hereditary right to it, but who could no longer be trusted to occupy it. After his incapacity became unmistakable, the question necessarily arose, how much mischief might he not have done before it be-

came unmistakable, but while it already existed? The conduct of the British Government in the American war, for example.

It is really becoming a question whether the intense cerebral activity of the great-grandson of GEORGE the Third, the present German Emperor, does not constitute a menace to the peace of his own country and of the world. Sir ROWLAND BLUNNERHASSETT, in the current number of The Fortnightly Review, reviews the foreign policy of Germany since the retirement of BISMARCK in a manner calculated to point this question. And the almost daily report of some utterance of the Kaiser which would be highly incorrect for a responsible Minister of Foreign Affairs is calculated to bring it to a still sharper point.

Very curiously, none of these utterances are such as would be at all reprehensible in a private person without power and without responsibility. They do not, in a way, make us think less well of their author. A quick-witted man with a fondness for paradox might enhance the gaiety of a dinner table or a club by making just such remarks, and even by them endear himself to his associates. But, considering them as the remarks of a sovereign who insists upon personal government beyond any sovereignty of a highly civilized nation now living, they give ground for apprehension and alarm.

Sir ROWLAND begins his review with the celebrated telegram of the Kaiser to KAUFER, a telegram which was taken in England for a flat insult to the British Nation. Even if it was not quite that, it was at least a message which a considerate monarch would not have sent except after consultation with other Powers, and with the sense of great responsibility. It is now generally understood that the Kaiser sent it with no ulterior motive and with no further notion than that the subject matter of it had happened to come into his head. But consider the effect upon the world's peace of a ruler who without question has the power of ordering the largest army in Europe, now that Russia's has been reduced by the chances of war, and the third or fourth fleet in the world, to do anything that it may occur to him as desirable for them to do. The amusing paradoxes of the dinner-out or the clubman become tragical possibilities.

Beginning with that speech dedicating a new bridge, in which the Kaiser pointed out that it would furnish a secure road for a fresh invasion of France; take that at Tanager, which, to be sure, has never been authentically reported, but which, on the report of those who heard it, amounted to a declaration that the Anglo-French agreement was waste paper so far as Germany was concerned; the speech in which he was reported to have described the Japanese as the successors of the Huns and Visigoths as "the scourge of God," and the speech in which he was reported to have said that the Russians lost the battle of Mukden because they were sunk in drunkenness and debauchery. It does not matter that some of these reports have been officially denied. The point is that the world has come to believe the Kaiser capable of any extravagance, and to be doubtful at what moment his verbal extravagance may be translated into action.

Of course it may be said of the Kaiser, as was said by the legendary parrot of himself, that he "talks too much." There are other rulers who talk too much, and who yet do not make hearers and readers of their remarks shudder at the exuberance of their verbosity. The difference is that those other rulers are subject to a government of laws, while the Kaiser, as to so many things of vital importance to his nation, is a law unto himself. He presents an impressive object lesson against personal government.

THE REGULATION OF GAS PRESSURES.

The discussion of the propriety of the provisions of the Stevens Gas bill requiring that the pressure of gas in mains be maintained between a minimum of one inch of water pressure and a maximum of two and a half inches has led to some extreme statements on both sides. As a matter of fact, it would probably be found impossible to enforce through the courts the penalties for such violations of this requirement as might be discovered. To maintain throughout a distribution system a gas pressure equivalent to a water head of one inch might frequently require considerably more than that due to a two and a half inch head at the holder. It is also true that there are points at which the pressure on a main may be somewhat more than that due to the weighting of the bell at the gas holder. At some high levels in a distribution system this might be expected.

The pressure in a main remote from the holder at which the initial pressure is regulated depends upon a good many things, chiefly upon the relations between consumption and main capacity, partly upon leakage, partly upon ground temperature. These conditions could be equalized to some extent, if it was desirable to do so, by multiplying holders and restricting the areas of distribution which each holder should supply, but this would not be practical. Still less would it be desirable.

The evil which it is sought, to correct by the provision cited is partly real and partly imaginary. The imaginary part is that the gas companies ever increase the pressure of gas on their mains to swell the consumption and

make the pressure gauge read as high as possible, as much as so that air is mixed with gas as a bulk-making device. They increase the pressure when the mains could not otherwise be kept full, and when the demand for lighting, heating, and cooking calls for more gas than would be available if the pressure were not increased. The real danger is that owing to the impossibility of establishing constant conditions as to pressure there are times when, with gas holders nearly empty and the producers not at work, the pressure may fall so low that gas flames burning with a blue spark will be extinguished and make dangerous leaks into sleeping rooms when the pressure is increased, or sometimes when it is not. Low flames of this kind are frequently blown out by wind currents. Normally, the variation of pressure would not be great enough to wholly extinguish them in a still atmosphere. The safeguard against this, and the only one, is not to turn the gas low and use it as a night lamp. It is dangerous in any circumstances.

In houses in which the pressure is so great, owing to proximity to the gas holder or to the influx of relays of gas brought through feeders to the mains they draw from, as to give inconvenience, the gas whistles when the cook is full open, and if not regulated there the light is unsatisfactory and the consumption wasteful. For such positions there are regulators which may be placed between the service and the meter which will give a constant pressure at whatever they may be adjusted to. These are relatively inexpensive devices and are extremely useful when needed at all. The usual complaint is that the pressure is at all times insufficient, which is frequently due to the fact that a service tap originally intended for, say, ten lights is expected to pass gas enough for a dozen or more lights, a gas range in the kitchen, a water heater in the bathroom, and perhaps one or more chamber-heating devices.

Legislation requiring specific performance of things impossible is necessarily futile, and no attempt is made to enforce it. This will probably be found to be true of the pressure regulation provisions of the Stevens bill.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Protection from Tornadoes. According to the dispatches from Oklahoma, the people there are at least talking about united and systematic action to protect their lives, if not their property, from these little town destroyers.

There is a dig at a lot of the retreats which the Westerners will insist on making cyclone cellars, while watchmen on tall towers are to observe the clouds at night, and when they see signs of danger, are to tell the people to take refuge in their guns. That is something and if it is not, one must remember in judging the Oklahomans that inhabitants of the tornado regions have hitherto done practically nothing in this direction, but, even when storms have gone on living to the destruction of their homes and buildings, they have not even thought of taking into account. That attitude is invidious. Now that the Middle West is so closely settled that hardly one of the ferocious little hurricanes can form and sweep its short and narrow path without encountering groups of human habitations, there is obvious need, not only of providing places of refuge, but also of building with some reference to the terrific wind that is sure to come along sooner or later. Whether, without incurring an expenditure not to be thought of by a population of farmers in a new country, houses and stores can be made strong enough to resist such winds is a question which suggests a negative answer, but we do not remember that it has ever been made any large investigation, and there is some reason to believe that it has not even with wood in moderate quantities, structures could be made that would not be doomed to instant destruction whenever a tornado hit them. It is not a thing that is impossible, then, there is to be considered the other alternative of building in such a way that the destruction will cause small money loss and no loss of life. The Japanese, confronted with the earthquake problem, long since invented houses adapted for minimizing the effects to themselves of seismic disturbances. These houses rarely fall, and when they do fall they do not do great harm. There is no reason for supposing that tornadoes are "now any more frequent in the Mississippi Valley than they were when the first settlers were not heard of once a Summer. We hear of them all now. There is also no reason for supposing that they will ever be less frequent, and if it behooves the Westerners, if they would not wear out particular stationery, that they should endeavor, to take their problem in hand. It is not to be solved by putting a watchman on a tower with a shotgun.

It will be interesting to see if a jury of New Jersey jurors can be persuaded in New Jersey, to take seriously the modern theories of multiple personality in a single body or brain, and by their verdict, admit that a man in one phase of his mental life is not responsible for crimes committed by him when in another phase. This is the defense, according to report, that is to be raised by the case of the man Wood, now on trial at Somerville for a particularly brutal murder that he was unfortunately for the prisoner and his learned defenders, no obvious need of an explanation so laborious. Of course, there will be no difficulty in finding expert alienists eager to testify that the facts of multiple personality are as well substantiated any within the realm of practical or applied psychology. They have written a number of books about their pet cases of this phenomenon, and there is no doubt that these stories of real life are as remarkable as anything written about the subject, and have exploited the idea time and again, with varying degrees of knowledge and ingenuity. STAVROPOULOS' treatment of a double personality is, of course, the best known of these efforts, but he felt obliged to use mysterious drugs for the transformation of Dr. Jekyll into Mr. Hyde, and he took for granted that the former would be held legally responsible for the deeds of the latter if the identity of the two were ever established in court. With the facts now at hand he would not have felt the need of inventing an impossible drug, while he probably would have derived use of the privilege of regarding his

Biggest Bronze Statue. The enclosed clipping from to-day's TIMES is not correct. The statue of CHARLES IV. of Spain in the City of Mexico is the largest single piece of bronze in the world and is of heroic dimensions. The height of horse and rider is 15 feet 9 inches and weighs 60,000 pounds. The cast was made Aug. 4, 1802, under the direction of Don Salvador de la Vega from the model of Don Manuel de la Cruz and was completed in 1803. THOMAS D. JAMES, Nassau, N. Y., May 15, 1905.

Baldness of Stenographers. To the Editor of The New York Times: Has anybody noticed that most male stenographers are partly bald? It is a fact that a good number of young men who before they took up stenography had a fine, thick growth of hair, now have trouble with the scalp. What is the cause of this? Can anybody explain? STENOGRAPHER. New York, May 15, 1905.

The Unprincipled Slot Machine. To the Editor of The New York Times: Recently there appeared in this column a letter regarding the stallings of the Subway slot machines. The persecutions of these machines are by no means confined to any particular station or stations. I have dropped penny after penny—good, decent, and well-behaved—into these accursed machines of profanity, and all I received for my penny was the satisfaction of having fed the machine a bit and bruised my hand. I am, though, in a measure avenged, for only this morning I received for my penny not only a piece of gum, but also a chocolate caramel. BENJAMIN REICHE. New York, May 15, 1905.

Japan's Remarkably Small Sick List. Sir Frederick Treves made a speech at the recent dinner of the Japan Society in London in which he said, according to the report in The London News: "If you want to see the last thing, the most ingenious thing, and yet the simplest thing in the equipment for war, you must go and see it in Japan. Many of the problems which concern European armies, and have been, to a large extent, a terror to the European countries, the Japanese are solving or have solved. British troops enter a war with many determinations. One is 10 per cent. of sick. If it is what they are accustomed to expect to get, and they get it. Now, the Japanese are quite content with 1 per cent. of sick, and they get it. It is a question of ambition, perhaps, which might well be limited; but the problem of reducing the machine a bit and bruised my hand, I am, though, in a measure avenged, for only this morning I received for my penny not only a piece of gum, but also a chocolate caramel. BENJAMIN REICHE. New York, May 15, 1905.

Appendicitis Due to Bad Teeth. From The London Mail. Appendicitis is often due to bad teeth, said Dr. E. S. Thompson, lecturing at Grosvenor College, London. The same organisms, he said, were present both in defective teeth and in the diseased appendix, which proved that dental decay was capable of causing appendicitis.

A Mercenary Fire Alarm. From The London Globe. A Danish inventor has brought out a fire alarm sensitive to a "wave of heat." A "U" tube contains mercury, and above it ether, which the waves of heat passing through the column of mercury, and closing an electric bell circuit.

Imitation. From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune. Nell—It's an awful thing Mr. Chesapeake gave me. Belle (examining it)—Do you like it? Nell—Yes, but there's that old superstition, you know. I'm afraid it will bring me bad luck. Belle—Don't worry. The worst this could bring you would be an imitation of Ned Louch.

ABOUT THE HAPPY FARMER.

Literature's View of the Mortgage-Burdened Wreck Objected To.

To the Editor of The New York Times: The picture of the life of the Ohio farmer as described by himself in R. A. D.'s letter in your issue of May 6, is in keeping with the farmer as he is depicted in current literature. Ten years ago the farmer of literature was fat and hearty, stood in his doorway, and viewed with pride and satisfaction his blooming acres of fertile land; his barns were filled with fat cattle, his farmyard overflowed with prize turkeys, geese, and chickens; in short the Goddess of Plenty was his partner. Nowadays the farmer of the short story is thin and round-shouldered, with lines of care deeply furrowing his countenance, all joy and hope gone out of his life, lost in his endeavor to "wrest a meagre living out of the thin and flinty soil of the mortgage-burdened farm."

There are probably farmers of both these varieties, but the average farmer and the most numerous would not fit either description. On the ordinary farm there are but two really strenuous periods: those of seedtime and harvest. In the long winter interval there is no digging and delving, the ordinary chores cover the sum of the work that has to be done, and the farmer has days and days of bad weather which he spends indoors and could devote to reading or other mental occupation.

From my observation, farmers are an easy-going, happy set of people. Their time is their own. They always have time to stop and talk as long as the subject holds out, and, with the exception of a few days during the planting or reaping, they invariably hitch up on Saturdays and drive to town to buy their necessities and chat the day through. Soap show, Indian medicine show, or circus is largely attended, and time is always found to take part in church and society picnics.

Pure food, pure air, and pure water for the body; no cars to dodge, no trains to catch, no appointments to fret him, why shouldn't the farmer be the happiest man on earth? EDWARD WALDEN. Geyserville, Cal., May 6, 1905.

GRAMMAR OF TEACHERS.

Its Theory and Practice Are Often Very Different.

To the Editor of The New York Times: In THE TIMES of May 6 a correspondent signing himself "A Parent" asks, "How is it that the teachers in our public schools who pass an examination before they are admitted to teach, and who are supposed to have had the advantages of a good education, are themselves such poor users of the English language?" He suggested the Board of Education to make a "B.M." investigation, it would find that the teachers referred to were simply speaking their mother tongue—"English as she is spoke" in their homes. Their knowledge of English grammar is theoretical and perfect, but is practically useless, as they lack the wit to apply it.

I well remember a schoolmate of mine—how that girl shone in the grammar class! Her theoretical knowledge of English grammar was something marvellous, but when she spoke—oh, my! she spoke her mother's tongue. Verily, "thy speech bewrayeth thee." A. M. R. St. John, N. B., May 12, 1905.

CITY'S POOR CHILDREN.

Their Needs and Sufferings in the Summer Season.

To the Editor of The New York Times: Once again Summer is close upon us, and once again we see in the crowded and congested sections of our metropolis myriads of little children playing, at the risk of their lives, on its hot and shadowless streets. The indifference shown by the local authorities to the safety and sanitary well-being of the rising generation is simply disgraceful. Wealthy philanthropists are lavishly scattering millions of dollars for the advancement of science and education, but the humanitarian is yet to be found willing or able to give a cent for the physical necessities of the little ones.

The recent appropriation by the Board of Estimate for playgrounds would have gone a long way toward supplying this pressing need, but nothing has come of it by virtue of the same for the reason that another department of our municipal government has failed to confirm the action of its co-ordinate sister board. SIDWELL S. RANDALL. New York, May 14, 1905.

HARRISBURG'S WRECK.

Attack on Coroner's Statement That There Was No Negligence.

To the Editor of The New York Times: Of what value to the public will be the coming inquiry into the cause of the recent disastrous horror at Harrisburg? There is truth in the published report of Coroner Kraus's premature decision on the subject? Before a jury is chosen or a word of evidence heard he states positively that "this accident was in no wise due to negligence." And how logically he reaches this just conclusion from his own version of the facts.

"These long trains, partly of air brake cars, are not properly manned with crews." But there is no negligence! "The crews spent most of their time in the caboose, and let the cars shift for themselves." Still no negligence—not a bit—certainly not! It is all the fault of the wicked law, which requires freight trains to be partly equipped with air brakes—no blame to be attached to the railroad management which falls prostrate to equip the trains with crews. No one is negligent when crews loaf in the caboose instead of attending to their work.

And Coroner Kraus will conduct the inquiry! F. C. GORDON. New York, May 13, 1905.

Appendicitis Due to Bad Teeth.

From The London Mail. Appendicitis is often due to bad teeth, said Dr. E. S. Thompson, lecturing at Grosvenor College, London. The same organisms, he said, were present both in defective teeth and in the diseased appendix, which proved that dental decay was capable of causing appendicitis.

"I see no evidence to show that our teeth are deteriorating to an alarming extent with the growth of civilization," he declared, and he pointed out that an even larger proportion of diseased teeth had been found among Egyptian and Roman remains than existed at present.

"Tobacco has an injurious effect on the digestion," he went on, "but I do not think that nicotine has any more effect upon the teeth than alcohol. But tobacco certainly blackens the teeth, and so causes many persons who are careful of their personal appearance to brush their teeth more often than they would otherwise do."

He had found out liver oil amazingly successful in promoting the growth of teeth in children, and he recommended the toothbrush drill as part of the curriculum of schools.

Dr. Thompson also urged the practice of washing the teeth after meals, and rubbing them with a dry cloth, and particularly the last thing at night.

THE PATTERSON CASE.

Opposing Opinions on the Conduct of the Trial.

To the Editor of The New York Times: It seems to me that Mr. Jerome's speech in defense of Mr. Rand and the District Attorney's office is excellent. I have read with care your editorial which attacked Mr. Rand so vigorously, and in my opinion it was unjust and untrue. Mr. Rand did his duty and what he thought best in the case of the State was formed on mighty good grounds. Too much sentiment is set on foot, in my opinion, by such an editorial as yours.

ONE INTERESTED. New York, May 14, 1905.

To the Editor of The New York Times: Your article in this SUNDAY TIMES with reference to Mr. Jerome and his assistant Mr. Rand expressed the views of so many thousands of fair-minded men that you certainly merit praise for its publication.

A. HOOPER. New York, May 15, 1905.

To the Editor of The New York Times: Our Legislature should pass a law entirely prohibiting, under severe penalties, all editorial discussion of capital cases until the accused person has been either finally convicted or acquitted. If that law had been in force Nan Patterson would now be on her way to the electric chair.

A JUROR. Brooklyn, May 13, 1905.

To the Editor of The New York Times: So much is being said by newspapers and jurymen about the unjust "persecution" of the Patterson case that if you will print the opinion of a mere woman in private life you will greatly oblige.

I do not wish to judge Mrs. Patterson personally, though her story at best is not appealing, but surely, if the law is only passively to look into such crimes, making no special effort to secure evidence of guilt, and handling the accused with gloves, what is the use of having laws, courts, or prosecuting attorneys? Jerome and Rand are all right. Every lawless man and woman would be administering justice—or, more rightly, revenge, as they saw it, were it not for such as they.

E. L. New York, May 13, 1905.

To the Editor of The New York Times: I rejoice to know that the slow people of these "fast times" are just accompanying Spring in awakening to the fact that Mr. Rand, our eloquent Assistant District Attorney, has been ignorant of the fact that the girl whose name has occurred so much in print, Nan Patterson, is an innocent, and is entitled to the treatment of such, and not to a hanging, until she is properly convicted of some appalling crime of which she has been accused.

By such treatment as she has received since she has been tried for this crime, Assistant District Attorney Rand has demonstrated to me that he is an ignorant, and that he is not a man who can be trusted to administer justice. I have a better and a more intelligent idea of the treatment of our laws than he, for I blushed to acknowledge to an alien who conversed with me on this topic that such language as has been used in this trial, would not be tolerated in the European courts.

E. P. New York, May 14, 1905.

To the Editor of The New York Times: A mob of 700 cheering had before her trial and shouting for her release, a crowd of little tots, ages from five to seven, yelling "Good for her!" a mob of 2,000 to greet her with cheers on her release from the Tombs, another crowd to greet her when she steps off the train at her home in Washington, correspondents writing to the papers abusing the man who is trying his level best to stem this awful crime wave! Oh, I tell you we are the most enlightened and advanced people on earth.

E. New York, May 15, 1905.

To the Editor of The New York Times: This Tribune and a few other papers gave to the Patterson case the inflated amount of space it really merited. It was not an important case. Lawyers are pretty good judges of a case of vital importance. The Patterson case was very little talked of among them. Nearly all the hurrah was carefully treated, nuanced, and cashed in by sensational newspapers.

Your criticism concerning the harassing of the third trial of the Patterson woman inferred strongly that the result was a foregone conclusion. No attention was paid to the fact that the jury was out over thirteen hours. Mr. Jerome was convinced that he had the right person, rightly charged, and in this he was not by any means alone.

The District Attorney is not in office to prosecute only those cases in which he sees a "dead end." It must be remembered that the prosecuting attorney in a case almost invariably knows a great deal more than he can prove by legal evidence.

I do not wish to become an apologist for the District Attorney, but my personal experience with the office under his administration compared with treatment I have received there from prior administrations has made me believe in Jerome.

M. New York, May 15, 1905.

To the Editor of The New York Times: Ask Judge Davis to explain his ruling admitting in evidence against a person charged with murder a letter written between third parties, which Recorder Goff said is "evidence" when he excluded it on the last trial, (the Smith letter).

A. New York, May 16, 1905.

Suburban Attractiveness.

From Puck. Scout from the city—Where is the beautiful view you advertise? Farmer Takeminn—Why, ye jest walk over Pokenville an' take th' stage to Elm Lake an' th' steamer ter Moose Landing, an' then climb up Sucker Mountain whar they call "Gardner's easy," and ther ye get th' view, an' it's a dandy.

His Bad Day.

From The Philadelphia Press. "I was surprised," said the Rev. Mr. Goodman, solemnly, "to see you playing golf last Sabbath. I should think you'd be better."

"Oh!" replied Hardacre, "I usually do. I was in wretched form last Sunday."

HUNTING SONG.

Up to the sparkling morning sky,
My hawk, my minion! Down the wind
Sweep with fleet rush! I let thee fly
And wheel and stoop and flash. Thy
Blind
Fortune am I, albeit more kind.
Up, fearless, to the sky!

Up, bird, my tiercel! Cloud or rain
May dim the blue. Thine, splendor
Shine on me.
Mine, grimy ripples of the plain
Where silver lights and shadows fly,
Where sheets of violet blossom lie,
And sunlights gleam and wane.

Lift up thy crested head and dart,
Bold with the moment's freedom. So
Thy master struggles, with wild heart,
Against stormy winds that beat and howl.
Swoops to his quarry—joy or woe!
Up, tamsome, brother heart!

THE PATTERSON CASE.

Opposing Opinions on the Conduct of the Trial.

To the Editor of The New York Times: It seems to me that Mr. Jerome's speech in defense of Mr. Rand and the District Attorney's office is excellent. I have read with care your editorial which attacked Mr. Rand so vigorously, and in my opinion it was unjust and untrue. Mr. Rand did his duty and what he thought best in the case of the State was formed on mighty good grounds. Too much sentiment is set on foot, in my opinion, by such an editorial as yours.

ONE INTERESTED. New York, May 14, 1905.

To the Editor of The New York Times: Your article in this SUNDAY TIMES with reference to Mr. Jerome and his assistant Mr. Rand expressed the views of so many thousands of fair-minded men that you certainly merit praise for its publication.

A. HOOPER. New York, May 15, 1905.

To the Editor of The New York Times: Our Legislature should pass a law entirely prohibiting, under severe penalties, all editorial discussion of capital cases until the accused person has been either finally convicted or acquitted. If that law had been in force Nan Patterson would now be on her way to the electric chair.

A JUROR. Brooklyn, May 13, 1905.

To the Editor of The New York Times: So much is being said by newspapers and jurymen about the unjust "persecution" of the Patterson case that if you will print the opinion of a mere woman in private life you will greatly oblige.

I do not wish to judge Mrs. Patterson personally, though her story at best is not appealing, but surely, if the law is only passively to look into such crimes, making no special effort to secure evidence of guilt, and handling the accused with gloves, what is the use of having laws, courts, or prosecuting attorneys? Jerome and Rand are all right. Every lawless man and woman would be administering justice—or, more rightly, revenge, as they saw it, were it not for such as they.

E. L. New York, May 13, 1905.

To the Editor of The New York Times: I rejoice to know that the slow people of these "fast times" are just accompanying Spring in awakening to the fact that Mr. Rand, our eloquent Assistant District Attorney, has been ignorant of the fact that the girl whose name has occurred so much in print, Nan Patterson, is an innocent, and is entitled to the treatment of such, and not to a hanging, until she is properly convicted of some appalling crime of which she has been accused.

By such treatment as she has received since she has been tried for this crime, Assistant District Attorney Rand has demonstrated to me that he is an ignorant, and that he is not a man who can be trusted to administer justice. I have a better and a more intelligent idea of the treatment of our laws than he, for I blushed to acknowledge to an alien who conversed with me on this topic that such language as has been used in this trial, would not be tolerated in the European courts.

CEMETERIES.

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Stocks—Tuesday, May 18, 1905.					
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
U. S. 4's	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	- 1/2
U. S. 5's	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	-
U. S. 6's	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+ 1/2

ner.	84	84	84	84
h. pt.	48	48	48	48
	824	324	51	517
pt.	1124	1124	112	1124
	1174	1174	118	1174
pt.	1214	1214	121	121
	144	144	144	144
ries.	1274	1274	126	1274
	1374	1374	136	1374
	1474	1474	146	1474
	1574	1574	156	1574
	1674	1674	166	1674
	1774	1774	176	1774
	1874	1874	186	1874
	1974	1974	196	1974
	2074	2074	206	2074
	2174	2174	216	2174
	2274	2274	226	2274
	2374	2374	236	2374
	2474	2474	246	2474
	2574	2574	256	2574
	2674	2674	266	2674
	2774	2774	276	2774
	2874	2874	286	2874
	2974	2974	296	2974
	3074	3074	306	3074
	3174	3174	316	3174
	3274	3274	326	3274
	3374	3374	336	3374
	3474	3474	346	3474
	3574	3574	356	3574
	3674	3674	366	3674
	3774	3774	376	3774
	3874	3874	386	3874
	3974	3974	396	3974
	4074	4074	406	4074
	4174	4174	416	4174
	4274	4274	426	4274
	4374	4374	436	4374
	4474	4474	446	4474
	4574	4574	456	4574
	4674	4674	466	4674
	4774	4774	476	4774
	4874	4874	486	4874
	4974	4974	496	4974
	5074	5074	506	5074
	5174	5174	516	5174
	5274	5274	526	5274
	5374	5374	536	5374
	5474	5474	546	5474
	5574	5574	556	5574
	5674	5674	566	5674
	5774	5774	576	5774
	5874	5874	586	5874
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	6274	6274	626	6274
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	6474	6474	646	6474
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	6674	6674	666	6674
	6774	6774	676	6774
	6874	6874	686	6874
	6974	6974	696	6974
	7074	7074	706	7074
	7174	7174	716	7174
	7274	7274	726	7274
	7374	7374	736	7374
	7474	7474	746	7474
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ly	88%	88%	88%	88%	
ties	41	41	41	41	7%
	18	13	13	13	1%
	25%	23%	23%	23%	1%
st. pr.	42%	42%	42%	42%	1%
	78%	78%	78%	78%	1%
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st.pr.	96	96%	96	96%	1%
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of.	70%	70%	70%	70%	1%
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pr.	148%	148%	148%	148%	1%
ated.	104%	104%	104%	104%	1%
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lway	118%	118%	118	118%	1%
	21%	21%	21	21%	1%
S. M.	115	115%	115	115%	1%
cas.	27	27	26%	26%	1%
x. pr.	90%	90%	90	90	1%
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x.	61%	61%	61%	61%	- 1/4
x d.	118	118	118	118	28
amp.	28	28	28	28	28
	48	48	47	47%	1/2
brake.	150	150	150	150	1/2
trial	143%	143%	142	142%	1/2
	196	199	198	195	1/2
vest.	60	60	49%	49%	1/2
tern.	79%	79%	79%	79%	1/2
	100%	100%	100%	100%	1/2
	104%	104%	101	102	1/2
	37	37	37	37	1/2
R.	136	136	135%	135%	1/2
	96%	106%	96%	100%	1/2
	200	201	200	200	1/2
f.	79%	79%	79	79%	1/2
	65%	65%	62%	62	1/2
	92	92	92	92	1/2
cel.	18%	10	18%	19	1/2
el pz.	74%	76%	74	74%	1/2
	20%	20%	20%	20%	1/2
pt.	74%	74%	74%	74%	1/2
t. Co.	35%	36	35%	36	1/2
Co. p.	106	106	106	106	1/2
ed pf.	20%	20%	20%	20%	1/2
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	20%	20%	20%	20%	1/2

st.	62%	62%	62%	62%
ext.	30%	30%	30%	30%
wine	85%	85%	85%	85%
on	82%	82%	82%	82%
light	33%	33%	33%	33%
vest.	24%	24%	24%	24%
v. pt.	38%	38%	38%	38%
	67%	67%	67	67
	112%	112%	112%	112%
p.	187%	187%	187%	187%
f. Co.	11%	11%	11%	11%
	122%	122%	122%	122%
	97	97	97	97
pt.	42%	42%	42	42
Pipe	82%	82%	82%	82%
	31	31	31%	30%
	13	13	13	13
t. r.	11%	11%	11%	11%
Imp.	00	00	00	00
f. p.	63	63	63	63
	40	40	40	40
	31%	31%	80%	31%

ical.	98%	98%	98	98	-
pl.	108%	107%	104	107	-
	19%	19%	19%	19%	+ 1/2
Tel.	93%	93%	93%	93%	-
al	27%	27%	22	22	-
al	49%	49%	49%	49%	-

us sale, based on 100 share lots.

409,102
115,844,083
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NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 16—Incorporated to-day:

Northern Power Company, Syracuse, (to furnish electricity in Franklin, St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Oneida, Oswego, and Onondaga Counties); capital, \$100,000. Directors—W. E. McGowan and E. J. Page, Syracuse, and B. A. Merritt, Jr., Potsdam.

Northeast American Distilling Company, New York City, capital, \$100,000. Directors—Morris Rosset, Max Rosset, and Leo Rosset, New York.

51%	The Green-Smith Company, New York, (real
106%	estate) capital, \$50,000. Directors—
10%	Green, R. S. Smith, and Julian Benedict, New
20%	York.
46%	Unique Amusement Company, New York,
24%	(theatrical productions) capital, \$1,000. Di-
176%	rectors—C. E. Zimmerman, G. P. Butler, and
42%	G. S. Walters, New York.
20%	The Terwilliger Manufacturing Company,
14%	New York, (hardwood floors) capital, \$50,000.
116%	Directors—Lorenzo Terwilliger, and I. B. Ter-
27%	williger, Ridgewood, N. J., and Fred Terwilliger,
90%	New York.
36%	Perfect Food Company, New York, (desserts);
47%	capital, \$50,000. Directors—O. J. Weeks,
142%	Emilie A. Weeks, and J. W. Grizzle, New
40%	York.
12%	Watch Aok, Paris Realty Company, New
10%	York, capital, \$20,000. Directors—

	Schwartz and Isador Rosenblith, New York,
100%	and Max Klein, Brooklyn.
93%	State Public Service Company, Queens
69%	Borough, (gas and electricity) capital, \$50,000.
62%	Directors—John Mason and Salvatore
83%	Queens Borough, and J. Goodman Nogies,
100%	Arizona.
95%	New York Public Service Company, Queens
100%	Borough, (gas and electricity) capital, \$50,000.
11%	Directors—J. A. Murray and Walter Webb,
30%	and J. F. Edwards, Jr., New York.
100%	Duplex Folding Flat Company, New York.
100%	capital, \$100,000. Directors—Sigfried Steuer,
84%	G. C. Remenway, and Stuart Henry, New
	York.
	Accumulation Realty Company, New York;
	capital, \$50,000. Directors—Joseph
	New York, Abraham Fischer and Jonas Fisch-
	er, Willamport, Penn.
251	Washington Publishing Company, New York;
	capital, \$25,000. Directors—H. Harden, Maude

A. Harden and Alice C. Horan, New York.
 2,091
 A. Hunter Realty Company, New York; capital,
 \$50,000. Directors—M. D. Hurton, L. A. Hun-
 ton, and W. N. Callender, Jr., New York.
 2,018
 European American Gas Company, New York;
 2,073
 capital, \$125,000. Directors—J. N. Cooke, F. E.
 2,064
 C. Cook, and C. T. Conover, New York.
 1,029
 Manhattan Bond and Underwriting Company,
 2,048
 New York City; capital, \$50,000. Directors—
 2,048
 E. H. Foster, Englewood, N. J.; William C. Har-
 2,058
 hart, Brooklyn, and W. J. Blackburn, New
 2,068
 York.
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 American Federal Corporation, New York.
 (underwriting); capital, \$1,000,000. Directors—
 2,048
 W. J. Hart, E. J. McArdle, and C. A. Connel-
 2,048
 New York.
 The Bennett Shorthand School, New York;
 2,070
 capital, \$3,000. Directors—Arthur Bennett, M.
 2,071
 C. Crane, and W. F. Farr, New York.
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 Remanstein Hotel, Laguna and Pasadena, Cal-
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 ifornia; (gas and electricity); capital, \$5,000.
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 Directors—Edward J. McKenna and Joseph
 2,071
 Griffith, York, and J. L. Wolfenden, Hooch-
 2,071
 Falls.
 The R. G. Herndon Company, New York.
 2,071
 (theatrical productions); capital, \$10,000. Di-
 2,071
 rectors—R. G. Herndon, Arnold Reeves, and
 2,071
 William Lowenthal, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Continental Oil and Gas Company, Tren-
 ton; capital, \$200,000. Incorporators—James R.
 2,207
 Neagley, L. E. McKenna and Mark C. Kline.
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 The United Farms, Jersey City; capital,
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 \$125,000. Incorporators—Richard Boardman,
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 John J. Hoffman and George H. Green.
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 The Ringwood Company, Ringwood; capital,
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 \$6,000. Incorporators—Sarah A. Hewitt, Peter
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 Cooper and H. C. Hewitt.

The McWhiter Cut Stone Company, Camden; capital, \$100,000. Incorporators—J. McWhiter, Joseph G. Bennett, and John Greer.
 The Consolidated Lithographic Company, Jersey City; capital, \$100,000. Incorporators—Ignatius V. McCloske, Harry N. Wempeis, and Charles T. Payton.
 The Laks Erie Company, Jersey City; capital, \$100,000. Incorporators—William C. Patterson, Edward F. Grossman, and Arthur C. Patterson.
 Campagne Algerienne, Jersey City; capital, \$2,000. Incorporators—Charles H. George, Frank H. Leithner, and Joseph S. Buehler.
 The Pennsylvania Institute of Inhalation, Camden; capital, \$30,000. Incorporators—Charles L. Coulter, Thomas H. Reid, Charles A. Clark, Richard D. Whiting, and Herbert B. Coulter.
 The Michel Hot Roast Beef Sandwich Company, Gloucester City; capital, \$50,000. Incorporators—Charles B. Galbraith, Firms Michel, and Arnold Brumfield.
 The American Production Company, Camden; capital, \$50,000. Incorporators—F. R. Russell, George H. H. Smith, and John MacFar.
 The Industrial Service and Security Company, Camden; capital, \$120,000. Incorporators—Alfred Darach, Charles S. Murnan, and Joseph F. Cortes.
 Mustard & Co., Jersey City; capital \$50,000. Incorporated for \$200,000.
 The Kittingham Hotel, granted a New Jersey

Twenty-six Bronx Apartment Houses, Valued at \$1,250,000, Sold from the Plans—Builders Buy on Morning-side and Washington Heights Other Dealings.

What is probably the largest transaction ever effected in the city, involving buildings yet to be erected, was announced yesterday by the Fielesmann Realty Company. The company has sold to the Wilkins Realty Company, recently incorporated, twenty-six apartment houses to be built in the Bronx on the block bounded by Wilkins Avenue, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Charlotte Street. This block is that part of the Bathgate-Beck property bought by the Fielesmann Realty Company from Henry Morgenthau several months ago, the remainder of which will be sold at auction next week.

The construction of these houses will be started immediately, and the contract calls for the delivery of them all within eighteen months. Fourteen of the houses will be six stories in height, on plots 37.5 by 100, ten of them stories in height on plots 40 by 100, with two corner houses each 37.5 by 100. The consideration in the deal was about \$1,250,000. Nathan Weiss was the broker.

The Wilkins Realty Company, in which several prominent business men are interested, was incorporated about ten days ago. Its Directors are Max Baumann, Martin Roman, and Morris Silbermann. Paul Mayer has sold for William R. Rose to a syndicate of builders the plot of somewhat more than two acres at the southwest corner of Intervale Avenue and Jennings Street. The plot has frontages of 335 feet on the avenue and 182 feet on Jennings Street. It is one block north of the Freeman Street Station and one block south of the Bathgate-Beck property.

To Build on Morning-side Heights.
The Herman Realty Company has sold to Horowitz & Lefkowitz for improvement, the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, a plot 161 by 150; also, for Horowitz & Lefkowitz, the six-story apartment house, with stores, 1,407 and 1,409 Madison Avenue, on plot 67 by 100. Herman Cohen and Samuel C. Hebe have bought the elevator apartment house in course of construction on plot 61 at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, facing Morning-side Park.

To Improve Upper Broadway Plot.
George W. Rowan has sold for Franklin Pettit to the Kight-Dongan Construction Company the northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Broadway, 30 by 100, for improvement with an apartment house. Louis Becker has sold for the Harvard Realty Construction Company to an investor the new five-story triple apartment house at the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, on plot 34 by 100. The same broker has leased to John Y. Lewis, an attorney, 191 Audubon Avenue, a three-story dwelling.

Max Marx has sold to the Deane Realty Company the plot on the north side of Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street east of Ninth Avenue, 75 by 90.11.

New Title Guarantee Building.
Plans have been filed for the new ten-story building to be erected on the east side of Broadway, just north of Malden Lane, by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. Only six stories have been erected at the present time. The structure will have a facade of granite and ornamental stones, with tall pilasters supporting the cornice. The cost is estimated at \$300,000 by Architects Howells & Stokes.

Purchase Near Fourth Avenue.
The Klip & Bay Realty Company has bought 31 and 33 East Twenty-seventh Street, two three-story dwellings on plot 42 by 100. The property is 102 feet of Madison Avenue, and faces Madison Square Garden, N. A. Berwin & Co. were the brokers.

S. Osgood Peil & Co. have leased for the William Kienelmann estate 16 West Twenty-eighth Street, for a term of twenty-one years. The building will be altered for business purposes.

Sales of West Side Dwellings.
M. L. & C. Ernst have bought from George W. McLean 205 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, on lot 17 by 101.10. The buyers have resold the house to D. W. Richardson for his own occupancy. The McVickler-Galliard Realty Company negotiated both sales.

Jesse C. Benet & Co. have sold for Mrs. Phoebe Starr Peters the three-story brownstone dwelling at 573 West Fourth Street, 18 by 80. The buyer will occupy the house.

Walter C. L. is the buyer of the five-story American basement dwelling 369 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, sold recently through J. J. Phillips & Co.

Plot Sold on 137th Street.
Kupperstein & Lowenstein have sold for Adolf Mandel eight, 200 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 345 feet west of Fifth Avenue; also, for Mr. Falk, 128 and 128 East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, a four-story building, 26 by 100. The buyers have removed his office from 301 East Sixth Street to 65 and 67 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

M. Gustine Riser has sold to Nathan & Zimmermann the four-story flat, 140 Madison Avenue, 22 by 82; also, to Oscar Haase, through John R. Davidson, the four-story flat, 144 Madison Avenue, 22 by 82, for \$104,000. Mr. Riser was the buyer of the six-story apartment house 211 West Tenth Street, recently reported sold.

South Street Buildings in Deal.
Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for George A. Crocker 30 and 31 South Street, two five-story brick buildings, on plot 30 by 85.10.

Buyer of Fortieth Street House.
William B. Fisher is the buyer of the American basement dwelling 127 East Fortieth Street, sold recently through the McVickler-Galliard Realty Company. The buyer has sold 113 East Seventy-first Street, a four-story brownstone front dwelling, 20 by 100.

"Al" Adams Sells a Corner.
Pocher & Co. have sold for Albert J. Adams the five-story tenement 1,082 Broadway, southeast corner of One Hundred and Second Street, 23 by 100.

L. J. Greenberger and M. S. Condit have sold for the Linsberger & Jacobs Realty Company to J. R. Fielesmann, 137 Lexington Avenue, a four-story single flat, 25 by 65; also, for H. Frankenthaler, 137 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, a six-story triple flat, with stores, 25 by 100.

Grossman & Passon have bought 338 and 339 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, six-story tenement, 25 by 80, for J. J. & Co. were the brokers.

Harry Sugarman has sold to a client the five-story tenement 14 and 16 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, on plot 60 by 100.

342 Wilkoff has sold the five-story double tenement 100 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 26 by 100, for H. Broder, to Maurice Roumleff.

Apartment Sold from the Plans.
Louis M. Heller, in conjunction with Steinman & Polak, has sold for the Fielesmann Realty Company five six-story new-law apartment houses—two on the north side of One Hundred and Second Street, 22 by 100, and three on the south side of One Hundred and Third Street, 100 feet east of Second Avenue. The buyers are Blumenkron & Freundlich.

L. Sedovitz and H. Rosenzweig have sold for A. M. Banniquit to D. Rosing, the

two six-story tenements 323 and 325 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, on plot 30 by 100.

Taylor & Douglas have sold for Price & Wolfson to a Mr. Wilkins, 2,351 First Avenue, four-story brick flat on plot 25 by 65.

Liesner & Sons have sold 1,830 Third Avenue, a five-story flat with stores, 25 by 100, to Mr. Polinsky. Jacob & Co. and Samuel Fink were the brokers.

Big Deal on East 110th Street.
Marcus Kohner and H. J. Kantowitz, in conjunction with S. Atlas, have sold for Sundel Hyman to Adler Brothers & Co., 100 East 110th Street, 150 by 100. John H. Loscar has bought from Louis Leisner for his client the five-story brownstone-front triple flat 63 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 23 by 100.

Moses Kinsler has bought from Myer Lach 221 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, a five-story brownstone double flat on lot 25 by 65.11.

Leisner & Sons have sold for Louis Berman the six-story new-law triple flat 510 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, on lot 25 by 100.11, to Isaac Shapiro.

West Sixteenth Street Transaction.
Macley & Davies have sold for Mrs. Margaret E. Van Steenberg 251 West Sixteenth Street, a three-story brick building, on lot 18 by 65.

Downtown Tenement Dealings.
Samuel Fine has sold for N. Fine the six-story tenement 237 and 239 Broome Street, on plot 44 by 87.6.

M. Levy has sold 185 Cherry Street, 20 by 60, for David W. Rockmore to Isidor Katz and Louis Ruben.

Joseph V. Weinberger has sold to James J. Britton the property 808 East Eighth Street, 25 by 100.

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ENTRY HOUSES WANTED.
By couple, completely furnished sub-
summer home; highest, \$45. T., Box
5th Av., N. Y.

WOMAN IN TRIO WITH MODERN BURGLAR OUTFIT

Police Say They Have the Gilbertsville Bank Robbers.

FINEST SAFE-BLOWING TOOLS

Nitro-glycerine and Diamond Drills
Found in Room with the Watsons and Mullin.

modern set of bank burglar's tools was taken to the Police Headquarters.

On May 1, five men and a woman, Gilbertson, N. X., entered the private bank of E. C. Brewer, and after blowing open the bank safe, stole about \$10,000. The money was hidden in a safe in the building, while the people of the town looked on. They did what they could to stop the thieves, but they were unable to prevent the men escaped, cutting telegraph and telephone wires behind them.

Detectives Clark and Conroy arrested the three early yesterday morning at 100 West 125th St. and 12th Street. The arrests were kept secret for several hours.

The prisoners had been taken to the Police Headquarters their rooms were searched and a large assortment of bank burglar tools were found. They included two rubber bags of nitroglycerine, twenty-five strands of wire, a pair of wire cutters, a trowel, a hammer, a saw, a set of pliers, a set of screwdrivers of expensive pattern, a brace and bit, a dozen screw bolts, a dozen steel rods, a set of wrenches, a set of sockets, a pocket oil lamp, a blackjack, an electric flashlight, a 44-calibre revolver, and a .38 Smith & Wesson.

The prisoners refused to talk. Act- ing Inspector O'Brien said the prisoners had been arrested in New York before they had been taken and been in the city for three weeks.

Although the police refused to say what they thought of the man, they were positive in stating that they believed that they had the men who took part in the shooting.

At 231 West Forty-ninth Street a woman who gave her name as Mrs. Miller said she was the owner of the house in which the arrests had not been made there, and that she did not know the prisoners.

ACCIDENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, 34th & 42d St.
Eves. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
MAKIE TEMPEST "The Freedom of the Press"

HERALD 50 THEATRE, 57th & 59th St.
Eves. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
Sam Bernard "THE BOLLINGING GIRL."
Xtra Mat. Decoration Day, May 30.
MINSTERBOCKE THEATRE, 8th & 33rd St.
Eves. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
FRANK DANIELS "THE BRIDE OF THE NIGHT"
Xtra Mat. Decoration Day, May 30.
HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., near 5th Ave.
Eves. 8:30. Mat. Wed. 8:15.
Closed to-night owing to illness of Miss Kirke La Shelle. Will resume performance tomorrow night.
New American
The Hair to the Hoorn
said Comedy.
Holiday Mat. Decoration Day, May 30.

HIPPODROME
Block of 8th Ar. 434 to 44th St.
MANAGEMENT THOMPSON & DUNDY.
WORLD'S BEST AND BIGGEST
"YANKEE CIRCUS ON WHEELS"
and "THE RAIDERS."
All Great Shows Try in
comparison.
Daily Matinees at 2. Evenings at 8.
THOMPSON & DUNDY'S
LUNA PARK.
FOREVER FOREMOST
AND
PERMANENTLY PRE-EMINENT
New Standard Set in Summer Resorts.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St., nr. B'way.
Eves. at 8:15.
ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED 1 WEEK.
Last Performances will positively
be given Saturday, May 27th.
WILTON LACKAY,
VIRGINIA HANCOCK
and ORIGINAL CAST.
Popular Mat. To-day. Regular Mat. Sat.
New York Prices 25, 50, 75 & 1.00. Eves. 8:15.
Pop. Mat. To-day. Reg. Mat. Sat.
2 More
Weeks **GEO. M. COHAN** "Little
Johnny Jones."

NEW YORK ROSE GARDEN. For 3 wks
Columbia St. **DAMROSCH** N. Y. SYMPHONY
Dance. Walter **DAMROSCH** DIRECTOR.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. 14th Fl.
The Famous Rural Play.

QUINCY AD'S SAWYER
SOUTHERN TOUR. 1000 ft. hand some
fully illustrated gilt top \$15. edition
Quincy Adams Sawyer
Prices 20.50, 15.00, 10.00, 5.00, 2.50 & 1.00.

BIJOU. Ev. 8.15. Mat. 7.15. Ex. Mat. May 30
DAVID BELASCO Presents
WARFIELD in **THE MUSIC**
OF **THE NIGHT**

PROCTOR'S SPLENDID SHOWS
LOW PRICES

2RD Cecelia Loftin, Bert Cooke & Co. **Try &**
8TH **CASTIG** with Henry Woodruff, Green
A. **CASTIG** vs. Also Cecelia Loftin.
13TH Agnes Shook, splendid **Can**, Daily Mata, see
136 St. **Miss Morgan**, etc. **Daily Matinee**, see

LAMBARIA. 12th & E. Mat. Daily.
Henry Miller, Albert Chevalier,
Edna May, Gypsy, Gertie,
Empire City Quartette, Mayme Hone,
and others. 34 Broadway.

OLONIAL. E'v'g & 63d. Daily Mat. See
ROSE STAGH & Co., Clayton White,
and Edna May.
Dorothy Russell, El Colonial Spectator,
and others. 63d St. & 6th Ave.

MARLENE Mat.-To-day 2:45 & To-night 8:15.
OPERA HOUSE **Mr. E. S. WILLARD**
"The Professor's Love Story."

MURKIN & SEAMONS Wed. 123 7-9
OPERA HOUSE Mat. Only. **JULIE BREWER**
Joe Welch **Rose Coghlan** **Julie Brewer** **Cunning** 10 Others

GREAT ANIMAL ARENA.
BOSTOCK'S
BONAVITA'S RETURN.
CONEXY ISLAND.

DREAMLAND
OPEN FOR THE SEASON

LYRIC Mat.-To-day, Sat. & Decoration Day
DE ANGELIS (May 30) 1:45 To-night, 8:15.
IN FANTANA **THEY'RE HERE**

SOUSA Metro. Opera House. **NEW SATURDAY EVG.**
Seats on sale. **WILLIAMS & WALKER**
See. 50-78th New in **Dahmery**.

GRAND Mat. **WILLIAMS & WALKER**
See. 50-78th New in **Dahmery**.

STAR New Sat. **WILLIAMS & WALKER**
See. 50-78th New in **Dahmery**.

THE 158th St. & 42nd Ave.	LADIES' MAT. TO-DAY Rose Hill Poly Co. Burlington and Vandewater
EDEN MUSEUM	WORLD IN WALK , New Creation Charming music. Xtra attractions
HANNAHSTEN VICTORIA , 45d St., 17th Ave. Rev. 8:15. Main. Daily, 2:45d Entire New Vandewater Bill Shock Week	
14th St. THEATRE , 34th Ave. MAT. TO-DAY LITTLE WILLIAMS in MY TORSEY GIG AMERICAN JACOB F. ADLER, Evng. 8:30 Merchant of Venice, Mat. 6:30	
WEST END	EDGEMORE LANE , "Carmel" The Rev. — "EAST LYNN" \$12.00
YORKVILLE , Matinee in St. Isaac & 42nd Ave.	EAST 14TH

CARONIA STILL FAST; MAY HAVE TO UNLOAD

In Worse Fix After Tugs Fail to
Move Her at High Tide.

GROUND TO DODGE KAISER

Liner Swerved to Avoid Ramming This
Vessel or a Schooner—Passengers
See Yachts Start.

Both cargo and passengers, it is feared, will have to be removed from the big Cunarder Caronia, which went aground off Sandy Hook Bay before yesterday, before she can be pulled out into deep water. With ten feet of her bow in the mud off Flynn's Knoll, the big ship was in much worse condition last night than she was yesterday morning.

Vernon H. Brown, agent of the Cunard Line, said last night, after a visit to the Caronia on a tug, that the liner's accident was caused by the Caronia having to choose between ramming the Kaiser Wilhelm II. or a schooner or running out of her course. She took the latter alternative, running aground.

Mr. Brown said the passengers were all safe, and denied that there was any dissatisfaction or demands among those on board to be taken off. He expressed the belief that the Caronia would be pulled off this morning, when the flotilla of tugs will make another attack at 6 o'clock.

"Will you lighten her?" he was asked. "As to that I cannot say. I do not know just what will be done until this morning," Mr. Brown replied.

When asked whether he had learned the cause of the accident, Mr. Brown said: "The Caronia was going down the channel just behind the Kaiser Wilhelm II. The latter stopped suddenly and anchored on account of the heavy fog. The pilot of the Caronia saw that it was impossible for him to go ahead, for he would have run down the Kaiser Wilhelm II. He turned in the other direction and would have run into a schooner. The pilot, rather than run into either of these boats took the chance of leaving the course. As a result the vessel struck the mud bank."

At 1 o'clock this morning the vessel appeared to lie in an easy position. There was, however, a troublesome choppy sea, and the wind from the east was blowing fairly strong. The weather at that hour was thick.

The 3,000 passengers aboard her took the accident as a joke at first, but after the unsuccessful attempts of the wrecking tugs to move the Caronia last night they began to get impatient.

"I'd like to go back to New York with you!" shouted a passenger from the top deck when a reporter's tug steamed alongside the Caronia.

"Give my regards to Broadway!" We're getting mighty lonesome out here in the ocean!" yelled another.

All the hopes of the Captain, crew, and passengers were centered on the final efforts of the tugs at flood tide last evening. Like tiny ants trying to move a giant caterpillar, the tugs struggled for two hours to pull the Caronia from the mud into the water. The tug, however, over the strong east wind and the tide had swung the stern two or three hundred feet around, and nearer to the mud bank in which the bow was stuck.

While the tugs were at work the passengers aboard the liner crowded to the rails of three decks, and peered anxiously to see some movement on the part of the big hulk. The steersman passengers, crowded on the forward deck, stood out in the gloomy drizzle, and viewed more philosophically than their more prosperous brethren the frantic efforts of the tugs.

The Captain of the Caronia shouted back an emphatic "no" when his permission was asked for a reporter to go on board. A minute afterward, when he thought he was some one looking too zealously at one of the ports, he shouted: "Don't you go aboard there!"

But the passengers on deck were communicative and, besides, they wanted to hear the news from New York. An afternoon newspaper thrown through the port reached the upper deck and was eagerly seized.

All day yesterday the Caronia lay with her head north by northeast, and that was her position just before flood tide. After her stern was swung around, she lay with her head north by east.

No announcement had yet been made as to the probability of some other Cunarder taking the Caronia's passengers and proceeding to Europe, but if the Caronia is not pulled off this morning, such action is said to be likely.

The liner lies about a mile from Sandy Hook on the far side of the Bayview Channel. Judging from the way she stuck in the mud, she must have been going at pretty high speed in the dense fog which enveloped the sea and harbor at the time. There is a line of red buoys on the port side of the channel and the Caronia struck between two of these.

The normal draught of the ship is thirty-four feet, according to the water line encircling her. The depths marked upon her side were said down to twenty-six feet at low tide, indicating that she was eight feet out of the water. So firmly imbedded is she in the sand that the heavy tide, though it swung the free stern, did not move the bow at all.

Her position makes her peculiarly open to the buffets of the fierce wind and waves that disorder themselves around the Hook. But the body of the great ship is so big and the plates on her side so thick and sturdy that there is but the smallest possibility of her being dangerously battered no matter how high the seas become.

The condition of the wind and tide are about as unfavorable as they could be. The moon is almost at the full, and the tide is at its highest.

Continued on Page 2.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

HITCH IN ALTMAN'S PLAN.

Lease May Delay Building on Full
Block on Fifth Avenue.

There is a hitch, it was learned yesterday, in the plans of B. Altman & Co. for the erection of a new store to cover the entire block fronting on Fifth Avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets, and bounded in the rear by Madison Avenue. The work of tearing down some of the buildings has already started, but so far the firm has been unable to get the corner lot at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, on which is a three-story building, occupied for many years by the art firm of M. Knoedler & Co. Roland Knoedler, the head of the firm, left for Europe yesterday morning, and his last word was that he had nothing at all to say about new quarters, as his old ones would be good enough for many years to come.

It is the old story about a lease with some years left to run, and the distinction of a lessee to surrender quarters of more than customary advantage from a business point of view. But there is an unusual feature attached to this version of the old story. Knoedler & Co., it seems, are themselves in pretty much the same fix as B. Altman & Co.

It is well known that B. Altman & Co. had to spend a very large sum to acquire the property. That the block selected was diagonally across the thoroughfare from the Waldorf-Astoria and opposite the famous structure erected by the Knickerbocker Trust Company, and the site once occupied by the Stewart mansion, did not make the task of acquisition easier or less costly. The dry goods firm was able to round off its purchase according to its usual policy by accepting a long-time lease, instead of complete ownership, on the northwestern corner of the block, which forms part of the Astor estate.

The site occupied by the Knoedler Building was obtained without much trouble, however, and it was not known until recently that the lease held by the art firm, which is said to have five or six more years to run, would cause any trouble. Then the negotiations came to a sudden stop.

Mr. Knoedler has obtained possession of the northeastern corner of Fifth Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, apparently with the intention of building a new store for his firm. The site belongs to the Bixby estate, and it is now occupied by the residence of Miss Sophia Furness, who holds a lease on it. And that lease has about the same period of life before it as has the Knoedler lease on the site further down the avenue. Miss Furness has declared her intention not to desert the home in which she has spent most of her life until she is compelled by law to do so.

Mr. Knoedler has not yet been permitted the use of the site for his temporary temporary quarters till Miss Furness's lease has run out. And that is why the new Altman building may have to be constructed in two parts, the eastern part shown by the architect's plans remaining incomplete for the present because of the existence of the small structure at its southern end.

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"I'd like to go back to New York with you!" shouted a passenger from the top deck when a reporter's tug steamed alongside the Caronia.

"Give my regards to Broadway!" We're getting mighty lonesome out here in the ocean!" yelled another.

All the hopes of the Captain, crew, and passengers were centered on the final efforts of the tugs at flood tide last evening. Like tiny ants trying to move a giant caterpillar, the tugs struggled for two hours to pull the Caronia from the mud into the water. The tug, however, over the strong east wind and the tide had swung the stern two or three hundred feet around, and nearer to the mud bank in which the bow was stuck.

While the tugs were at work the passengers aboard the liner crowded to the rails of three decks, and peered anxiously to see some movement on the part of the big hulk. The steersman passengers, crowded on the forward deck, stood out in the gloomy drizzle, and viewed more philosophically than their more prosperous brethren the frantic efforts of the tugs.

The Captain of the Caronia shouted back an emphatic "no" when his permission was asked for a reporter to go on board. A minute afterward, when he thought he was some one looking too zealously at one of the ports, he shouted: "Don't you go aboard there!"

But the passengers on deck were communicative and, besides, they wanted to hear the news from New York. An afternoon newspaper thrown through the port reached the upper deck and was eagerly seized.

All day yesterday the Caronia lay with her head north by northeast, and that was her position just before flood tide. After her stern was swung around, she lay with her head north by east.

No announcement had yet been made as to the probability of some other Cunarder taking the Caronia's passengers and proceeding to Europe, but if the Caronia is not pulled off this morning, such action is said to be likely.

The liner lies about a mile from Sandy Hook on the far side of the Bayview Channel. Judging from the way she stuck in the mud, she must have been going at pretty high speed in the dense fog which enveloped the sea and harbor at the time. There is a line of red buoys on the port side of the channel and the Caronia struck between two of these.

The normal draught of the ship is thirty-four feet, according to the water line encircling her. The depths marked upon her side were said down to twenty-six feet at low tide, indicating that she was eight feet out of the water. So firmly imbedded is she in the sand that the heavy tide, though it swung the free stern, did not move the bow at all.

Her position makes her peculiarly open to the buffets of the fierce wind and waves that disorder themselves around the Hook. But the body of the great ship is so big and the plates on her side so thick and sturdy that there is but the smallest possibility of her being dangerously battered no matter how high the seas become.

The condition of the wind and tide are about as unfavorable as they could be. The moon is almost at the full, and the tide is at its highest.

Continued on Page 2.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

CANAL SUPPLY POLICY DIVIDES THE CABINET

Stand-patters Try in Vain to Get
President to Shift.

SHAW MAY RUSH CAMPAIGN

Crisis Would Force Him Out to Go
Against Taft—Democratic Aid
for Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, May 17.—The first effect of the President's determination to buy Panama Canal supplies wherever they can be bought cheapest is a conflict in the Cabinet. It is too early to call it a split, because the opponents of the President's policy are not ready to declare themselves publicly. Nevertheless, a strong minority of his advisers is ranged in opposition to the policy.

Secretary Shaw, it is understood, is at the head, and his supporters are reputed to be Secretaries McCall and Wilson. Mr. Shaw is an aspirant for the Presidency and is a strong advocate of the "stand pat" policy. Mr. Taft, who appears in public as the sponsor for the President's tariff revision, is the favorite among the "stand-patters."

The "stand-patters" in the Cabinet are endeavoring to get the President to disavow the policy, throwing the burden of it on Secretary Taft. The President manifestly is not inclined to do this. He has never intended to remain in the Cabinet through President Roosevelt's Administration, his purpose being to resign long before the approach of the next National election. He has entered upon his canvass. Should the present policy of opinion result in an actual split in the Cabinet Mr. Shaw undoubtedly will resign before he had intended to, and enter the Presidential campaign.

Secretary Shaw is a lawyer, Secretary Morton is not in a position to take an active part on either side. Postmaster General Cortelyou is not a politician, but stands with the President on everything. Attorney General Clegg is with the President, and the same is believed to be true of Secretary Hitchcock.

A split in the Republican Party in Congress is foreshadowed. The President will not lack supporters, despite the open attack of Representative Grosvenor, one of the four leaders of the "stand-patters" and the severe private comments of many Senators. Representative Payne, another of the quartet, has shown a disposition to hearken to tariff revision were the President shown to be really in favor of it.

The Western representatives, typified by Representative Tamm, Republican whip of the House, hitherto have been held in check by the power of the machine and the lack of support in other directions, though Tamm last Winter showed a willingness to head a revolt. As supporters of the President, they will have a vantage ground which will make them enemies to be reckoned with.

Speaker Cannon, when questioned about the matter, said: "I do not know that I have any message to the public touching the construction of the Panama Canal. My recollection is that the act of 1902 authorized the President to construct the Panama Canal and to acquire and operate the Panama Railway, and it especially authorizes him to enter into the necessary contracts to accomplish the work. My recollection is that the authority of the President in the premises is plenary."

"I take for granted that all supplies needed should be, and will be, the product of our own labor wherever practicable." The centre of conservatism will be in the Senate, where even the President will have his supporters. The great American "stand-patters" is that the President's action will furnish the Democrats with a powerful weapon in Congress, which can be used to great effect if the Democrats are able led. In the House at least the Republicans are aware that the Democratic leadership will be strong, capable, for Representative Williams has already shown that he does not need even so strong a weapon as the one now given him to make trouble. In the Senate there is less danger, for there the Democrats are little disposed to follow any leader.

Democratic votes in the House at least will be given to the President's Republican supporters. This is another thing which worries the "stand-patters." The President stands in a different position before the country than any of his predecessors since James Monroe. He has received so many assurances of Democratic support and Democratic admiration that he feels independent of his party to an extent unprecedented since Monroe's time. If he cannot get enough Republican support to carry through his policies, he knows he can carry them through the House, and when he was taken to the White House he was taken with the confidence of the American people.

King Alfonso has appointed King Edward a Spanish Admiral.

ALFONSO 19 YEARS OLD.

He Talks of His Marriage in a Speech to the Senate.

MADRID, May 17.—Replying in the Senate to birthday speeches of congratulation, King Alfonso, who is sixteen years old today, expressed the hope that his forthcoming tour of Europe would strengthen the ties of friendship, tend to universal peace, and thus assist in the reconstruction of the country and the development of its industry and commerce.

For that event for which his majesty was for the country and my heart which you await with anxious desire," his Majesty said. "I have confidence in God that it will be realized for the good of the nation, for family love is so closely allied to the love of my country, that I can have no other idea of marriage than that of two people loving and seeking the happiness of the country and the world."

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\$10,000,000 FOR BAPTISTS?

Hint at Gift for Aged Ministers—
May Be from Rockefeller.

Special to The New York Times.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 17.—Hinting broadly that there was a gift of \$10,000,000 on the way to the American Baptist Home Mission Society, W. S. Shallenberger of Washington, D. C., Second Assistant Postmaster General and President of the society, said to-night in his opening address that the gift would not be refused because of the source from which it might come.

"All money is primarily God's. If it comes to us for the furtherance of God's work, and it comes from a man who has a legal right to its possession, we have no right to question the source of supply. We shall accept it as our own returning unto us."

The words of Mr. Shallenberger were received with much appreciation from a part of the audience, but others there was a marked failure to applaud the sentiment of the speaker. The general impression is that the ten-million-dollar benefaction is coming from John D. Rockefeller.

Mr. Shallenberger said that the sum was for the establishment of a fund to support supernumerary ministers and missionaries of the Baptist denomination.

STOLE RIDE IN MOTOR CAR.

Boy Bootblack Drove Big Machine
Over Broadway Sidewalk.

Antonio Rocco, a bootblack, fifteen years of age, was arrested yesterday on Broadway, where he was driving a big motor car, which he had stolen from a garage on East Thirty-ninth Street, and was driving toward Seventh Avenue at 2 o'clock. After having dashed around the block, he was arrested by a patrolman on Broadway. He turned out to be a boy named Rocco, who was arrested on Broadway. He was driving a big motor car, which he had stolen from a garage on East Thirty-ninth Street, and was driving toward Seventh Avenue at 2 o'clock. After having dashed around the block, he was arrested by a patrolman on Broadway. He turned out to be a boy named Rocco, who was arrested on Broadway. He was driving a big motor car, which he had stolen from a garage on East Thirty-ninth Street, and was driving toward Seventh Avenue at 2 o'clock. After having dashed around the block, he was arrested by a patrolman on Broadway. He turned out to be a boy named Rocco, who was arrested on Broadway. 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Simpson Crawford Co.—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879.

To those going to Europe this Summer, remember our Paris Office, No. 1 Cite Trevis, is conveniently located. Make it your headquarters.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1905.

Overlook—Boswell—Delightful. Our Fifth Floor Restaurant is popular with shoppers and business men. It is a pleasant place to luncheon.

Smartest of costumes, special at \$12.75. To-day's great sale in our suit department.

INTEREST of smart dressers will centre in a sale of silk demi-costumes, also Bretelle and Suspender models at Simpson Crawford Co.'s to-day. Upwards of 200 creations will be offered at \$12.75—this is a very special price, as the quality and style, as well as the merchandise, are above the average. No doubt the sale will create extraordinary buying enthusiasm, as it is admitted there's nothing smarter this season.



\$12.75 for models in good heavy quality taffeta—colors blue, black, reseda and gray—made double suspender crush girdle effect, ornamented with small silk covered buttons—the other model, a half waist style with small straps running over shoulder, full round skirts, shirred or plaited.

\$21.75 for very smart newest suspender model, in all the pretty plain and changeable checks—black and white, green, blue and white—bodice finished with waltz bones and the new deep effect falling over shoulders, tapered down to a point at waist line, finished off at edge with narrow shirred flounce—round length plaited skirt with five tucks.

\$23.75 for silk demi-costumes—entirely new model in soft finished taffeta—in navy, royal, reseda or smart pin checks—finely tucked waist with little square yoke of white net and lace—full sleeve to elbow—finished with deep white lace cuff—crush girdle and full plaited skirt.

\$28.50 for pretty silk costume of the new light checks—blue, green, black and white and plain colors—made lingerie effect, trimmed with Persian trimming at neck, full sleeves ornamented with small buttons—sunburst skirt.

The Stylish Suspender Suit \$10.50

THOSE dashing swell models, the "Suspender Suits" possess a certain distinctiveness, and are the very essence of smart—stylish—dressy costume models. There is a "go!" about them that is suggestive of the very swiftest swagger effect, yet a charm of Summer coolness and comfort that is very enticing.

THE ILLUSTRATED MODEL AT \$10.50 has the new shirred effect suspenders, wide at shoulder, with narrow straps at front and back, round length skirt, entirely shirred. At the price this is an exceptional opportunity, for the style and wearing attributes of this suit are unquestionable, and the price is lower than the quality would indicate.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

The great Summer hosiery sale offers a 14c. special.

NINETY PER CENT. of the economical dressers insist on having a supply of 25c. Hosiery, and that's the quality Simpson Crawford Co. offer to-day at 14c. per pair. The finest, sheerest, coolest, strongest 25c. Hosiery ever made. This vast collection of new styles and effects for the present Summer's wear was specially selected for this extraordinary Spring sale.

We have just received about 500 dozen more pairs, and in addition secured a lot of plain Black Gauze and plain Black light-weight cotton. We have already sold over 2,000 dozen, and consider this lot barely enough for one day's selling. So early buyers to-day will be greatly recompensed—special at 14c.

Special at 18c.—300 dozen more of this extra fine quality Hosiery. They comprise plain tan, black and tan laces; also plain black medium weight cotton—full fashioned. Special heel and toe and double soles. Extra value.

Special at \$1.19.—Women's plain black thread silk hose, all sizes. Regular value \$1.75. A supply of silk hosiery is always needed.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

20,000 yds. of 18c. embroideries, to-day at the special price, 10c.

THEY'RE such good values at 18c., used for so many purposes, and there'll be such an unprecedented rush for them to-day that we can't promise a single yard at this bargain price after to-day, so don't fail to come early. They're St. Gall embroideries. You need them for the summer dresses so daintily ruffled with embroidery for the cool embroidery coats, for the fashionable lingerie hats, for making yokes, berthas, ruffing on the new half-sleeves, for serviceable use on underwear, making chemisettes and for innumerable other purposes.

Edgings, Insertions, Bandings, Skirtings.

10c. Regular 25c. Embroideries.

19c. a yard for regular 35c. to 40c. embroideries.

Special offering of 10,000 yards of fine embroidery sample stripes at 25c and 39c per yard—Beautiful patterns of them, but only to be procured in small quantities, so the early comer has the advantage—these stripes are from one of St. Gall's best manufacturers, and include all the coming season's newest fancies—insertions, edgings, bandings, skirtings, &c., in nainsook, cambric and Swiss.

25c. for up to \$1.00 Embroideries.

39c. to \$1.60 Embroideries.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Monogram belts and combs

THAT'S the very latest thing Paris sends to us—pick out your buckle or comb and we will have your monogram made for you—have something rich and artistic. We've a great display for you to see when you come.

\$2.25 We're the first to show this new idea—announced Sunday last, and it met with instant approval. There's an individuality and exclusiveness about these buckles impossible to achieve with any other creation,—the monogram alone giving a touch of distinctiveness no other buckle can give.

The belt will appeal to any well dressed woman—it adds to the chicness of the Summer costume and can be procured in every imaginable shade—blue, green, brown, white, black, red—made of the finest quality of soft kid leather, which makes it fit like a glove, and the buckle is a handsome gold plated, hand sewed affair, beautifully hand carved in either two or three letter monograms—complete. **\$2.25**

The Monogram comb—fine shell with a handsome band of gold monogram hand-engraved, the latest fad. **\$1.50**

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

500 Summer rockers like illustration—value \$3., at \$1.85

SAME exceptional value in an arm chair to match. The value is so much better than you'll find at any other store, that we don't need to dwell on that, simply telling you what kind of a chair this is.

They're cool, summery chairs, built for strength and comfort—that's why so many Summer house furnishers buy them at \$3.18.50 for porch and lawn. The seats are of rattan, and the back high with broad arms. All are natural finish.

Just the kind of a chair you business men and comfort-loving women like to rest in, and for the benefit of those who see this unusual announcement to-day, and cannot come until Friday, or next day, we extend this offer throughout to-morrow and Saturday. Remember, though, the sale begins to-day and the price is very low.

\$10.50 for \$13.50 settee, glazed cane seat.

\$5.50 for \$7.25 arm chair, glazed cane seat.

\$6.00 for \$7.50 arm rocker, glazed cane seat.

\$3.25 for \$4.00 side rocker, glazed cane seat.

\$2.75 for \$4.00 side chair, glazed cane seat.

\$12.50 for \$16.00 settee, glazed cane seat and back.

\$6.75 for \$8.75 arm chair, cane seat and back.

\$7.00 for \$9.25 arm rocker, cane seat and back.

\$3.75 for \$5.00 side rocker, cane seat and back.

\$3.50 for \$4.75 side chair, cane seat and back.

The coolest, healthiest Summer couch, **\$14.25** sells regularly for \$18, but to-day, to-morrow, and Saturday our price is

Town and country house furnishers will vie in their appreciation of this unusual value—it's the most practical couch for city or country homes in Summer time, because it is cool, comfortable and strictly sanitary. The framework is constructed of best tempered steel, has a raised head, and is neatly enameled olive green, is sanitary and easily kept clean. The spring work is the celebrated national fabric. The upholstery is in loose cushion form, covered with high grade art cretonne of floral designs, or in plain denims, has a wide valance of the same goods reaching to the floor.

A sale for men. Cool '2 underwear at 95c.

The celebrated Farley & Buttrum's Lion Brand or American Hosiery Co. merit, no, best known '2 underwear extant.

THIS is undoubtedly the only opportunity you will have this season to purchase cool Summer Underwear, such as you must wear, beginning this month, at less than half price, and we'll tell you why.

You know, of course, the season is late. Orders have not been as heavy as the manufacturers of the above famous brands are used to, and they do business on such a broad scale that instead of holding their stocks they have turned them over to "Simpson, Crawford Co." at less than half price.

The names are a guarantee of quality, and they are all perfect garments. They are long and short sleeve Shirts, and regular Drawers, all sizes up to 50 inches. This is a rare opportunity for people who are in the habit of paying \$2.00 or more for full-fashioned Underwear. Do not allow this opportunity to pass without securing your season's supply—special to-day, Friday and Saturday at 95c. per garment.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Nothing like such muslin underwear values offered elsewhere.

HERE'S a complete list of May sale muslin underwear values that will delight every particular woman who requires qualities usually costing one-half more than our prices. Grades offered to-day are exact duplicates. Do you realize what an extraordinary saving this means to you?

It's just the time a Summer supply of Undermuslins must be selected—the very time you would ordinarily pay the highest prices of the year, when the demand is greatest. But think of the broad scale on which we prepare for our annual Spring sale. Think of the vast purchases, the tremendous discount and other price concessions that come our way, and you will clearly understand why

SIMPSON CRAWFORD COMPANY OFFER SOFT, COOL, IMMACULATE GARMENTS, GENEROUSLY MADE AND OF THE FINEST QUALITIES AND BEST WORKMANSHIP AT PRICES 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN OTHER STORES ASK.

Just to give you an inkling of the unusual values below this illustration, we mention in bold type three specials that are creating more buying enthusiasm than any store (this one included) has ever experienced.

19c. for 29c. drawers of muslin trimmed with lace edge—umbrella style—one of the best values ever offered since establishing this department.

50c. for 75c. nightgowns—trimmed with muslin—square or V shaped neck—trimmed with embroidery—not ordinary 75c. gowns, but the best made to sell at that price.

19c. for 35c. corset covers—trimmed with lace edge around neck and arms—exceptionally dainty underwear.

19c. for 29c. drawers of muslin trimmed with lace edge—umbrella style—one of the best values ever offered since establishing this department.

50c. for 75c. nightgowns—trimmed with muslin—square or V shaped neck—trimmed with embroidery—not ordinary 75c. gowns, but the best made to sell at that price.

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Another great purchase of lawn waists—special \$1

DONT fail to pick out your Summer supply of waists while Simpson Crawford Co. are selling the surplus stocks and sample collection of several of the best manufacturers—they're cool, fashionable lawn waists like you've admired around town at \$1.98 and \$1.95—they're regular \$2.00 creations and the finest ever made to sell at that price, so you want to bear in mind they're going so rapidly they'll not be long on sale at the low price of \$1.00. We want to make this news as emphatic as possible, for every woman who does not take advantage of this sale is bound to be disappointed when she sees the bargain prizes others have secured.

Second Floor.

Their real value is in the quality, but their simple beauty is what commends them to the smart dresser as an ideal Summer waist, tucked front and back, fancy yoke made of embroidery and lace insertion, trimmed collar and cuffs. Special, \$1.00.

\$1.95 for Indian lawn waists—button back, elaborate embroidery and edged with Val insertion—tucked back and front.

\$3.95 for \$6.00 messaline or chiffon taffeta silk waists, beautifully trimmed with insertions of lace, medallions or tailor stitched—all new, desirable shades. Special to-day, \$3.95.

Val. laces, 55c. a dozen yards.

Regular \$1 quality, and we've 5,000 dozen—all the desirable patterns demanded by fashion, in French and German meshes, in matched widths of edgings and insertions. Just the time to make your selection in this entirely new collection—unlimited variety and designs for trimming the much-needed white dresses for children and adults, for edging ruffles on dresses, underwear, making yokes, berthas and stylish lingerie hats, combining with the heavier laces on the new waists, making entire waists, sleeves, &c.; value \$1.00 dozen yards—at 55c.

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MAY 1933

MISSING FROM FILES

Minister Reports Loss to Secretary Taft.

BRINGS DUPLICATES, THOUGH

First Investigation of Loomis Now Said to Have Been Inadequate—A. D. Andrews in Controversy.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, May 17.—Two rather surprising facts in the Bowen-Loomis imbroglio came out today. One was that the investigation last winter of Bowen's charges against Loomis, on which Loomis was reported to have been vindicated, consisted simply in asking a member of the Asphalt Trust whether he had ever bribed Loomis, and accepting that person's denial as complete and satisfactory. The other was that two of the papers necessary to Bowen's case could not be found in the archives of the State Department.

Mr. Bowen twice reported to the State Department that rumors affecting Loomis's character were afloat in Caracas. On the first occasion it was reported that the President had made an investigation and satisfied himself of Loomis's innocence. Then followed the publication of the charges, and now Bowen is here to answer an accusation of having given them publicity.

The principal charge was that Loomis had accepted a \$10,000 check from the Asphalt Trust. The President, it is said, sent for his old friend Avery D. Andrews, who served with him as a member of the New York Police Board under Mayor Street. Mr. Andrews is an officer of the Asphalt Trust. The President asked him if his concern had given Loomis any money, and Andrews replied in the negative, saying that Loomis had merely exchanged checks with the trust.

In addition to proving that Bowen is responsible for the publication of the charges, Loomis must now prove his own innocence. He and Bowen were hard at work today reading each other's typewritten statements and preparing answers. Bowen denies having given publicity to the charges and denies that he made any charges, or did anything except to report to the State Department information which was current in Caracas.

Mr. Bowen this morning called upon Secretary Taft, who had given him the documents in the case, and reported that two of the most important were missing. One was a letter from President Castro to Mr. Loomis, and the other was an assignment made to Loomis by another man. Secretary Taft caused the State Department to be searched for these documents, but they could not be found. He then delivered some vigorous remarks to certain officials in that department on the general subject of loose methods in the executive departments, and then informed Bowen of the loss. Mr. Bowen said he had brought along from Caracas duplicate copies of the missing documents, and that he would like to submit them if copies could be received as evidence. Mr. Loomis offered no objections.

DOUGLAS UPHOLDS WAGE CUT.

Governor Finds Demand in Fall River Strike Was Unjustified.

BOSTON, May 17.—In a statement today Gov. Douglas, in answer to the settlement of the Fall River textile strike of 1933, finds that a partial restoration of wages is not warranted.

When the strike was settled in January through Gov. Douglas's intervention, he was empowered to fix a margin of profit at which operatives would receive an increase of wages. The Governor reports that the conditions during the months between January and April were not such as to warrant an increase. The strike, which affected about 25,000 persons, was called in July, 1932, on a basis of 12 1/2 per cent. The operatives returned to work last January with the reduction in effect. The Governor's investigation was to decide upon what margin the mill owners could grant an increase of 5 per cent. up to April 1. He finds that it would require a margin of 74.38 cents between the price of cotton and its equivalent in unmanufactured cotton to pay the increase of 5 per cent. This would allow 6 per cent. for mill dividends, and 5 per cent. for annual depreciation.

HOSPITAL SITE SOLD.

Eye and Ear Infirmary's Old Property Brings More Than \$400,000.

The Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, the new buildings of which institution are now being erected on Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Streets, east of Third Avenue, has sold its property at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Forty-first Street, for about \$420,000.

The buyer is Anthony Arendt, although it is understood that he is acting only as the representative of the real purchaser, Albert Scherf, who was the broker in the transaction.

A hotel probably will be erected on the present site of the hospital.

NOISELESS LOWER BROADWAY

Wood Paving from Fulton Street to Battery When Subway Is Completed.

As a result of the petitions filed with Borough President Ahern by building owners and tenants of lower Broadway, a wood block pavement is likely to be laid from Fulton Street to the Battery as soon as the subway work is finished, and the lower section of Broadway can be restored to its proper shape.

At the request of Mr. Ahern, Thomas F. McCarthy and C. Hunter, the President and Secretary of the Truck Owners' Association, called on him yesterday to discuss the proposition. Both said their organizations were not opposed to the so-called "noiseless" pavement if a grooved wood-block should be adopted. After the meeting President Ahern said that he had authorized his engineers to get a survey of lower Broadway for repaving, and that the wood-block would be laid as soon as the rapid transit work is completed.

FLORIDA'S ASYLUM SCANDAL.

Legislative Committee Charges Mismanagement of State Institution.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 17.—A committee investigating the State asylum for the insane submitted a report to the Legislature today, charging the Asylum Board with responsibility for deplorable conditions in the asylum.

The report declares that the institution is not a hospital for insane, but a retreat for all kinds of patients, who are maintained at enormous expense to the State. It alleges that no systematic effort is made or treatment given to restore the mentality of the patients, and that the sick have not been given necessary attention. It charges drunkenness among the attendants and nurses, and cruel treatment of helpless patients.

Strike Threatens Schwab House.

The English-speaking marble workers, who come under the arbitration agreement of the Building Trades Employers' Association, it was learned yesterday, are trying to bring about a strike on the residence of Charles M. Schwab on Riverside Drive, though none of them is employed there. As far as could be learned yesterday none of the unions are working under the arbitration agreement.

WASHTON SAVED LEMON CROP

Gave Shippers \$1 Rate; Witness Tells Senate Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—George F. Meade of Boston, President of the National League of Commission Merchants, continued his statement before the Senate Inter-State Commerce Commission today, giving details of alleged abuses of the private car system. He asserted that Armour & Co. in some cases charged several railroads \$2.50 per ton of freight for ice and paid the roads a rebate of \$1 per ton. Refrigerator charges and freight charges, he said, were consolidated in one bill, the different items not being specified. David A. Wilburton of Pittsburgh, a member of the Pennsylvania State Senate and a fruit dealer, said that the Armour car line furnished a satisfactory service.

E. M. Brown of California, representing the lemon interests in his State, said that Paul Morton, Secretary of the Navy, when an official of the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, in a consultation with lemon shippers on the Pacific Coast, asked if a dollar rate would save the lemon crop. Being informed that it would, the witness added that rate was made. Joseph Bartle of St. Paul, Minn., an old shipper, testified that St. Paul and Minneapolis were not treated fairly in the matter of rates. He said he thought the Standard Oil Company received concessions from the railroad.

The Senate committee received this afternoon the protest of the Philadelphia Board of Trade against the proposed enlargement of the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

POLICE SEEK REINSTATEMENT

Demand on Behalf of Inspector Smith and Others Served on McAvoy.

The first move of the batch of Inspectors, Captains, and Sergeants removed May 9 by Police Commissioner McAvoy to get back on the force was made yesterday when demand for reinstatement was made in legal form on First Deputy Commissioner McAvoy, acting in the absence of the Commissioner as head of the department. The demand for reinstatement was on behalf of the following:

Inspector, Elbert O. Smith, Capt. Michael E. Foody and Nathaniel P. Shire, Sergts. John McNally, Joseph Saul, Michael McNamara, Charles Schaeffer, Michael O'Meara, Thomas Morgan, and Albert McDonald.

The papers were served on Deputy McAvoy by the law firm of Grant & Rous, counsel for the policemen. All demand immediate reinstatement on the ground that they were illegally dismissed from the force "without charges being preferred and without trial being afforded as required by law."

All were retired on the ostensible grounds of physical disability. All allege that they are able to perform police duty and declare, in their applications, that the section of the charter giving the Commissioner the power to retire men twenty-five years on the force and of physical disability is unconstitutional. The report of the Police Surgeons in the case of Inspector Smith says that he is disabled on account of defective eyesight. As he has only one eye, he asserts that this does not constitute disability.

DEFEATED BY OWN SEX.

Women Teachers Feared Miss Goessling's Agitation for Equal Pay.

Fearful that any attempt to equalize the salaries of men and women teachers in the elementary schools of the city would result in a general reduction, the women teachers of Brooklyn defeated a candidate of their own sex for the Presidency of the Class Teachers' Organization of that borough at the election held Tuesday afternoon, because she stood on the platform of "equal pay for equal work."

The result of this election has not been officially announced as yet, because the by-laws of the organization declare that the ballot must be counted at a special meeting of the Executive Committee, which was held last night. The preliminary canvass of the schools of the borough indicates a crushing defeat for the women's ticket. Returns from sixty-five schools give John G. Cottrell of Public School No. 19, the winner, with 1,000 votes. Miss Anna Louise Goessling of Public School No. 4 did not expect to win, said Miss Goessling. "I only started the movement to arouse the teachers' interest in the subject, and I am confident that sooner or later women will rule this organization. They have a right to fight for their only about a dozen men who belong to it altogether."

WITNESS KNEW LOBLEY.

Clerk Brings New Charge Against Man Accused of Policy Swindle.

When Samuel Lobley was arraigned in the Kings County Court yesterday, charged with swindling the Equitable Life Assurance Society out of \$27,816, he was recognized as a man who swindled Volkmer Brothers of Brooklyn out of \$1,400 in 1931. He pleaded not guilty, and was committed to Raymond Street Jail by Judge Crane.

Lobley was led into the courtroom while Otto Kuch, a clerk for Volkmer Brothers, was in the witness chair testifying in the trial of a man charged with stealing a horse. Kuch gave a start, and then said that he recognized Lobley as the man who under the name of W. A. Rabe had given a bogus promissory note for \$1,400 on his firm.

Lobley is accused of having stolen a check for \$27,816 from the Equitable Assurance Society. If he is not convicted of that charge he probably will be prosecuted by Volkmer Brothers.

Lundberg, Slocum Inspector, on Trial.
Henry Lundberg, the United States Steamboat Inspector who did or did not inspect the General Slocum, was placed on trial yesterday for the third time, on charges of criminal negligence before Judge Thomas in the United States Circuit Court. A jury was impaneled and the testimony will begin today. Prior trials of Lundberg have resulted in disagreements.

Assistant Cashier Appointed.
The Board of Directors of the Irving National Bank have appointed as assistant cashier Eugene Van Zandt, for many years connected with the bank.

Mrs. Young and Millin Go Abroad.
Mrs. Young, widow of "Caesar" Young, the bookmaker, sailed for Europe on the White Star liner Majestic yesterday. Mrs. Young's mother and John Millin, who was young's racing partner, sailed on the same vessel.

Chicago Financier Dead.
CHICAGO, May 17.—Elbridge G. Keith, President of the Chicago Title and Trust Company, died to-night after a short illness.

Time Saved
Is money earned.
You will husband
your energy and
lengthen your business-day if you
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RATE MAKING POWER

National Manufacturers Pass Resolutions to That Effect.

LAWS IN CONFLICT—SPENCER

Railroad President Fears Effect of Legislation—Indorsement for Mr. Roosevelt's Attitude.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 17.—The National Manufacturers' Association today passed resolutions upholding the stand taken by President Parry against the exercise by the National Government of railway rate-making power. E. B. Pike of New Hampshire, Chairman of the standing committee of the organization on Inter-State Commerce, led the fight in favor of the rate-making power.

The other important features of the second day's session of the association were the addresses made by President Parry and by Senator Spencer of the Southern Railway and Eugene N. Foss of Massachusetts, whose subject was Reciprocity. The report of the Committee on Resolutions, which caused a lively debate and the rejection of that portion of the report which called upon the Interstate Commerce Commission to use American-made goods in canal construction work.

The resolutions adopted indorsed the "open shop" as embodying the true spirit of American liberty; deprecated "the crimes and outrages on personal liberty daily occurring" during the Chicago teamsters' strike, and commended the declaration of President Roosevelt that the State is back of the city and the National back of the State.

The dilemma which the rate question presents to the railways of the United States was the subject discussed by Mr. Spencer. He pointed out the anomalous position in which the railroad men find themselves because both the Congressional act for the regulation of commerce of 1887 and the subsequently adopted Sherman anti-trust law have been held by the courts to apply to common carriers.

"The result of this," said Mr. Spencer, "is that if the carrier obey one law he runs the risk of disobeying the other. The only way he can establish that uniformity and stability in rates demanded by the one law is to enter into an agreement which may be forbidden by the other. It is the part of the Government to see that the field of competition is kept open equally to all. But it is not its province to bolster up the fortunes or even the opportunities of one against the other. We serve to be threatened now with a most serious departure from these fundamental laws and principles."

"The recently proposed legislation in respect to fixing rates of transportation by the United States Government through one commission for the whole country may be a most significant beginning. The right to name one price is, of course, the right in the end to name all. I am now only pointing out that if the Government in its regulation of common carriers shall go beyond the point of correcting illegal and well-defined abuses and into general discriminations, it may unintentionally be entering upon a policy of governmental paternalism from which retreat will be difficult, if not impossible."

Mr. Foss pleaded for an understanding with Canada, and maintained that "we have incited the Dominion to imitate our protective system until she has gone beyond it and granted a discriminating tariff to our rivals."

James A. Emery of San Francisco spoke on "The Necessity of Organization by Employers to Meet Abuses of Power by Organized Labor." The following resolution was passed:

Whereas, "The International Typographical Union has indicated that its members will on Jan. 1, 1936, demand of their employers throughout the country the establishment of an eight-hour work day instead of nine hours as now, without

proportionate adjustment of wages paid, coupled with the statement that where demands are refused work will cease immediately in the establishment so refusing, and such concerted action being in the minds of this convention in a measure a conspiracy to force the employing printers to accede to the demands made and contrary to the principles of equity and fair dealing; therefore be it Resolved, that we, as individuals and consumers of printing, do hereby pledge to the employing printers of America our hearty support and co-operation during the crisis in their business caused by this demand."

Cutting Balls Chauffeur Who Hit Man.

William Bayard Cutting of 24 East Seventy-second Street, furnished ball at the West Sixty-eighth Street Station yesterday for George W. Phillips of 235 West One Hundredth Street, whose automobile struck a laborer at Columbus Avenue and Seventy-second Street. The injured man was Dominick Broderick, a laborer, of 431 West Fifty-fourth Street. He was working over the conduit of the New York City Railway Company when the automobile struck him.

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Would not such a magazine appeal to you?

(To be continued to-morrow.)

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A New Series of Worst-d Suits FOR MEN At \$16.50

Our tailors have just done with a new series of single breasted suits fashioned of exceptionally good "through-and-through" worsted in the newest shade of gray stripes. The coats are half lined with mohair. Though the price—sixteen-fifty—be modest, the suits lay just claim to distinctiveness, with all the little knacks that the edict demands. The suits will make their debut this morning.

Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th St.

Wells' Hair Balsam
Is Not a Dye
It gradually restores
GRAY HAIR
to original color
black or brown.
Acts gradually in 3 or 4 applications, the hair retaining a silky softness. Free head and prevent dandruff, itching, stop hair coming out, nice dressing. In use 40 years. It will restore you because it does the work and does it right. See and \$1.00 bottle at drug stores, or large size prepaid by express on receipt of \$2.00.

E. S. WELLS, Chemist, Jersey City, N. J.

Stern Brothers
Ladies' Tailoring
and Dressmaking Departments
(On the Third Floor)
Orders Executed for
Fine Costumes, Waists,
Fancy Tailor-made Gowns and Coats
At Short Notice and Moderate Cost.
Riding Habits of Linens, Crashes, Etc.
A SPECIAL FEATURE.
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Typewriters come and Typewriters go—but the

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THE BIG STORE ACITY IN ITSELF
SIXTH AVE. NEAR THE FOURTH NEW YORK. 15th & 16th Sts.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings from 8:30 Till 12 o'clock. Thereafter, Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

Women's Shirt Waist Dresses.

In Women's Washable Shirt Waist Dresses we are showing the prettiest and most up-to-date styles at prices that are unusually inviting. This new section is located on the Second Floor, adjoining the Shirt Waist Store, to the right of the elevators.

Women's Shirt Waist Dresses,
made of white union Butcher linen; waist handsomely designed with tailored side plaits and wide front plait of fine torchon lace; the skirt is seven-gore and inverted plait and back, with wide front panel of torchon lace to match waist; regularly \$3.75. Special 2.75.

Also Women's Shirt Waist Dresses, in lawn, chambray, cheviot and linene; trimmed and tailored at these prices:
1.00, 1.50, 1.95, 2.25 and 2.50
(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Centre.)

"Eclipse" Waists

The "Eclipse" was especially designed for our Waist Store, where so many charming models have been exploited for the first time at \$1.00.

"Eclipse" Waists, as illustrated, are made of fine quality Persian lawn, with deep French tucked yoke, outlined with hemstitched insertings of fine lace and Swiss embroidery; yoke ornamented with two lace medallions; full blouse plaited back.

1.00

Also Dotted Swiss Waists.
A new tailored side-plaited model, made of fine, sheer quality dotted Swiss lawn, with fancy colored ring design, specially plaited at \$1.00.

1.00

(Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Floor, Centre, 18th St.)

Women's Silk Coats

Here are women's Coats which should become generally popular. Materials are either heavy black taffeta or cloth of gold. They are 30 inches in length, neatly side plaited as shown in the illustration, both at front and back, have plaited full sleeves with cuffs and finished with large, handsome, fully applied collar; to-day specially priced at

9.75

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, 6th Ave. "U" Entrance.)

Men's Shoes and Oxfords
At \$1.90 and \$2.85.
Most Extraordinary Sale of Fine Samples on Record.

Entire stock of Samples from the celebrated factory of Barry Shoe Company, Brooklyn, Mass.
Every Pair Was Made To Be Retail at Prices Ranging From \$3.00 to \$6.00.

Men who wear sizes 6 to 8 will find this an extraordinarily interesting sale. While there are all sizes in the sale, yet the very nobbiest styles are in sizes 7 to 7 1/2.

On sale to-day, in the Shoe Store on the Second Floor.

Shoes and Oxfords that would sell regularly at \$3.00. Such extensive selections of styles that almost every man can be quickly suited.

At **1.90**

Shoes and Oxfords that were made to be sold up to \$6. Best footwear for men ever put on a bargain table. All the newest styles and very best leather, including tans.

At **2.85**

(Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Floor.)

Men's Suits, AT 12.50

Comprised in this collection are 300 Men's Summer Suits made by a tailor whose specialty is superior clothes.

Every suit was made to sell at \$17.50. A group of serges included in this offering will be found particularly attractive, as they are made to fit all builds—tall, short, stout or slim. They are made in single and double-breasted sacks, full lined or half lined.

Then there are cleverly tailored Suits of fine mixtures, comprising medium and light colors, representing every texture of worsted or cheviot.

Also single and double-breasted Suits in black fabric for all occasions. Tailoring and style are unsurpassed; a line of clothing eminently attractive. Sizes to fit all builds of men.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, East.)



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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE PRESIDENT'S TARIFF FIGHT.

How widely and deeply the Republi-
can Party will be rent over the question
raised by the business plans of the Presi-
dent for canal purchases is shown by
the editorial and news columns of the
chief Republican organ in the Union,
The Tribune of this city.

The peculiar authority of that jour-
nal in the party is well known. Since
the death of its eminent founder and
its passage after the GREELEY cam-
paign to the control of its present pro-
prietor its loyalty to the party has
been conspicuous through good and
evil report. But it has not been blind
loyalty. For years The Tribune has
shown a clear conception of three ele-
ments in the political situation: The
terrible strain on the protective tariff
system imposed by the splendid growth
of the trade of the country; the tend-
ency of the tariff to foster monopolies;
the danger to the party from these
sources whenever the opposition should
attain a sound organization and a ca-
pable leadership. On the strength of
this rational understanding of the
facts and possibilities, it has, during
the first term of Mr. McKinley and
that of his successor, maintained mark-
edly close relations with the Adminis-
tration, has been the recipient of un-
usual confidences, and, especially
through its Washington bureau, has
kept the country constantly informed
as to all the indications of sane and
progressive treatment of tariff ques-
tions. Its attitude as to the Cuban
and Porto Rico and Philippine tariff re-
quirements has been strikingly liberal.

During the period in the early part
of Mr. ROOSEVELT's succession, when he
was using his utmost energies to arouse
his party to the need of adapting the
high tariff to the changes in the condi-
tions of trade and production, The
Tribune gave him its diligent aid. And
recently, when the question of revenue
to meet the deficit in the Treasury as-
sumed new importance, it was through
The Tribune that the position of the
President was made known and his in-
tention to advocate the reduction of
duties, with the consequent stimula-
tion of imports, as a means of increas-
ing the customs receipts. In short,
The Tribune may with entire reason-
ableness be said to have reflected the
desire of Mr. ROOSEVELT, with which
the acute and trained intelligence of
Mr. WHITELAW REID naturally sym-
pathized, to relax the fetters of the tariff
on the party and on the country as
achieved without splitting the party.

The position of the paper, there-
fore, lends especial significance to its treat-
ment of the present affair. It refers to
"the numerous protests of a most em-
phatic character which have reached
the President and Secretary TAFT" as
"a long and deep howl from the 'stand-
patters' of the country." This "howl"
is answered in its Pittsburgh dispatches.
These state that "President RAMSEY
has made it a point to show the Presi-
dent and his advisers that the Steel
Trust has two prices, one for domestic
consumers and one much lower for the
foreign market." And it reports that
when "the Steel Corporation and the
various pools engaged in making rails,
structural steel, &c., decided to charge
the Government to the full extent," this
"led President ROOSEVELT to make the
competition open and to give produc-
ers of every country a chance to bid on
steel rails and other supplies." It was
high time. The Tribune gives the fol-
lowing facts to show how greedy have
been the extortions made possible by
the protective tariff as it stands; they
have been frequently mentioned in our
columns, but we reproduce them with
the authority of that paper:

Last Fall, before the election, steel rails
were selling at the British mills at \$22.16
a ton. The same rails made in the United
States brought \$28 a ton, and the price
was fixed by the rail pool. There was a
slackness in some lines in the American
rail, and makers took contracts to deliver
rails in Great Britain as low as \$22 a ton
in Liverpool and Cardiff. This meant that
the Steel Corporation paid a railroad freight
of \$2.20 a ton on the rails from the
Pittsburgh mills and \$9 a ton for ocean
freight, making a total of \$33.20 a ton
in the cost of transportation, and the rails
were laid down in a foreign port \$9 a ton
cheaper than a railroad could have pur-
chased them at the Pittsburgh mills.

These figures fully sustain the state-
ment of CHARLES M. SCHWAB, also fre-
quently reported, and now reproduced
by The Tribune, that "we have got the
cost of the manufacture of rails down to
the inevitable \$12."

Editorially the position of this re-
cognized organ of the Republican Party,

with its continuously confidential rela-
tions to President ROOSEVELT, is, as to
the matter in hand, entirely clear.
"We have no doubt," it declares, "that
this decision (that supplies 'shall be
purchased wherever they can be most
advantageously secured') will be criti-
cised unfavorably by a few, chiefly by
some whose expectations are not alto-
gether disinterested. We have no doubt
either that it will be cordially approved
by the best judgment of the American
people." We also have no doubt as to
the final outcome of the best judgment
of the American people. Nor will this
judgment limit itself to the sound prin-
ciple that the Government should buy
wherever it can buy most advanta-
geously. It will claim the same right
for all the people. And especially it
will condemn as absurd and oppressive
the fact that the necessities of life, the
materials of industry, shall be made
more costly by the monopolies in-
trenched behind the tariff rates. Ameri-
cans will not forever stand idly by
and see the protected giants picking
their pockets under the shelter of the
tariff, and the revolt of President
ROOSEVELT against having the pocket
of the Government picked will go far
toward opening the eyes of the people
to what they are themselves suffering.

THE PORT OF MANILA.

One of the most wholesome and
promising results of our occupation of
the Philippine Islands is the determina-
tion, arrived at by the Insular Govern-
ment, to make the most of the natural
advantages of the port of Manila. Gov.
WRIGHT has appointed a committee to
review the existing arrangements of
the port and to recommend such
changes as may be necessary to facili-
tate American and foreign trade with
and from the islands. Gen. CORBIN,
in command of the Department of the
Philippines, has accepted the Chair-
manship of the committee. In the ob-
jects of which, as appears from an in-
terview reported in The Manila Times,
he heartily and even enthusiastically
believes.

Manila, he points out, by the natural
advantages of its situation and the nat-
ural possibilities of its harbor, "should
be the distributing centre for the Asi-
atic coast from Singapore to Manchu-
ria." Of course it was not to be ex-
pected that under Spanish rule the exi-
gencies and demands of modern com-
merce should occupy much of the
thought of the Governors, whether Gen-
erals or Bishops. But they have at-
tracted the attention of the American
authorities, with the result that, when
the system of docks now projected and
in course of execution is completed, the
largest of the Pacific liners can tie up
alongside the wharves of the harbor.
This is an advantage which no port on
the mainland of Asia enjoys or is likely
to enjoy. At Shanghai large steamers
cannot come within fifteen or twenty
miles of the city, all their cargoes hav-
ing to be lightered for that distance.
At Hongkong the ships lie out in the
harbor and the cargoes must be trans-
shipped by junks. The same conditions
prevail at Singapore.

Evidently this difference is an enor-
mous factor in favor of the American
port, provided our preparations and
commercial regulations are such as to
enable us fully to avail ourselves of it.
The facility most needed, after the
completion of the docks themselves, is,
according to Gen. CORBIN, the creation
of a system of modern bonded ware-
houses. In these American goods could
be stored while agents were soliciting
a system of "hurry call" for American
goods from Hongkong could be filled
within six hours, whereas under
present conditions about thirty days
must elapse before they could be deliv-
ered from San Francisco to Hongkong
on a cable order. If Manila should be-
come the terminus of the transpacific
lines, as it would do if it supplanted
Hongkong as the distributing centre
for Asia, the trip from our shores
should be made in about a fortnight,
instead of twice that time, which it
now requires. Private capital, in Gen.
CORBIN's opinion, should and could be
trusted to provide the requisite facili-
ties, provided, of course, the Govern-
ment lent such furtherance to private
enterprise as it legitimately might, and
as, for instance, the British Govern-
ment has been lending for the better
part of a century to British enterprise
all over the world, with such astonish-
ing results.

The difficulty, apparently, will be to
induce Congress to trust "the man on
the spot." With such "men on the
spot" as Gov. WRIGHT and Gen. COR-
BIN, that difficulty should not be insu-
perable, nor even serious. And no bet-
ter way of overcoming it could be de-
vised than the "Congressional Excur-
sion" which Secretary TAFT has de-
vised in his capacity of an ex-man on
the spot "for the enlightenment of our
legislators."

SOCIALISM AND PROTECTION.

President D. M. PARRY of the Na-
tional Association of Manufacturers is
a good deal stirred up about the Social-
ists. He observes with uneasiness the
tendency to attempt a cure of all sorts
of public evils by a resort to Socialistic
innovations. It is not to the moral
unsoundness of the people but to ignor-
ance that he attributes the tendency
toward Socialism. He himself takes the
ground that "the function of the Gov-
ernment should be limited to certain
specific public ends." And he believes
that "the National Association of Man-
ufacturers is at the present time the
greatest bulwark of individualism in
the country."

Having freed his mind about Social-

ism, President PARRY went on to talk
about the tariff. While he questions
the wisdom of the "stand-pat" policy,
he does not see any occasion for a
revision of the Dingley act. Re-
proportion, in his judgment, would be bet-
ter than revision. He goes in for "a
conservative policy looking more to the
opening up than to the bottling up of
our commerce."

Evidently Mr. PARRY does not see
that he is involved in a frightful moral
and logical mix-up. One of the chief
provocations to the Socialistic impulse
in this country is the protective tariff.
Protection strikes its roots into that
same subsoil of human helplessness
that nourishes the poisonous jungle
plants of Socialism. The Socialist says:
Let the Government own and operate
instruments of production and trans-
portation in order that we may all be
better off. The protectionist says: Let
the Government compel the American
consumer to pay me high prices for my
goods in order that I may be better off.
In the one case as in the other the
individual leans on the Government,
asks the Government to help him, and
stands before the world an unedifying
spectacle of shiftlessness. The Social-
ist, though, appears to better advan-
tage than the protectionist, for while
he is prompted by muddled notions of
the public welfare the protectionist has
practically no other motive than the
desire to put money in his own pocket.

Seeing the Government lend its aid
to a private individual in order that
he may grow richer, the Socialist is
bound to inquire why it would not be
better for the Government to take
hold of the private individual's shops
and factories and operate them for the
benefit of all the people. Protection is
a long step toward State Socialism;
the Socialist very naturally wonders
why the next step and all the other
steps are not taken until the State
becomes the great owner, manufac-
turer, and operator of productive in-
dustries. The Dingley act is a much
more active stimulus of Socialistic
thought in this country than the mis-
behavior of the public facilities cor-
porations.

THE MAYOR ON GAS.

The memorandum accompanying
Mayor McLELLAN's approval of the
cheaper gas bill reducing to 75 cents
the price of gas used by the city ex-
presses a very sane and sensible view
of the obligations of a public service
corporation. He said:

"The gas companies affected by this
bill have a distinctive character. They
are public service corporations, and in
addition to the rights which they so vi-
ciously assert they have duties which
are inseparable from their rights. One
of the duties of these public service cor-
porations is to furnish to the public illu-
minating gas of good quality and at a just
price. Franchises sought by the com-
panies for their private advantage are
granted conditional on the observance of
this duty to the public. If competition
entered into might be used to secure
one's self the identity of the person
at the other end of the line, but the great
and terrible difference between 'Who are
you?' and 'Is this so-and-so?' is not
quite apparent to us. We can stand either
without a trace of resentful emotion, and
shall continue to have up all ranges for
the poor and villain who has us called to
the telephone by an office boy and then
takes his time about getting there himself.
The thing to do to that fellow is not to
ask him who he is, but to tell him to 'Wait
a moment' after he is ready to talk, and
then to tell him to 'Wait a moment' after
he has waited a good five minutes. That lesson,
if repeated, has an admirable effect."

This line of argument would apply
with equal force to a just regulation
of the price of gas to private consum-
ers. The monopoly affects them much
as it does the city, with the essential
difference that the individual consumer
is powerless to protect himself.

"TAINTED MONEY."

The Bishop of Rhode Island expresses
a wish that the time may come when
the churches shall "decline, not of-
fensively, but quietly and firmly, to
accept money which carries with it the
honoring of men or methods which are
'below standard.'"

The good Bishop at the same time
"recognized the difficulty of drawing
a line." He would have recognized it,
we think, still more clearly had he read
the correspondence which appeared on
the same day with his charge, and which
shows what difficulties the protest-
ants against the A. B. C. F. M. are
experiencing in trying to justify the re-
jection of Mr. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER's
money for foreign missions. The pas-
tors of Congregational churches in New
Haven have, with one consent and one
exception, combined to call the protest-
ants to account for the use of reck-
lessly sweeping language. The lan-
guage is: "The courts can be bought,
the Legislatures can be bought, the
Churches can be bought, but the Ameri-
can people cannot be bought." The un-
lucky definite article makes the mis-
chief. If it had been omitted, few
would quarrel with the assertion that
there were courts, Legislatures, and
Churches which could be bought. But
the "the" makes the charge universal
and converts it into an accusation that
all courts, Legislatures, and Churches
are venal. And, if all the organs
through which the American people
makes known its moral standards are
venal, it is difficult to save the Ameri-
can people from the reproach of ven-
ality. Even if the assertion of the
Secretary of the protestants in reply
is admitted to be true that "from no
quarter come any attempts to lighten
the moral odium which these charges
involve." It is to be regretted that the
protestants should have been tempted,
in their zeal to show cause why Mr.
ROCKEFELLER's money should be re-
fused, into such an indictment of the
whole country.

It seems that the heads of the New
Haven pastors are much cooler and
clearer than those of the protestants
when they "draw the line" at "any
man's gift of that which is lawfully his
own," and deny that the acceptance of
it makes the receivers of the gift
for religious or charitable uses "enter-

tain an alliance with him in his busi-
ness, or become yoke-fellows with him
in wrong practices."

The experimental collision arranged
at Pittsburgh gave instructive results,
but perhaps failed to afford any great
basis of comfort to people who ride in
trains. Fifty steel cars were divided
into three trains. Two of these were
left standing on the track fifty yards
apart. The third section was run back
two miles and made to collide with one
of the stationary sections while run-
ning at the rate of forty miles an hour.
This caused the section struck to ram
into the other stationary section, to
which it coupled automatically. The
cars are said to have been uninjured.
They did not leave the track, the trains
did not "buckle," and no harm was
done. But had the cars been full of
people those who survived would have
had a very uncomfortable half minute.
However, there is no reason to doubt
that they would have fared better than
in wooden cars of the usual pattern,
although the difference between an ar-
ranged collision and one occurring
casually is very wide.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A little book issued by
the Southern New Eng-
land Telephone Com-
pany and
Manners.
Frank avowal of the in-
tention or desire to do
business with a sur-
veyor of the patrons, runs along for some time
with harmless platitudes about the need of
treating "Central" with such common cour-
tesy as is her right as a human being as well
as a woman. Displays by her, it is
laboriously pointed out, of the occasion
of the lady's coming to the telephone office
of a darkly criminal nature, and neither
her adherence to the rules of the service
nor her expectation that subscribers also
learn and observe them should be taken
as insulting. Of course we all know all that
and try to live up to it as much as we
live up to the other things we know. The
booklet becomes really interesting, how-
ever, when it lays a mysterious emphasis
on its author's idea that, when telephonic
communication has been established, the
business on hand should be discussed. "Is
this so-and-so?" naming the person or
business company wanted, and never with
"Who are you?" The latter question,
it seems, should always be answered with
"Whom do you want?" and the person who
brings down upon himself or herself that
reply should consider himself or herself
severely rebuked. Now we have our-
selves a feeling that the telephone sub-
scriber who calls a number and gets a
connection has a right to assume that the
connection is the one wanted, and on that
assumption to go ahead with his busi-
ness or pleasure as the case may be.
Of course, if, so doing, some amazed and
bewildered person breaks in with a de-
mand to know what it is all about, there
is no real utility in asking who the amazed
and bewildered one is, but then it is very
natural to be particularly anxious to know
harm, and we cannot see why "nothing
can be ruder than such an inquiry," or
why "nothing should be more regularly
snubbed." About the best beginning that
we know of for a telephonic communica-
tion is an announcement of the speaker's
name, and then it is well to assume
one's self the identity of the person
at the other end of the line, but the great
and terrible difference between "Who are
you?" and "Is this so-and-so?" is not
quite apparent to us. We can stand either
without a trace of resentful emotion, and
shall continue to have up all ranges for
the poor and villain who has us called to
the telephone by an office boy and then
takes his time about getting there himself.
The thing to do to that fellow is not to
ask him who he is, but to tell him to "Wait
a moment" after he is ready to talk, and
then to tell him to "Wait a moment" after
he has waited a good five minutes. That lesson,
if repeated, has an admirable effect."

WALTER BEVERLEY CRANE.
New York, May 17, 1906.

To the Editor of The New York Times:
In your issue of even date I note in-
quiry of "Stenographer," and as a reply
and possible suggestion of a cause would
advance the theory of lack of personal
care of the hair. Certainly stenographer
causes no such infirmity.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.
New York, May 17, 1906.

PUBLICITY AND MORALS.

Their Relation as Seen by the Mother
of Three Girls.

To the Editor of The New York Times:
I am a mother of several daughters.
It is rarely I become interested in career
political or financial, but in sensational
criminal affairs, but the trial of a
certain notorious woman has attracted no
little of my attention. Even admitting
her innocence of the murder (if such is
possible), the idea of featuring a woman
of this kind before the public is
certainly harmful.

It presents a terrible moral to many
young, unthinking girls of her type who
court publicity. If theatrical manage-
ment can sink so low as to use such a char-
acter to gather in the shakels, the
American public should show their dis-
approval by their non-attendance. If
encouragement is shown in the slightest
degree, then have the morals of this
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It is a source of regret to me that my
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You say that I have "expressed myself
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statute, Section 1,089 of the charter, it
lies with the Board of Education, on the
recommendation of the Board of Super-
intendents, to designate such examina-
tions for licenses as are to be held, and
that it has not by its by-laws or other-
wise required an examination in the case
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raised is purely one of statutory construc-
tion. I can well believe that an examina-
tion is desirable, but (in accordance with
the statute) it should be such as the
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dation of the Board of Superintendents
may require and not an examination pro-
posed and devised by the Board of Ex-
aminers upon its own motion, with question-
able authority.

The examinations which have been held
may have been wholly appropriate in
character, but as, in my opinion, the
Board of Examiners holds the power to
propose and institute an examination,
the present eligible list for Principals
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der the by-laws.

As a concrete case arises in the instance
of Mr. Gross, I have raised this question
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and decide whether Mr. Gross was en-
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he was his rights must be protected.
As to the future the Board of Superin-
tendents, in accordance with the by-laws
which it is to recommend to the Board of
Education for consideration such addi-
tions or amendments to the by-laws as
may be necessary to provide for any ex-
aminations which it may consider de-
sirable and appropriate.

ALRICK H. MAN.
No. 66 Wall Street, New York, May 17,
1906.

Those Duane Street Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:
I would suggest that one of your reporters
look at the cars which run through Duane
Street to the Roosevelt Street Ferry. I am as-
tonished that the Metropolitan Company allows
such broken, dirty, decrepit conveyances to
run in the city, and that the Board of
Superintendents permits them to be used
to have the residents of any other city be-
lieve that we tolerate them.

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From The Philadelphia Press.
"It's a very nice place," said Newell,
"but the railroad fare is very high."
"But surely," replied his bride, "the rail-
road company will fix that when they know."
"When they know what?"
"That you're the gentleman who bought
that share of their stock."

THE PRESIDENT AND CHICAGO.

An inquiry as to Whether or Not
Everybody is Getting a Square Deal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In one of the large cities of the United
States in the year of our Lord 1905 there
was much work to be done and a great
many men well satisfied with the work
and the wages, and relying on the protec-
tion of their rights under the Constitu-
tion of the country by the authorities,
tried to do an honest day's work.

Many of these men were beaten and
stoned to death by organized mobs. This
state of affairs continued for weeks. Does
our young and enthusiastic President
think it is a "square deal" all around?
It is fortunate for the country that there
is a power superior to the President.
Thank God, for the United States Su-
preme Court and the United States Sen-
ate's experience and common sense, both
so necessary to guide the affairs of a
Nation. WILLIAM LANGLEY.
New York, May 17, 1906.

WHAT CAUSES BALDNESS?

Thought, Says One Whose Own Labors
Have Swept His Pate Clean.

To the Editor of The New York Times:
I would explain to "Stenographer" the
cause of the baldness of stenographers.
It is thought. Thought sets the brain
boiling, blisters the hair roots, and eventu-
ally destroys them. The brain's blood
vessels cannot be scaled with impunity.
He must stop thinking in order to save
his remaining hairs.

It is known that women more rarely
grow bald than men and it is accounted
for by the circumstance that women have
more fat underneath their head skin, thus
furnishing a richer soil, so to speak, for
the feminine tresses to spring from. Fe-
male stenographers are never bald.

I had a fine head of hair before I
"short-handed" a murderer trial. Marie
Antoinette, Byron's Prisoner of Chillon,
and Orsini, the conspirator, did a won-
derful change act from black to white. I
reported to the office after the trial with
a head like a Mexican dog's. I have
stopped thinking, and am trying to save
my three remaining hairs, which give me
a rather distinguished Bismarckian ap-
pearance.

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that share of their stock."

HOSPITAL BOARDS RESTORED.

Gov. Higgins Signs Bill—New
Child Labor Law.

TWO PAIRS OF PARENTS CLAIM MISSING CHILD

Police Tangled in Hunt for Irene
Helen Hayes-Thurston.

ONE MOTHER GONE, TOO

Mrs. Hayes Believed to Have Sailed on
the Caronia with the
Little Girl.

The police and detectives are puzzled over the disappearance of Irene Helen Hayes, or Irene Helen Thurston, about two years old, who has been reported as kidnapped. The child disappeared Tuesday from the home of John H. Thurston, 230 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, in the company of Mrs. Nellie Hayes, and has not been seen since.

The Thurstons reported the case to the police and declared the child was theirs. When the detectives took up the matter they were confronted by a tangle, for Ernest Hayes, a silvermith, said the little girl was his child, and that the woman who had taken her away was her mother.

Thurston is a steamfitter employed at Randall's Island. He says that he married Mrs. Thurston in Middletown, Conn., years ago, and Mrs. Thurston says that Irene Helen was born of that marriage.

"On Tuesday morning," said Mrs. Thurston, "Mrs. Nellie Hayes, whose address I knew as 334 East Fortieth Street, called to see me. She has always been very much attached to little Irene, and often took her for walks. Yesterday morning she told me that she was going to Europe and asked to be allowed to take Irene for a short walk by way of saying good-bye to the little girl. I let them go out together. Mrs. Hayes did not come back, and when my husband and I went to work we began to search for her and the baby. Failing to find them, we went to the police."

Acting on the theory that Mrs. Hayes was about to start for Europe, detectives were posted at the steamship docks to watch for the woman. At 10 o'clock Mrs. Thurston was clamoring hysterically for the return of the child.

Ernest Hayes was found by detectives at a silver manufacturing company's store on Broadway. He astonished the officers by saying that the child was Irene Helen Hayes, and that the woman who was supposed to have kidnapped the little one was his wife.

"I thought my little girl was in Scotland with Mrs. Hayes's people," said he. "Mrs. Hayes and I have been separated for some time." Last December Mrs. Hayes went abroad, taking as I thought, the baby with her. When she returned here in January the child was not with her. She told me that she had left Irene with her folks in Paisley, Scotland. That satisfied me, as Mrs. Hayes's people over there are wealthy and in a position to take every care of my little daughter. Later Mrs. Hayes and I separated. We had been living at 333 Second Avenue. Since our separation I had heard nothing of my wife or child until today."

The Thurstons, when they heard of Hayes's statement, told the police that they had legally adopted the child and that the adoption papers were signed at the law office of Isaac Steinhardt, 90 Nassau Street. Mr. Steinhardt added more confusion to the affair by denying all knowledge of the case.

In view of the last story told by the Thurstons the police are now decided that Mrs. Hayes has "kidnapped" her own child. Mrs. Hayes and the baby are believed to be on the Caronia.

ARCANUM SUPREME COUNCIL.

Begin Session of Ten Days at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 17.—More than a hundred delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada were present at the opening session here this afternoon of the Supreme Council, Royal Arcanum. Supreme Regent A. S. Robinson of St. Louis presided.

The report of the Financial Secretary shows that the organization's assets are more than \$2,500,000, while the gain in membership during the year has been about 25,000, making the present strength of the order 315,000.

The officers here for the council meeting include Supreme Regent A. S. Robinson, St. Louis; Supreme Vice Regent Howard C. Higgins, Rome, N. Y.; Supreme Grand Master Robert Van Sandt, Chicago; Supreme Secretary W. O. Robson, Boston; Sitting Left Supreme Regent J. A. Longfitt, Pittsburg; Supreme Treasurer E. A. Skinner, Westfield, N. J.; Supreme Auditor Alfred O. Turner, Boston; Supreme Chaplain E. A. Leisner, Chambersburg, Penn.; Supreme Guide N. S. Burkhardt, Chicago; Supreme Warden L. W. Caulfield, New York; Supreme Secretary R. C. Milliken, Evansville, Ill.; Junior Past Supreme Regent W. Holt Apgar, Trenton. The meeting will continue about ten days.

CONSUL'S LIFE IN COURT.

Servant Who Gets No Wages Makes
Trouble for Mrs. de Figueroa.

Mrs. Louisa C. de Figueroa, wife of the Venezuelan Consul in this city, who lives at 101 West Eleventh Street, appeared in the Children's Court yesterday as complainant against Maria Dominga Capote, thirteen years old, whom she brought from Venezuela four months ago as a servant.

Mrs. de Figueroa said that the girl is ungovernable and asked that she be committed to some institution.

"Since she has been here," said Mrs. de Figueroa through an interpreter, "she will do no work. If I ask her to do any housework she first asks me and then beats her head against the wall. I must get rid of her. Is there no institution to which I could send her?"

Justice Wyatt asked how much she paid the girl.

"I don't pay her anything," was the reply. "I merely give her board and clothing."

Supt. Jenkins of the Children's Society declared that Mrs. de Figueroa merely wanted the child placed as a dependent upon the County of New York to get it off her hands. Justice Wyatt asked Mrs. de Figueroa a week in which to suitably dispose of the girl.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

At the Academy of Music to-night there will be a souvenir performance of "Quincy Adams Sawyer," which will be distributed among the women patrons.

Wilton Lackaye is to include "Tilly" in his repertoire next season. He will open in San Francisco on Sept. 4, with the "Pit." Later he will come to New York where he will produce his own play, "Jean Valjean."

The first and second classes of the United States Military Academy at West Point are to attend the performance of "Tilly" on July 13 at the Lyric Theatre. The corps of cadets will wear their dress uniforms, and the house will be decorated in their honor.

LAWSON TELEGRAMS BY MAIL.

New Frenzied Finance Announcements
on an Economical Basis.

In advertising his forthcoming chapter of "Frenzied Finance," which deals with "The First Great Crime of the Amalgamated," Thomas W. Lawson of Boston has hit upon a scheme of reducing expenses without diminishing the impression produced. The trumpet blares that heeded former "Frenzied Finance" installments have reached the newspapers in the form of telegraphic dispatches, sometimes a thousand words or more in length.

Many persons who have received the latest announcement were mystified when they saw the superscription on the envelope in which they were enclosed. This was "The Eastern Telegraph Company, delivered from 933 Broadway, New York." Men connected with telegraph companies said yesterday that they had never heard of such a concern.

The announcement, written in the breeziest style of the Boston financier, came on the regular filing blanks of the Western Union Company. These, of course, are never used for received messages except in this case by Mr. Lawson. The message was dated, "Boston, May 11, 1905." It was delivered yesterday, and came by mail.

At 633 Broadway is a cut rate ticket office, in the rear of which is a small branch office of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The operator, Miss Kelly, said yesterday that ever since Monday the postman has brought with every mail about a bushel of the "Frenzied Finance" proclamations which had failed to reach the persons to whom they were addressed.

At the main office of the Western Union Company, 195 Broadway, the officials laughed at the latest report of Mr. Lawson, though they said it was pretty hard on the company that even a facsimile of a Western Union message should be used to have been in transmission from Boston to New York.

"Mr. Lawson is a pretty good customer, however, and we have no complaint to make," said one of the officials.

STOCK CIRCUIT IS FORMED.

Fifteen Theatres Will Be Included in
New Organization.

Fifteen managers of stock companies in cities between Providence, R. I., and Chicago met yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Navarre, and formed an organization which will be known as the Association of Theatrical Stock Managers, and which will be incorporated under the laws of New York.

Representatives from the following theatres were at the meeting: Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre in this city; Corbin Payne's, Brooklyn; Lyceum, Baltimore; Forepaugh's, Philadelphia; Imperial, Providence; Empire, Columbus; Marlows, Chicago; Empire, Cleveland; Park, Buffalo; La Fayette, Detroit, and five others. The ten theatres mentioned are included in the organization, and later the five others will be taken in.

At the meeting the officers elected were: President, F. F. Proctor; Secretary, A. A. Spitz; Treasurer, Col. Albright. These officers, with the bridge trustees, will be the directors of the association.

The combination is that each manager will make a production, which will cover the circuit of the theatres, playing at least one house each week. At the end of fifteen weeks each manager will make a new production, and, as the season is to last forty-two weeks, beginning Aug. 28, it will be necessary for each manager to make three new productions. Economy will be a result of this new system. Instead of having to make a new production each week a manager has but to make three in a season. Thus, it is thought, it will be an easy matter to multiply the actor's salary. The scene painting will all be in the hands of four artists in a studio here.

Each resident manager will have 50 per cent. of the gross receipts of the season, and he will have each week. At the end of the season there will be a meeting at which each member will get one-tenth of the gross receipts of each company for the year.

The association was very definite in the statement that no player or company not in the organization could play at any theatre managed by its members.

A GOVERNMENT ART BOOK.

Elaborate Catalogue of the Hubbard
Print Collection.

Special to The New York Times.—The Library of Congress has published an interesting and important book for collectors and lovers of art in the form of an illustrated catalogue of the etchings and engravings collected by the late Gardner Greene Hubbard, which were presented after his death to the United States by Mrs. Hubbard for deposit in the Library of Congress.

All the great engravers are represented in the collection, including Hogarth, Claude, Rembrandt, Dürer, and Raimond. The collection of Dürer is almost complete, only lacking seven or eight plates. There are over 100 etchings by Rembrandt, and a large number of the unique portraits of Frederick the Great and Napoleon.

The collection consists of over 500 pages. The reproductions of the masterpieces in the collection are done by the autotype process.

DAMROSCH'S REPLY TO UNION.

Federation Exonerates Him on Charge
of Importing Musicians.

DETROIT, May 17.—Walter Damrosch, director of the New York Symphony Orchestra, appeared before the Executive Board of the American Federation of Musicians in answer to complaints that he had imported three foreign musicians for his orchestra.

Damrosch satisfied the board that he had not violated the alien labor law, and the convention accepted the report. He also stated that the men in question had not been engaged and would not be engaged until they had been admitted as members of the Federation.

RAMSEY-THURSTON WEDDING.

Brooklyn Couple Will Be Married To-
night in St. Peter's Church.

The wedding of Miss Jane E. Thurston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Parsh, and of George Read Ramsey, son of George Ramsey of 218 Lincoln Place, both of Brooklyn, will take place at St. Peter's Church, State Street, near Bond, that borough, at 8 o'clock this evening. The bride is the daughter of the late Dr. Lindsay Parsh, the rector of the church. The maid of honor will be Miss Isabelle K. Root, and the best man Henry B. Ramsey, brother of the bride. The church decorations will be palms and Southern shrubs.

Black Diamond's New Schedule.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company changed its schedule last Sunday and the Black Diamond Express now leaves Twenty-third Street at 12:05 P. M., Cortland and Deborsch Streets at 12 noon, and Fulton Street, Brooklyn, at 11:45 A. M. The trip to Buffalo is about ten hours.

Magazine Editor Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—Dr. Frederick W. Spellers, editor of The Bookkeepers Magazine, died to-night at his home in Lansdowne, a suburb of this city, after a long illness. Dr. Spellers was a well-known editor of the Bookkeepers' Library and organized the Bookkeepers' Library in England. He was a member of the University of London and a lecturer. Dr. Spellers was fifty-seven years of age and leaves a wife and one son.

THORNS VIEW CROK'S BODY AT CITY HALL

New York Honors the Last of the
1812 Veterans.

CROWD FILES BY AT NIGHT

Dead Veteran Wears Uniform of 1812
Artillery Corps—The Burial
Ceremony To-day.

Thousands of persons filed through the double lines of the City Hall yesterday and all last night to look upon the dead face of Hiram Cronk, the last soldier of the war of 1812. From 11:45 o'clock in the morning the old warrior's body lay in state in the main corridor of the City Hall, and it will be kept there until 10 o'clock this morning, when it will be taken under military escort to the Cypress Hills Cemetery.

At 9 o'clock last night it was estimated that 25,000 persons had passed the casket. The file of persons continued to pass until midnight, and many visited the City Hall to see the body during the early morning hours.

The body reached the Grand Central Station yesterday morning from Booneville, N. Y. Three sons and a daughter of the veteran, and a nephew, Mr. William Cronk, aged eighty-eight, were Philander Cronk, aged eighty-two; William Cronk, aged seventy-two; John Cronk, aged sixty-six; and Mrs. Sarah Rawley, aged seventy-one. In the funeral party also was Mrs. C. L. Morehouse, New York and her husband, Dr. Morehouse, 300 West 12th Street, New York, daughter of Mrs. Rawley. For years Mrs. Morehouse has worked to have a military funeral for America's oldest soldier, and it is through her efforts that the funeral is being held.

After the funeral the casket will be placed in the baggage room at the Grand Central Station until 10 o'clock, when the escorting bodies formed and started the march to the City Hall. The line of march was from Grand Central Station to Fifth Avenue, through the City Hall, to the Fourth Street, to Broadway, to the City Hall, and the column was made up as follows:

Police escort of mounted and foot officers; United States Regular Army contingent, consisting of soldiers of the Eighty-first Regiment of Infantry from Governor's Island, in command of Capt. Evan M. Johnson; Society of 1812, made up of men whose fathers fought in the second war of this country; Hearse escorted by the members of U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R.; Washington Continental Guard from Washington, D. C.; Army and Navy Union; Carriages with members of Cronk family and mourners.

The hearse containing the body, which was incased in a solid oak casket, was draped with an American flag which saw service in the war of 1812, and which is the property of Mrs. Morehouse.

The Regular Army band from Governor's Island, during the procession from the station to the City Hall, played the "Dead March from 'Baul.'" All along the line of march the procession attracted throngs which lined the sidewalks.

At City Hall, which had been draped elaborately in mourning, a large crowd had gathered waiting to see the body. The casket was placed facing the Post Office building. The body was dressed in the uniform of the Artillery Corps of the war of 1812.

The Guard of Honor at the City Hall consists of the Veteran Corps and the members of U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R. The members of the corps stand on guard in two, the first two being Adjutant Howard P. Hill and Captain T. O. G. Howard. The first two of the Grand Post guard of honor were Past Commander Miles O'Reilly and John L. Baker. Their relief will be Chaplain M. B. Taylor, G. H. Hart, Deimler, William M. Brady, Isaac T. Pippitt, John M. Dickinson, S. A. Underhill, T. J. Gardner, G. R. Williams, Isaac Bates, Andrew Beck, and William Shaw.

The guards were relieved at regular intervals during the day. The last funeral at City Hall was in 1855 when Gen. Grant's body lay in state there. Col. Richard F. Burt, Commander of the Grand Post, will be in command of the procession which will escort the body to Cypress Hills. The body will be buried in the City Hall, and the procession will be made up as follows:

Police escort. Squadron in full dress uniform. Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. M. I., Col. Adolph C. Kline, commanding. Mourners in carriages. Brig. Gen. Morris, U. S. Army officers, and city officials in carriages. The procession will leave the City Hall at 10 o'clock.

LIST OF JOLO VICTIMS.

Gen. Corbin Names Casualties of Killed
and Wounded in Moro Fights.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The following cablegram has been received at the War Department from Gen. Corbin, dated Manila, to-day, relative to Gen. Wood's campaign against the Moros:

"Have as yet no official details of fight in Jolo. Moral officer furnishes Chief Surgeon of the division the list of killed and wounded and is all the information we have. No report has been received from Gen. Wood. The cable south to Jolo and Zamboanga has not been working for several weeks. Cable ship is constantly at work, and will have it restored very soon."

The message then gives the following casualties resulting from the Jolo engagements of May 2, 3, 4, and 5:

KILLED.—Henry Balbach, Daniel Burke, Troop M, Fourteenth Cavalry. Everett C. Fowler, Troop L, Fourteenth Cavalry. Lewis Williams and John Keller, Company K, Seventeenth Infantry.

WOUNDED.—James C. Gunn, Hospital Corps. Mickey D. Higgins, Company E, Third Battalion Engineers. Harry A. Southard, Charles E. Carson, and Frank C. Carpenter, Troop L, Fourteenth Cavalry. Theodore E. Thoren, Troop M, Fourteenth Cavalry. William H. Griggs, Twenty-eighth Battery Field Artillery.

Elmer E. Gore and Nelson R. Hughes, Company A, Twenty-second Infantry. George G. Brock and Joseph A. Adams, Company B, Twenty-second Infantry. James Wild and Howard Glasgow, Company C, Twenty-second Infantry. Jacob Orson, Company I, Twenty-second Infantry. Joseph Jessup, Company L, Twenty-second Infantry. Frederick K. Paul, Company M, Twenty-second Infantry. William A. Putnam, Company F, Seventeenth Infantry. Thomas F. Brewer, Company H, Seventeenth Infantry. Patrick J. Conlin, Company G, Seventeenth Infantry. Casualties in engagement at Camp Vicars, April 12: Wounded—Garrett Butler, Joseph B. Miller, and Archie W. Sorrells; Troop C, Fourteenth Cavalry.

Mount Sinai Hospital Alliance.

The Mount Sinai Hospital Alliance has elected the following officers for the year: President—A. M. Feinbinder; First Vice President—Max L. Schickel; Second Vice President—Allice C. Sampter; Recording Secretary—Leon Hubner; Corresponding Secretary—Nina Moehrer; Treasurer—Milton L. Schickel; Secretary—Nina Moehrer; Long J. M. Levy, Benjamin M. Miller, H. C. Desauver, F. Steinhardt, Max Emanuel, S. Phillips, J. A. Friedlander, C. Breitfelder, R. J. Gerstel, Carl Jacobs, Daisy C. Bader, Josephine Rosenbaum, Emily A. and Horace Bader.

DRUMMER, AGED 4, WALKS OUT. Rhythmic Tattoo Lured William Knell Far from Barracks.

With his little red cap cocked on the side of his head and marching to the irresistible tattoo of his own drum, William Knell, four years old, walked and walked away from his home at 833 East Forty-seventh Street, early last night, until he was supplied with a new drum territory. Policemen Ring picked him up, and he was later taken from the East Fifty-first Street Station by his father, Jacob Knell.

Mr. Knell was himself a drummer boy in the German Army once. He keeps William supplied with drums, and he has already taught the youngster a good deal about beating one.

The martial spirit was on William last night, when he beat a call for ranks to fall in. Straightening his back, he marched to the drum. Policemen laughed and gave way to him. William tramped on and on. When the policeman halted him far up on First Avenue he declared stoutly that he could go home. Beating a retreat, he marched to a house which he thought was his. But it wasn't. He knew that he was lost. He cried a very little, and then was taken to the station.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

SHREVE-CARSTENSEN.

Special to The New York Times.—SCARSDALE, May 17.—One of the prettiest country weddings of the season took place at Scarpsdale to-day, when Miss Adele Carstensen, daughter of John Carstensen, Fourth Vice President of the New York Central Railroad, was married to John Nelson McIlroy Shreve.

The ceremony was performed in the Church of the Holy Trinity, in the town of Scarpsdale, by the Rev. Dr. Livingston Roe Schuyler. Following the ceremony there was a reception at Old Orchard Lodge, the country seat of Mr. and Mrs. Carstensen, on the outside of West Plains. The interior of the church, as well as the Carstensen home, was decorated with apple blossoms and roses. A special train on the Harlem Railroad conveyed the guests from the Grand Central Station to Scarpsdale. The bride was white satin princess, with a train of rose petals.

The bridesmaids were Miss Lucille Bacon, Miss Florence, Miss Lillian Fraser, Miss Mary Shreve, Miss Hope Atterbury, and Miss Helen Lodington. The groomsmen were Mr. and Mrs. Albert Adams. The ushers were Alfred F. Ransom, an attorney, the Hon. E. B. Ransom, a lawyer, and Robert H. Grimes. The best man was William De Borchgrave, a banker. Among those present were Senator and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, W. H. Newcomb, a banker, and Mr. and Mrs. William H. Burdette, Paymaster.

BRENNAN-MUSLER.

Special to The New York Times.—ORANGE, May 17.—Miss Bertha T. Musler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Musler of West Orange, was married this morning in St. Vincent's Church, Orange, to Edward J. Brennan.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John P. Callaghan, rector of the church. The bride was given away by her father, and the groom was escorted by his brother, Mr. George Musler. The bride was a bridesmaid and the best man was Stephen Brennan, a brother of the groom. The ushers were Harold Musler and George Musler.

NORTHROP-CASE.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., May 17.—The marriage of James L. Northrop, Mayor of Johnstown, to Mrs. Nina A. Case took place at noon at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Albord, at 1200 Locust Street. The bride was escorted by her brother, Mr. Northrop, is the Democratic Mayor of a city ordinarily Republican. He is Vice President and Treasurer of the Glenside Company.

HALLER-SCOFFIELD.

Special to The New York Times.—STAMFORD, Conn., May 17.—Miss Rose Scofield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Scofield of Bedford Street, was married here last night to Dr. Charles P. Haller of Bridgeport. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Albord, pastor of the Universalist Church.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Miss Louise Hollins, whose marriage will take place on June 6 in St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, to Henry Chauncey Cryder, son of William Wetmore Cryder, will have as her bridesmaid, Miss Mary W. Cryder, daughter of the same family. Mr. Cryder's best man will be Charles Keller Beckman, and the ushers selected are A. Gordon Norris, I. Chauncey McKee, Theodore A. Havensmyer, and Richard T. Volkmann. The wedding will take place at 5 o'clock. Miss Hollins's father, William M. Hollins of Montclair, will give her away, and the reception will be at the home of her uncle, Charles A. Wissman, 22 East Seventy-third Street. Mrs. Hollins declared that the wedding was very young. They lived with their grandmother, Mrs. Wissman, until she died, and afterward continued to live with her. The Wissman residence with their uncle, Charles A. Wissman.

Miss George H. Street, whose marriage to Capt. R. P. Hobson is set for May 25 at Tuxedo, will have no bridesmaid, nor will she be any ushers. Mrs. Henry Clews, Jr., who, with her husband and family, will arrive in New York from Paris in June, will be joined here by her mother, Mrs. Morris. The wedding of the summer at Glenside Hollow Farm, Roslyn, L. I., with her son, John B. Clews, and her family will also be guests there for a time.

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard is the guest at Baltimore of her nephew, George W. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Robert Goetz's yacht, Nahma, is due at Venice, having sailed a day or so ago from the Island of Corsica, in the Adriatic, for that port.

Henry F. Shoemaker has chartered the yacht Wanda for the season. The country home of the Shoemakers, Cedarcliff, at Riverdale, Conn., will be opened next month. A large addition to the house has just been completed.

Mrs. Albert H. Gellatly and her family will spend the summer at East Harbor, Me., where she has a cottage.

The road-coach squadron made a special run yesterday to Woodmanston Inn. Among the passengers were the following: Mrs. William Bayard Blackwell, Mrs. Cornelia C. Connelley, and Mrs. A. Mosle. Putnam A. Bates, who led the coach.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry May of Washington and their daughter, Miss Isabel May, are booked to sail next month for England, and while there will visit Mr. May's sister, Lady Bagot.

Mrs. Richard Townsend and her daughter, Miss Matilda Townsend, the latter having just been operated on twice for appendicitis, will sail for Europe to spend summer at the Hotel de Ville. Mrs. Townsend is sufficiently recovered.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks have taken the Foggall Keene place at Westbury.

Mrs. William Woodward chartered the Pioneer yesterday. Her guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Albord, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Miss Isabella, Miss Cryder, W. F. and Worthington Whitehouse, Roman Baldwin, and Messrs. Barclay and Spencer. Emily A. and Horace Bader.

CONSCIENCE MONEY. NOT WANTED, THEY SAY

State Congregationalists De-
nounce Silenced Ministry.

BAY STATE CHURCHES ACT

Movement Against Rockefeller Gift
Stirs Debate in Convention
Over Resolution.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 17.—In the report of the Committee on Applied Christianity to-day at the seventy-second annual meeting of the New York State Association of Congregational Churches, a part was devoted to the discussion of "The Church and Wealth." It declares:

"Men are to-day profoundly stirred by the colossal aggregations of wealth, the methods of crushing out all industrial opposition, and the inevitable questions as to how and where resulting fortunes shall be distributed. For the Church to withdraw to her own quiet and busy herself solely with the question of saving a man here and there is moral blindness and loss of the supreme opportunity of leadership."

"Least of all dare we consider the Church a mere distributing agency of men's conscience money. We believe the supreme question before the Church to-day is to take brotherhood as the only true basis of business."

"We believe the Church should guard against all such alliances with institutions or individuals of great wealth as can give color to the charge that the Church is under the domination of the rich, or that her ministry is silenced regarding business methods oppressive and menacing to personal independence."

"It is our conviction that no gifts to charitable or religious enterprises can atone for the wrong done against society by financial or industrial methods which ignore the natural law that only the creators of wealth are worthy to enjoy or distribute it."

LOWELL, Mass., May 17.—The General Association of Congregational Churches in Massachusetts, after a spirited discussion, to-day adopted the following resolution:

"That our Congregational Churches and their representatives in their dealings with persons whose character and business methods are in serious question should have due consideration for the effect of such action on public morals and on the efficiency of the Church as a moral and spiritual leader."

JEFFERSON BIRTHPLACE SOLD

Philadelphia Speculator Buys Actor's
Old Home for \$8,125.

Special to The New York Times.—PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—Sentiment did not enter into the sale of the house at the southwest corner of Sixth and Spruce Streets, in which Joseph Jefferson was born. It was sold to-day at auction by Samuel T. Freeman & Co. to William H. Ramsey, an attorney, for \$8,125. The bidding lacked interest, and with the exception of several other real estate men who also were looking for investments, Mr. Ramsey was the only bidder. He said that the house had been purchased for a client who speculated in real estate.

"Of course, if any representatives of the Jefferson family wish to buy the property or any association desires to perpetuate his name, my client will sell it again for a profit," said Mr. Ramsey.

The building is of the type of the ordinary Philadelphia residence in that section and at present is used as a store and dwelling.

Set in the Spruce Street wall, above the store window, is this tablet, placed there some years ago by Francis Wilson and some friends of the dead actor:

Joseph Jefferson, the Actor.
Was Born Here
Feb. 20, 1802.
Here Your Good Health and
Your Family—May they
Live Long and Prosper.

CROKER FUNERAL TO-DAY.

Brother Tells Result of Investigation
Into Herbert's Death.

The body of Herbert Croker, who died on a railroad train near Newton, Kan., recently, reached this city yesterday morning and was taken to the home of Mrs. Richard Croker, 5 East Seventy-fourth Street. With the body came Richard Croker, Jr.

The funeral will be held to-day at 11 A. M., from the Church of St. Ignace, Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, where a requiem mass will be celebrated by the rector, the Rev. Father McKinnon. Interment will be at Calvary.

Richard Croker, Jr., issued a statement last night, in which he said: "In view of the many contradictory statements, mostly of a sensational character, I feel free to say, in justice to my family, and particularly to my brother's memory, to make public the true facts of his unfortunate death."

At my request, Charles J. Egan, Sergeant-At-Arms of the Council of the City of Kansas City, made an independent and rigid investigation of the movements of Herbert, and it is gratifying to me to be able to lay before the public the result of Egan's inquiry. Every word of which can be verified, according to his report, Herbert was at the Edin Ridge race track last Thursday afternoon about 3 P. M., and met there Frank Kelly, chief trainer for Edward Corrigan's racing stables. To Kelly Herbert complained of being ill.

"Kelly made an appointment to meet Herbert at Cronin's cafe, at Fourth Street and Broadway, at 7:30, and from there to go with him to the Union Station. Kelly did not keep the appointment, as he was unexpectedly called out of town. Herbert went to the cafe, accompanied by Wilson, the negro porter, who acted as guide from the Union Station to Cronin's."

"Herbert made no request to go to any other place, and the statement that he visited any resort of a questionable character is absolutely false. This Wilson declares with emphasis, and adds that after arriving at Cronin's, they entered but a nondescript Chinese and Italian place in the Chinese district of interest to Chinese. Herbert in character with the tea houses in our own Chinatown section. Wilson says they were not there more than ten minutes, together with other strangers who went in and out. Neither Herbert nor Wilson made any request, as has been erroneously stated in the newspapers. What may have caused the impression is that Herbert grew very much worse, and Wilson had to call a cab to take him to the station, and possibly to the Union Station."

"Herbert was unable to leave the cab without the aid of Wilson. The latter is prepared to substantiate under oath the highest standing in Kansas City, and is informed me that the death was a natural one, and, if hastened at all, it was simply the stroke of the old man."

The Makers and Sellers of "mercero- ized cotton" clothing, and their apologists, excuse the preva- lence of this form of deception in clothes by saying that such fabrics are "the response of a demand."

This statement is so often reiterated by them, and editorially in clothing and textile trade journals, that it interests us a good deal.

THIS SUMMER'S VACATION.

SEE
THE CANADIAN ROCKIES,
The Grandest Scenery in the World, and

The Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition
At Portland, Oregon.
THIS WILL BE THE POPULAR TRIP THIS SUMMER.
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given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
FOR THE WEST.
7:15 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
9:15 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED. For Cin-
cinnati and St. Louis.
10:25 A. M. PITTSBURGH AND BALTIMORE LINE.

9:20 A.M.	Train depart from Grand Central Station, 22nd Street, New York, as below:	1:55 P.M.	CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND ST. CINCINNATI LIMITED—20 hours to Chicago.
9:40 A.M.	Train arrive at Grand Central Station, New York, from Chicago, except those leaving at 8:30 A.M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 11:30 and 1:30 P.M.	2:05 P.M.	CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND ST. CINCINNATI LIMITED—20 hours to Chicago.
10:00 A.M.	Train arrive at 125th Street to receive passengers for the Grand Central Station.	2:55 P.M.	ST. LOUIS AND ST. CINCINNATI LIMITED—20 hours to Chicago.
10:30 A.M.	MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.	3:05 P.M.	WESTERN EXPRESS.
10:40 A.M.	EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.	3:25 P.M.	CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND ST. CINCINNATI LIMITED—20 hours to Chicago.
10:45 A.M.	Train arrive at 125th Street to Chicago, except those leaving at 8:30 A.M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 11:30 and 1:30 P.M.	3:50 P.M.	PITTSBURGH SPECIAL.
11:20 A.M.	DAY EXPRESS.	7:55 A.M.	WONTO AND TIER SOUTH.
12:00 P.M.	FAST MAIL.	12:50, 2:10	CONGRESSIONAL LIMITED.
1:00 P.M.	SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.	4:05, 4:25	CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND ST. CINCINNATI LIMITED—20 hours to Chicago.
1:10 P.M.	CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND ST. CINCINNATI LIMITED—20 hours to Chicago.	4:30, 4:50	CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND ST. CINCINNATI LIMITED—20 hours to Chicago.
1:30 P.M.	THE SECOND EMPIRE.	4:45, 5:25	P.M. 12-10.
1:40 P.M.	CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND ST. CINCINNATI LIMITED—20 hours train to Chicago via T. & N. Y.	5:00 P.M.	SOUTHERN RAILWAY—12:35, 2:35, 4:35 and 6:35 P.M.
1:40 P.M.	MUSKOGEE AND T. & N. Y.	5:10 P.M.	ATLANTIC COAST LINE—0-23 A. M. and 3:35 P.M.
1:50 P.M.	DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, SAGINAW AND T. & N. Y.	5:20 P.M.	SEABOARD AIR LINE—12-23 P. M. and 12:10 and 2:10 P.M.
2:30 P.M.	LAKE SHORE LIMITED, 23½ hours to Chicago.	5:30 P.M.	NORFOLK, WESTERN RY.—3-25 P. M. daily.
2:50 P.M.	CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND ST. CINCINNATI LIMITED—20 hours to Chicago.	5:45 P.M.	CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY—7-25 P. M. daily.
3:00 P.M.	CLEVELAND, ALL Pullman cars.	6:00 P.M.	FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.
3:10 P.M.	D. & T. LOTS LTD. All Pullman cars.	6:10 P.M.	FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.
3:20 P.M.	CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND ST. CINCINNATI LIMITED—20 hours to Chicago.	6:20 P.M.	ATLANTIC CITY—9-55 A. M. and 3:25 P. M.
3:30 P.M.	MONTREAL EXPRESS.	6:30 P.M.	CAPE MAY—7-55 A. M. and 3:25 P. M.
3:40 P.M.	CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND ST. CINCINNATI LIMITED—20 hours to Chicago.	6:40 P.M.	LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK (North Asbury Park) and Asbury Park—7-55 A. M. from Des Moines and Cortland Streets.
3:50 P.M.	BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, AND TORONTO EXPRESS.		
4:20 P.M.	WESTERN NEW YORK Express.		

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March Crown Local	15.00 A.	15.00 P.	15.00 A.	15.00 P.
Buffalo Express	7.25 A.	7.25 P.	10.00 A.	10.00 P.
Scranton Express	7.25 A.	7.25 P.	10.00 A.	10.00 P.
Black Bluff Local Express	11.35 A.	11.35 P.	12.10 P.	12.10 P.
March Crown & Harris Local	9.11 A.	9.11 P.	10.11 P.	10.11 P.
Wilkes-Barre Express	15.55 P.	14.00 P.	14.00 P.	14.00 P.
Scranton Local	15.10 P.	15.10 P.	15.20 P.	15.20 P.
Scranton & Harris Local	15.10 P.	15.10 P.	15.20 P.	15.20 P.
THE BUFFALO TRAIL	7.50 P.	7.50 P.	7.50 P.	7.50 P.

Scranton and Pullman accommodations in 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215, 220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260, 265, 270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300, 305, 310, 315, 320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, 350, 355, 360, 365, 370, 375, 380, 385, 390, 395, 400, 405, 410, 415, 420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450, 455, 460, 465, 470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500, 505, 510, 515, 520, 525, 530, 535, 540, 545, 550, 555, 560, 565, 570, 575, 580, 585, 590, 595, 600, 605, 610, 615, 620, 625, 630, 635, 640, 645, 650, 655, 660, 665, 670, 675, 680, 685, 690, 695, 700, 705, 710, 715, 720, 725, 730, 735, 740, 745, 750, 755, 760, 765, 770, 775, 780, 785, 790, 795, 800, 805, 810, 815, 820, 825, 830, 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, 865, 870, 875, 880, 885, 890, 895, 900, 905, 910, 915, 920, 925, 930, 935, 940, 945, 950, 955, 960, 965, 970, 975, 980, 985, 990, 995, 1000, 1005, 1010, 1015, 1020, 1025, 1030, 1035, 1040, 1045, 1050, 1055, 1060, 1065, 1070, 1075, 1080, 1085, 1090, 1095, 1100, 1105, 1110, 1115, 1120, 1125, 1130, 1135, 1140, 1145, 1150, 1155, 1160, 1165, 1170, 1175, 1180, 1185, 1190, 1195, 1200, 1205, 1210, 1215, 1220, 1225, 1230, 1235, 1240, 1245, 1250, 1255, 1260, 1265, 1270, 1275, 1280, 1285, 1290, 1295, 1300, 1305, 1310, 1315, 1320, 1325, 1330, 1335, 1340, 1345, 1350, 1355, 1360, 1365, 1370, 1375, 1380, 1385, 1390, 1395, 1400, 1405, 1410, 1415, 1420, 1425, 1430, 1435, 1440, 1445, 1450, 1455, 1460, 1465, 1470, 1475, 1480, 1485, 1490, 1495, 1500, 1505, 1510, 1515, 1520, 1525, 1530, 1535, 1540, 1545, 1550, 1555, 1560, 1565, 1570, 1575, 1580, 1585, 1590, 1595, 1600, 1605, 1610, 1615, 1620, 1625, 1630, 1635, 1640, 1645, 1650, 1655, 1660, 1665, 1670, 1675, 1680, 1685, 1690, 1695, 1700, 1705, 1710, 1715, 1720, 1725, 1730, 1735, 1740, 1745, 1750, 1755, 1760, 1765, 1770, 1775, 1780, 1785, 1790, 1795, 1800, 1805, 1810, 1815, 1820, 1825, 1830, 1835, 1840, 1845, 1850, 1855, 1860, 1865, 1870, 1875, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1905, 1910, 1915, 1920, 1925, 1930, 1935, 1940, 1945, 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045, 2050, 2055, 2060, 2065, 2070, 2075, 2080, 2085, 2090, 2095, 2100, 2105, 2110, 2115, 2120, 2125, 2130, 2135, 2140, 2145, 2150, 2155, 2160, 2165, 2170, 2175, 2180, 2185, 2190, 2195, 2200, 2205, 2210, 2215, 2220, 2225, 2230, 2235, 2240, 2245, 2250, 2255, 2260, 2265, 2270, 2275, 2280, 2285, 2290, 2295, 2300, 2305, 2310, 2315, 2320, 2325, 2330, 2335, 2340, 2345, 2350, 2355, 2360, 2365, 2370, 2375, 2380, 2385, 2390, 2395, 2400, 2405, 2410, 2415, 2420, 2425, 2430, 2435, 2440, 2445, 2450, 2455, 2460, 2465, 2470, 2475, 2480, 2485, 2490, 2495, 2500, 2505, 2510, 2515, 2520, 2525, 2530, 2535, 2540, 2545, 2550, 2555, 2560, 2565, 2570, 2575, 2580, 2585, 2590, 2595, 2600, 2605, 2610, 2615, 2620, 2625, 2630, 2635, 2640, 2645, 2650, 2655, 2660, 2665, 2670, 2675, 2680

This image appears to be a scan of a dark, possibly black, surface. A vertical strip of light and texture is visible along the left edge, suggesting the binding or edge of a page. The rest of the image is predominantly black with some minor noise or graininess.

PHILADELPHIA GAS LEASE TIES CITY FOR 75 YEARS

City Councils Approve the Grant for \$25,000,000.

CITIZENS STORM CHAMBERS

Uproar of Protest as Action Is Taken—Police Called to Clear Galleries.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—Amid scenes of disorder unprecedented for Philadelphia's legislative body the City Councils to-night voted to lease the city's gas works to the United Gas Improvement Company for a term of seventy-five years for a total of \$25,000,000, the money to be paid in various amounts before the end of 1907.

The Councils chambers and committee rooms were crowded with excited citizens, who protested against the lease to the United Gas Improvement Company from 1 o'clock this afternoon, when the proceedings opened in the Finance Committee room, until after 8 o'clock, when the Select Council passed the bill and sent it to the Mayor.

The agitation reached its height in the Common Council chamber when the bill was passed for a slight reduction in the price of gas. The present price, \$1 for 1,000 feet, remains until 1911; from 1911 to 1921, 95 cents; from 1921 to 1936, 90 cents; from 1936 to 1956, 85 cents, and thereafter until expiration in 1980, 80 cents.

Mayor Weaver, it is expected, will veto the bill. He is in favor of a postponement of the whole question until 1907, when the first ten years of the present thirty years' lease to the company will expire. At that time the city has the right to take back the works on payment of the amount expended in improvements.

In the event of a veto both chambers probably will pass it over his veto. The vote in Common Council was 74 to 9, and in Select Council 37 to 4. The one Democrat in each body voted against the lease. There is talk among citizens of taking the fight to the courts.

BALTIC COMING IN TO-DAY.

Her Reversing Gear Broken in a Heavy Gale on Sunday Last.

Special to The New York Times by Wireless Telegraph, via Biscasset, Mass.

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP BALTIC, May 18, 7 P. M.—The White Star steamship Baltic, which sailed for New York from Liverpool on Wednesday, May 10, and from Queenstown on Thursday, May 11, was disabled at sea at noon on Sunday, May 14.

From the beginning of her voyage the Baltic encountered extremely heavy weather, which developed on Sunday morning into a gale of sixty-five miles an hour, accompanied by very high seas. The lift of the seas frequently raised the stern of the ship out of the water, causing her propellers to race at high speed. To this, the racing the reversing gear was used until, suddenly, at noon on Sunday, the gear broke under the severe strain.

It was necessary for the vessel to stop for four hours, during which the reversing gear, which had been seriously damaged, was disconnected and temporary repairs were made. Since then the ship has proceeded under somewhat reduced speed, and will, her officers estimate, reach her pier in New York by noon on Friday.

At the offices of the White Star Line, Pier 48, North River, it was said last night that the Baltic was due here at noon yesterday.

The Baltic was in wireless communication with the east-bound White Star liner Oceanic on May 14, when the west-bound vessel reported having encountered bad weather and ordered an accident to part of her machinery.

Among the Baltic's passengers are Charles M. Schwab, the Duke of Sutherland, and Joaquin A. Nabuco de Araujo, Brazilian Ambassador to the United States.

\$504,000 FOR BLAUVELT.

Whitney Engages Singer for Six Years in Comic Opera.

Fred C. Whitney announced yesterday that Lillian Blauvelt had signed an agreement with him calling for her appearance in a season in comic opera. According to the terms of the contract made public, Mme. Blauvelt has signed for six years, during which period she will receive \$504,000. Mr. Whitney, it is understood, guarantees his new star a season of forty-two consecutive weeks each year at a salary of \$2,000 a week, plus \$100,000 a year.

At the same time that Mr. Whitney signed his agreement with Miss Blauvelt, he also made contracts for the opera in which she is to appear. It is "The Rose of the Alhambra," and is a work of Charles Emerson Cook and Augustus Hammer, the former supplying the book and lyrics and the latter the score. Mr. Cook's work was "Red Feather," written with Reginald De Koven. "The Rose of the Alhambra" is characterized as a "romantic comedy" and, as its title implies, is Spanish in subject, with its scenes laid in Seville and Granada.

\$12,000 FOR BANK IN TROUBLE

Dead Cashier's Relatives Give It—May Go to Worst Sufferers.

The Advisory Committee of Fifteen, which has been acting with Recorder Joseph Mayer of the Bank of State Island and in trying to straighten out its tangled affairs, met at Tilley's Hotel, St. George, last night. Mr. Mayer exhibited a draft for \$12,000, which he received yesterday from the relatives of Otto Ahlmann, who was the cashier and practical owner of the bank, who used its funds in Wall Street and then committed suicide.

Mr. Mayer has been trying to induce Ahlmann's relatives, who are said to be very wealthy, to make good Ahlmann's shortage. He sought to obtain something like \$100,000 from them yesterday. He received the draft for \$12,000. There was a lengthy discussion at the meeting as to how to use it. Mr. Mayer's chief representation to the Ahlmann family was that many of the depositors were poor, and that they would be seriously inconvenienced and straitened, if their needs were not relieved.

The general sentiment of the meeting was that the draft was not an asset of the bank. On this ground a circular letter will be addressed to all the creditors, asking unanimous consent to the distribution of the \$12,000 among the strong creditors, who are said to be seriously affected by the failure. If there is objection to the plan, the matter will be referred to the courts for a decision.

EX-BANKER A MARKER.

O. L. Hays Now Employed in a Cleveland Billiard Room.

Special to The New York Times. CLEVELAND, May 18.—Otho L. Hays, formerly President of the Gallon National Bank, and under indictment for misapplying the bank's funds, is now working as a marker in a billiard room in a downtown hotel. He is said to be well paid, and is now trying to pay his family and pay his lawyers. He said to-day: "When I went out of that bank in Gallon I didn't have a dollar in the world, and I tried to find employment. Finally some of my wife's friends got together and helped her to buy out the interest in this place, and she is now trying to pay off the mortgage on it."

FOUR-TRACK SUBWAY TO TUNNEL 34TH STREET

Rapid Transit Board Adopts Plan of Metropolitan Interests.

BLOW TO BELMONT IN QUEENS

Tunnel Under East River Is Provided For, and Existing Trolley Routes Will Have Rivals.

Without a dissenting vote the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday finally rejected the proposition to construct a moving platform cross-town subway in Thirty-fourth Street and then adopted elaborate plans proposed by Metropolitan interests to enable them to invade the Boroughs of Queens and Brooklyn by a tunnel under the East River from Manhattan to Long Island City.

This cross-town subway and tunnel, approved by the commission, will extend from Eleventh Avenue in Manhattan to Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street in Long Island City, a point beside Newtown Creek, which divides Long Island City from Williamsburg. The road will have four tracks across Manhattan and two tracks under the East River in Queens. The construction of such a subway and tunnel, if the contract is awarded to the Metropolitan interests, will bring the Metropolitan into direct competition with the Belmont trolley lines in Queens and also will give the Pennsylvania-New York Haven-Metropolitan combination just such a tunnel under the East River as August Belmont and the Interborough managers sought to construct under the old Steinway tunnel franchise, which failed of revival in the last Legislature.

President Orr said to the members of the Rapid Transit Commission at the meeting that the proposed extension of the Thirty-fourth Street cross-town line under the East River was laid out at the urgent suggestion of one of the prospective bidders for the next subway, but he declined to say what interest it was, although admitting that it would parallel the route of the proposed Steinway tunnel. John B. McDonald, who was present at the meeting in the interest of the Metropolitan contingent, smiled when asked if the Metropolitan people had asked to have the subway built.

"Just what the Rapid Transit Commission thought this a good plan," said Mr. McDonald. "The route, however, interests our people very much, and we shall give it careful consideration. We are not sure of the result, but we certainly shall bid for its construction."

As laid down formally by the commission, the cross-town subway with its Queens connection will be offered to bidders in three sections. One will be from Eleventh Avenue in Manhattan to Ninth Avenue, the second from Ninth Avenue to East River, and the third from East River to the Queens connection. The bill provides for a commission of three members to be appointed by the Governor with power to fix rates, their decision being subject to appeal to the courts and present rates to stand till altered.

This harmonious conclusion to one of the most memorable contests waged in the Wisconsin Legislature was not reached until after an eight-hour struggle on the part of the Assembly. The bill provides for a commission of three members to be appointed by the Governor with power to fix rates, their decision being subject to appeal to the courts and present rates to stand till altered.

KILLED BROTHER IN PLAY.

Twelve-Year-Old Boy Discharged Pistol He Didn't Know Was Loaded.

YONKERS, May 18.—Rowland Jones, eleven years old son of Samuel Jones, 60 Ravine Avenue, was shot dead this afternoon by his brother, William, twelve years old. They were playing in the dining room, when Rowland, who had a small squirt gun that throws water, playfully aimed it at his brother and discharged it.

There was a revolver lying on a sideboard, and William, not thinking it was loaded, picked it up and in turn took aim at his brother. The weapon was discharged, hitting William in the chest, and then to twenty. The father of the boys is employed by the New York Central Railroad.

FELL DOWN 80-FOOT STACK.

Bricklayer Only Slightly Hurt by His Sudden Descent.

On the top of an eighty-foot chimney, at the home of the Guardian Angel, at Twelfth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, Robert Walsh, a bricklayer, was at work making repairs late yesterday afternoon. Michael Nolan, helper, was below preparing a hod for the hoist.

"Hey, you, there, Nolan, get a move on," yelled Walsh impatiently. Nolan's feelings were ruffled. "Come down and do it yourself, if yer so swift," he flung back. Then to the amazement of Nolan, Walsh disappeared. He had stepped incautiously over the edge of the scaffold and had dropped head first into the chimney, a flue about three feet in diameter. Down the bricklayer shot, instinctively putting out his arms at times and thus checking the velocity of his fall somewhat. He wound up in the basement of the building, rolled out on his floor, sat up, and looked about him. There were three other men at work there, and when Walsh so suddenly appeared, they yelled and ran.

Walsh rose, limped out, and wanted to go back to work, but the others sent for an ambulance. He was treated for a sprained ankle and next at his home in West Forty-third Street, Manhattan.

WINCHELL WARNS THE WEST.

Rock Island President Sees Danger in Government Rate Control.

Special to The New York Times. OMAHA, May 18.—President E. L. Winchell of the Rock Island Road, who was here to-day with a party of officials, says: "Great danger to the Middle West lies in the plan for the Government to regulate freight rates, the cattle men and grain producers of Nebraska especially would such a law prove hurtful. Government regulation means higher rates. If a rate bill is enacted into law, the only regulation which will be practicable will be the introduction of a new straight distance tariff or a rate at so much per freight mile. In numerous cases the freight is carried at cost in order that equipment may be kept moving and the vast army of railroad employees kept at work."

JEFFERSON PLUNDER FOUND.

Actor's Son Recovers Goods Stolen from Bussard's Bay Home.

POLICE FIRE ON PIRATES.

Two Men in Yawl in North River Refuse to Halt and Return Shots.

Over the telephone just after 11 o'clock came this message to Acting Sergeant Michael Mulhall at Pier A, the headquarters of the harbor police, last night: "Send your men up to us; pirates are trying to board a lighter off our pier at the New York Central dock, foot of Barclay Street."

Roundsmen Ellis and four men tumbled into Launch No. 4 and opened the throttle as they swung up the river. Coming athwart Pier 17, they made out a broad-beamed open yawl, fitted with a haphazard engine, making across the North River at full speed.

"Shut her down and come to!" shouted Ellis. The two men in the yawl paid no attention to the command, and Ellis turned the launch head on in the wake of the fleeing yawl and hailed her again. When one man in the yawl was no response, Ellis pulled his pistol and fired to scare the two shots from the fleeing craft, and two more before the other policemen could pull their pistols. The next volley from the police launch sent the bullets pattering against the side of the yawl and she slowed to a crawl.

As soon as the police launch drew alongside, Ellis clambered aboard. The two men in the yawl had thrown their pistols into the river. Ellis covered them with his revolver, and taking the wheel, ordered them to start the engine, while he steered the craft down to Pier A.

In the bottom of the pirate yawl the police say they found five bags of coconuts, valued at \$1,000, and used to make a substitute for vanilla. The men are a Swedish boatman of 77, Henry Bryant, a Swedish boatman of 78, and a young man, William Brown of 22, Sullivan Street, Manhattan. They were charged with grand larceny and lodged in the Church Street Station.

On the bags seized was the mark "L. V." underneath which was the word "German."

A VICTORY FOR LA FOLLETTE.

Wisconsin Senate Unanimously Passes His Railroad Rate Bill.

Special to The New York Times. MADISON, Wis., May 18.—By a unanimous vote of the thirty-one Senators present, the substitute Railroad Rate bill introduced by the Committee on Railroads was passed at to-night's session of the Wisconsin Legislature.

"Just what the Rapid Transit Commission thought this a good plan," said Mr. McDonald. "The route, however, interests our people very much, and we shall give it careful consideration. We are not sure of the result, but we certainly shall bid for its construction."

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HAMBURG LEADS RACE FOR THE KAISER'S CUP

Atlantic One Mile and a Half Behind German Yacht.

AILSA MET EARLY MISHAP

Sighted at 10 o'clock Yesterday Only Seventy-five Miles Out, but Going Fast Headed East.

The German schooner Hamburg was leading the ocean race for the Kaiser's Cup early yesterday morning. She was then 130 miles out, heading northeast, making apparently for the Nantucket Lightship. A mile and a half behind her was the Atlantic on the same tack and footing at a good rate. Both boats were crowding on all the sail they could handle close hauled, and were beating against the fifteen-knot breeze blowing from the northeast.

E. C. Benedict, on his steam yacht, the Onedra, followed the racers all of Wednesday, and left them early yesterday morning, still heading east. He was not able to learn what had delayed the her, but she then appeared to be making good headway, and to be driving hard to make up lost ground. The other vessel in the fleet scattered early in the race, and are probably pursuing widely divergent courses.

The Onedra returned to Greenwich and was berthed at 11 o'clock last night at Indian Harbor. The party aboard her went to the Benedict place for the night. In the time elapsed from the start of the race until the Onedra lost the two boats in the fog had made good progress, footing fast all the way. Both boats were admirably handled and took advantage of every possible point.

The showing made by the Hamburg was a big surprise to those watching her. While it was known she was speedy, it was not thought she would pass the Atlantic in that kind of work. The impression left by her splendid work was that the Marshall boat would have all it could do to beat her on an even basis.

If the two have equal luck with the weather they will finish at pretty much the same time. The issue will probably depend on the choice of a course. Both are likely to go well to north, changing danger to the limit of reasonable safety, hoping to get strong winds in the northern clime.

The Atlantic showing is most puzzling. That she had only proceeded seventy-five miles to twenty-two hours under conditions peculiarly favorable to her is most surprising. Some mishap must have occurred to account for her poor showing. Whatever the account was, no sign of disability was apparent to the Benedict party. It will be regretted by her well-wishers that she has lost the opportunity offered by weather to which she is better adapted than any other of the boats in the fleet.

What courses the other boats are proceeding upon is a question. It is doubtful if the square riggers, in the face of conditions existing all afternoon and night could have reached Nantucket in any case until late in the day. A dense fog prevailed all morning about the shoal light, and it might easily be that all the boats could slip by there without being seen. That all passed that way is by no means certain.

Shortly after noon the northeast winds died and the fog was from the stars freshened and shifted. From fourteen miles an hour they increased to eighteen miles an hour. The direction of the wind altered to north and then northwest. This would give the square riggers an equal ground with the fore and afters until they pass the banks, so that it is probable they will still miles astern the leaders at this hour.

There is no hope of any further information as to the positions of the boats until they are heard from on ocean liners. Incoming vessels cannot be determined unless the extremely unlikely circumstance should occur that a liner should meet more than one boat.

All that such a report could tell would be the position of one yacht at a given time, which, when the elapsed time was calculated, would give some idea of its progress. However, but even this would show nothing of the place she held in the advance of the fleet. No definite news, giving an idea of the outcome of the race, will be received until the first boat is sighted off the Lizard.

MAY BE VALHALLA SIGHTED?

Nantucket Light Makes Out a Ship Looking Like the Englishman.

NANTUCKET LIGHTSHIP BY WIRE. LAGE TO NEWPORT, R. I., Friday, May 19, 2 A. M.—A white ship-rigged vessel is sighted. Ship's signals not yet made evident, but answers the description of the Valhalla.

WIRELESS REPORTS APACHE.

Grosser Kurfurst Passes the Bark 60 Miles East of Nantucket.

SIACONSET, Mass., May 18.—The wireless station here has received a message from the North German Lloyd steamer, Grosser Kurfurst, which sailed from New York to-day, announcing that it had sighted the bark Apache at 10 o'clock to-night in longitude 70.50 degrees west and slightly south of Nantucket lightship.

The Apache is a bark-rigged yacht, owned by Edmund Randolph, and a competitor in the ocean race. That she has not proceeded further than Nantucket in thirty-four hours is not surprising in view of the fact that for the first twenty-four hours a northeast wind blew constantly, against which she had to beat. It was impossible for her with her square rig to make any effective progress, and it is probable that she was lucky to make much over her hundred miles in that time. After noon the wind shifted to northwest, which would give her a blow off her port quarter that would drive her fairly well and admit of her reaching Nantucket shortly after midnight.

Calculating the rate that the Hamburg and the Apache are moving at, she would be about 100 miles east of Nantucket at midnight last night.

WILL TUTOR KING ALFONSO.

Wisconsin Man Will Teach English Language to Monarch.

Special to The New York Times. LANCASTER, Wis., May 18.—Ralph L. Ray of Lancaster will relinquish his duties with the Lee Live Stock Commission Company at Chicago immediately and will come directly home to prepare for his trip to Spain, where he will act as private tutor to King Alfonso.

The Spanish King is desirous of becoming familiar with the English language and American ideas, and it was to gratify this wish that a Spanish consul recommended Ralph Ray to a Spanish nobleman who was sent to this country to find a tutor. He will reach Madrid June 22.

KILLED IN A SHAM FIGHT.

Lieut. G. L. Chapman of 25th Infantry Shot at Fort Reno.

Special to The New York Times. EL RENO, Okla., May 18.—In a sham battle at Fort Reno this morning First Lieut. G. L. Chapman of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, Adjutant of the post, was killed by a shot through the body. The affair is ascribed to accident, but inasmuch as loaded cartridges are not used in these exercises there is a suspicion that some one of the ranks, with a grudge against the young officer used the occasion to satisfy his resentment.

A careful inquiry will be ordered. Lieut. Granville L. Chapman, who was thirty-one years of age, was born in Tennessee. In 1898 he was a Lieutenant in the First Tennessee Infantry, and in 1899 occupied a similar rank in the Thirty-seventh United States Infantry. The same year he became Second Lieutenant in the Tenth Infantry and in the following year was transferred to the Twenty-fifth Regiment and promoted to be First Lieutenant.

ASHORE AT MONTAUK POINT.

A Wireless Message Reports a Vessel In Trouble.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 18.—A wireless message received at the Government station here from the Montauk Point (L. I.) station to-night reports a boat near the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stiles, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, Dr. William Wallace Walker, William H. McElroy, the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mearns, Melville E. Stone, and George H. Davis, who is now about returning home. The high level which these men have established can only be maintained by sending to succeed them such a man as Whitelaw Reid.

TURKS AND GREEKS FIGHTING.

Battle Near Basilika Has Been Raging Since Wednesday.

SALONICA, May 18.—Fighting has been going on since Wednesday between Turkish troops and a large Greek band near Basilika, three hours distant from Salonica. Reinforcements of 300 men and two guns proceeded thither to-day.

ROCKEFELLER REPORT FALSE.

Not to Give \$10,000,000 to Pension Clergymen "at This Time."

This was sent out by The Associated Press yesterday. The Associated Press announced to-day that it had investigated the statement published yesterday that John D. Rockefeller was about to give \$10,000,000 to establish a pension fund for retired clergymen, and that it is authorized to say that Mr. Rockefeller has no such purpose at this time.

WILL SELL LINES TO CITY.

Chicago Car Companies Ask Only Time to Decide Values.

Special to The New York Times. CHICAGO, May 18.—"We are willing to sell to the city upon fair terms, but we require more time to determine definitely the value of our properties," was the answer given to the city by the traction representatives to-day. It was decided upon at a joint meeting between the Chicago City Railway and the Union Traction and the City Railway Company said they were having figures prepared in New York which would show their tangible assets and their earning capacity. When these are ready they would talk business with the city.

BOSTON FOR CHILDREN.

Who Bar Little Ones.

Special to The New York Times. BOSTON, May 18.—The Common Council to-night adopted a resolution condemning the discrimination practiced by landlords against families with children, and inviting the Legislature to take some action to prevent this encouragement to race suicide.

ASK \$2,500,000 FOR HARVARD.

President Roosevelt Signs Appeal for Teachers' Salaries.

Pointing out that the Corporation of Harvard University, "facing deficits in seven of the last nine years, has now cut down general expenses to the danger point," and resolute standard of salaries of new teachers, a committee of Harvard men, including President Roosevelt and Bishop Lawrence, issued yesterday an appeal for an endowment of at least \$2,500,000 before next commencement to increase the present total of \$1,000,000 available for the salaries of the teaching staff of the college.

The circular which conveys the appeal is signed by Bishop William Lawrence, Francis L. Higginson, Charles S. Fiske, Henry B. Howe, Francis R. Appleton, Augustus Hemenway, Robert Bacon, Theodore Roosevelt, James J. Storrow, and Benjamin Carpenter. The signers announce that in the past few months contributions, aggregating \$1,800,000 have been made to the fund by alumni and friends of the college.

LOTOS CLUB'S GOOD-BYE TO AMBASSADOR REID

GOMPERS'S MISSION A FAILURE SO FAR Quits Chicago, but Will Return to Try to End Strike. DRIVERS ARE IGNORING SHEA Negotiating with Team Owners— Street Fights Resumed—Parents March Pupils to School.

Special to The New York Times.
CHICAGO, May 18.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor left tonight for Dayton, Ohio. He said he had accomplished little toward ending the strike.

"If the trouble still exists when I return to Chicago next Saturday," he said, "I will take up the matter where I left off this afternoon and continue my efforts to bring about a settlement of the controversy."

He said the employers were firm in their decision not to arbitrate or make any concessions, adding that he would not dare call the strike off unless something was conceded to the men. The employers are not likely to take any such step.

Some of them have hired the strike breakers, and business seemed to-day to almost be at its normal condition. Several hundred white men arrived to-day under contract to drive trucks.

The teamsters are still negotiating with the large team owners on the question of arbitrating whether or not goods should be delivered to boycotted houses. Shea opposes this arbitration, but the men are going ahead with their negotiations just the same, and there is a fair prospect of the two sides coming to an agreement. If they do, the strike will fly to the ground, and Shea will be completely discredited.

President Shea was the chief witness in the injunction hearing to-day before Master in Chancery Sherman. He refused to answer most of the questions put to him, declaring that his answers would tend to incriminate him.

For the first time in several days riots were renewed to-day, and there were numerous fights between non-union men and teamsters. A disturbance at Twenty-second and Indiana Avenue blocked all traffic and delayed street cars for half an hour. The police were compelled to use their clubs vigorously to disperse the crowd, and they made several arrests. The non-union drivers and the grocery firm of Steele, Wedel & Co., who was the innocent cause of the outbreak, was severely beaten.

In some portions of the South Side a vigorous anti-union strike was developed, and the teamsters wearing a union button in driving through that quarter met with the same treatment as a non-union man does when passing the union teamsters' headquarters. Several union teamsters' headquarters were beaten to-day near Twenty-sixth Street and West Avenue and their union buttons were torn off.

Parents of six children, who have taken part in the recent strike school strike because of the delivery of coal by non-union men, were arraigned to-day before Justice Hurley, and each parent was fined \$20 and costs for not sending the children to school.

One hundred and fifty parents in the D. S. Wentworth school district formed a procession and held a strike "fever" sons and daughters back to the school. The parents stayed near the building for some time, making sure that the children remained in school.

SAYS \$200,000 IS MISSING.

Haight & Fresser Company Receiver Charges Fraudulent Mismanagement.

BOSTON, May 18.—James D. Colt, receiver for the Haight & Fresser Company, stockholders, to-day filed a bill of complaint in the United States Circuit Court here, in which he charged that \$200,000 of the concern's funds is missing.

The bill was brought against William H. Lillis of Worcester, Vice President of the company, and against various Boston banking institutions. The receiver alleges in his bill that Lillis in collusion with George G. Turner and Harvey Watson, Directors, has fraudulently mismanaged the affairs of the corporation and diverted large sums to his own use so that the concern is now insolvent.

Receiver Colt declares that he has received information that Lillis has received money from the company and concealed it. It is affirmed that the \$200,000 has been deposited in various banks, and the receiver asked for an injunction restraining these institutions from paying money to any person but the receiver, and that they be ordered to turn over the funds to him.

NEW OREGON LINE.

Northern Pacific Ready to Build Into Clearwater Country.

Special to The New York Times.
TACOMA, Washington, May 18.—After waiting five years for settlement of the Clearwater controversy with the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, the Northern Pacific announced to-day that it will build through Clearwater country in Idaho as soon as surveys can be completed. Part of the new line will extend from Lewiston to Grangeville, ninety miles. Three corps of Northern Pacific surveyors are now in the field.

Tiring of the delay, the citizens of Clearwater country have incorporated a company to build an electric line to Grangeville, using the right of way surveyed by the Northern Pacific several years ago. Surveyors for the electric line clashed yesterday with the Northern Pacific engineers, and the Northern Pacific's stakes were destroyed.

REFUSES TO GRANT DIVORCE.

Judge Says That There Was Collusion Between Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths.

Special to The New York Times.
NEWARK, N. J., May 18.—Because of what he called collusion between husband and wife, by which the latter was to receive the lump sum of \$5,000 and an allowance of \$500 for counsel fees, Vice Chancellor Bergen to-day refused to grant a divorce to Mrs. Eleanor Griffiths of East Orange from her husband, Henry W. Griffiths, of New York.

According to the evidence Mrs. Griffiths based her claim for the divorce on the ground of desertion in August, 1904, while the couple were living at Bath Beach.

ANNOYED GERMAN CABINET.

Fleet Society's Zeal Not Appreciated—Two Generals Resign.

BERLIN, May 18.—A crisis has occurred in the German Fleet Society, causing the resignations of Gen. Manges and Helm, two of the highest active Directors of the society.

According to stories printed in the newspapers the trouble is due to the too far-reaching demands of the society in its propaganda for increasing the strength of the navy, which demands are embarrassing to the Government.

It is asserted that the highest patrons of the society received an intimation from the Government that it would be advisable to desist from the excessive demands.

COMPLAINS TO FRICK.

Verdict Alleged in Fire Insurance for Equitable Clients.

Moses Tannenbaum of the insurance firm of T. Tannenbaum & Co., with offices in the Whitehall Building, Battery Place, sent yesterday to Chairman Henry C. Frick of the investigating committee of Equitable Directors, a letter in which he called the committee's attention to an alleged practice in the society of inserting in its bond and mortgage forms a provision compelling the holder of the mortgage to procure his fire insurance through a broker of the Equitable's selection. Coupled with this information was the statement that a near relative of an officer of the society is the broker through whom the fire insurance on property mortgaged to the Equitable is placed.

Deputy Superintendent of Insurance Robert Hunter, with Congressman Dr. Call of Syracuse, Superintendent Hendricks's personal counsel, yesterday took up the examination of William H. McIntyre, Fourth Vice President of the Equitable, who was once private secretary to the late Henry B. Hyde, Mr. McIntyre was before the Deputy Superintendent all day. The Frick investigating committee also held a session yesterday in the Equitable Building.

In the Supreme Court yesterday Justice Greenbaum reserved decision on the appeal of William McCulloch, an Alexander & Green to vacate the order to show cause why James H. Hyde, James W. Alexander, and George E. Tannenbaum should not be examined before trial in the suit of Herbert E. Tull of Philadelphia to enforce a distribution of the Equitable's surplus.

Yesterday's daily peace report, had it that William Nelson Cromwell had become one of the counsel representing President Alexander.

POLICY HOLDERS HERE TO ORGANIZE.

About thirty policy holders in various insurance companies yesterday answered the call sent out a couple of weeks ago by the law firm of Phelan, Toomey & Phelps of Bridgeport, Conn., for a meeting to organize a National policy holders' protective association. The meeting was held at the Waldorf, and a committee was appointed to incorporate or otherwise form as it saw fit an association on lines suggested. The committee will report at a meeting on Tuesday. The managers of the meeting said that they had received letters from William J. Bryan, Samuel Golden, John Mitchell, Gov. J. P. Follette of Wisconsin, and Gov. Folk of Missouri approving the movement for the protection of policy holders.

MRS. CHADWICK'S \$3,000,000.

Had That Much Since 1900—Borrowed Only \$900,000.

CLEVELAND, May 18.—Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick made a statement last night. She said: "Since Jan. 1, 1901, I have had \$3,210,000 of this amount I borrowed \$900,000, the remainder came from a trust fund and some sales."

"In April or May, 1901, I owed only \$53,000. I paid that debt. I was then induced to make an investment of \$400,000. I took up security for this, and the transaction was so far as I was concerned, never materialized. That put me in debt \$400,000. Besides that I incurred a loss of \$200,000. To meet these obligations I made large loans and paid them by coming to the bank and borrowing in my own name. I obtained \$175,000 on my own note. A loan of \$240,000 was secured by me on the indorsement of a prominent New Yorker."

I have had an offer of bail by a prominent Cleveland, who wishes his name kept secret, but I shall not accept freedom on such a condition.

At the same time the sale of the Chadwick homestead to-day, the highest bid was \$38,000. The property was sold to the Trust Company of Elyria, Ohio, the holder of a mortgage which, with interest, amounts to \$45,000. The property was appraised at \$40,000.

CHURCHES IN A MERGER.

United Brethren Vote to Join Forces with Congregationalists.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 18.—The United Brethren General Conference to-night voted for union with the Congregational and the Methodist Churches. A hard fight was made on the adoption of the syllabus, in which the Pennsylvania delegation to the lead.

The opponents of the plan urged that its adoption would cause the United Brethren Church to lose its identity, and predicted that in case the merger were made the federation would finally be named "Congregational."

Commissioners will be appointed to conduct the merger, and the Congregational and Methodist Churches. Whatever plan they agree on will be submitted to referendum vote by the members of the three churches.

CAPTAIN PAYS FOR HAZING.

British Cruiser's Commander Compulsorily Retired on Half Pay.

LONDON, May 18.—A recent case of "ragging" on board the British cruiser Kent has been promptly followed by the supersession of Capt. Douglas A. Gamble, her commander, who has been compulsorily retired on half pay for allowing such an occurrence on his ship, and by the punishment of others concerned in the affair.

The "ragging" occurred in the gun room, where the midshipmen attempted to strip and flog an unpopular comrade. The latter promptly drew a revolver and shot one of the midshipmen in the mouth. Answering a question on the subject in the House of Commons this afternoon, Admiralty Secretary Frostman announced the punishments meted out to the culprits, and added that the Admiralty had determined to put down such practices.

PULLMAN CONTRACTS LAWFUL.

Texas Court Decides That Sleeping Cars Are Public Benefit.

AUSTIN, Texas, May 18.—The Supreme Court rendered a decision to-day against the State in the anti-trust suit of the State against the Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad Company and the Pullman Car Company.

The suit was brought by the Attorney General to recover penalties amounting to \$22,000, on the ground that the railroad and the car company were parties to an exclusive contract for the operation of Pullman cars over the line. The court holds that such a contract is not in restraint of trade and that it is a benefit to the public instead of an injury.

There are forty-eight similar suits pending against the Pullman Company and different railroad companies in the District Court here. They will now be dismissed.

DE ORO LEADS AT POOL.

Defeats Keogh in First Night's Play for Championship.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 18.—The match between Jerome Keogh of Buffalo and Alfredo De Oro of St. Louis, for the pool championship began at Concert Hall to-night before a large crowd. De Oro finished the first night's play with a margin of twelve points in his favor, the score being: Keogh, 191; De Oro, 208. Each made two scratches. The conditions of the match call for two nights a night for three nights. The score:

THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.

Bottled only at the Apollinaris Spring, Neuenahr, Germany, and Only with its Own Natural Gas.

Good! Better! Best!!!
Gin, Dry Gin, EL-BART GIN.
It's Clean.

Look for the flag

Sold Only in Glass—Large & Small Bottles.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE FAILS TO ACT ON GAS.

Decides to Await Action by Proposed State Commission.

MAY BE ORDER FROM ODELL

Chairman Halpin Says Board to be Named by Gov. Higgins Will Control Situation.

At the meeting of the Republican County Committee last night, the organization was committed to the "stand pat" policy on the gas question. Chairman Gruber of the special committee appointed to confer with the Stevens committee said: "The committee is advised, and believes, that the State Gas Commission will give the gas consumer of this city the relief which they asked from the Legislature. We ask that our committee be continued for the purpose of appearing before the State Commission, when appointed by Gov. Higgins, that we may make a determined effort to secure eighty-cent gas for the people of this city."

The motion of Mr. Gruber to continue the committee was adopted, and the meeting was then adjourned.

Samuel S. Koenig, leader of the Sixteenth District, whose district organization adopted resolutions calling upon Gov. Higgins to include gas among the subjects to be considered at the special session of the Legislature, and who announced that he intended to make a fight for the adoption of such a resolution in the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon ten minutes after the Executive Committee had adjourned.

Mr. Koenig expressed himself as disappointed that he had not been in time to offer his resolution, but decided not to bring it before the County Committee last night. He explained that he had been prevented from having the resolution debated in executive session he would not embarrass the organization by offering it in the open meeting of the County Committee.

"I think, however," said Mr. Koenig, "that our leaders will make a mistake if they do not urge Gov. Higgins to press the cheap gas bill at the special session. That is the great issue on the east side."

It was rumored that President Halpin's desire to prevent action by the organization on the gas issue was due either to instructions from State Chairman Odell or to a suggestion from Gov. Higgins. Mr. Halpin said that he was not sure of the subject.

When asked whether the organization was good policy for the county organization to not urge action by the Legislature on gas at the special session, Mr. Halpin said:

"The State Commission bill is broad enough to cover every purpose. The Legislature will be able to control the situation absolutely."

HEARING ON GAS BILLS.

Governor Sets May 24 as Date—More Measures Signed.

ALBANY, May 18.—Gov. Higgins this evening said that he would devote the main part of next week to hearings on bills. The following week will be fully occupied by conferences with heads of departments regarding items of the Appropriation bill.

At the request of the Consolidated Gas Company, several independent gas companies of Brooklyn and the New York City civil organizations, the Governor has assigned hearings on the afternoon of May 24 on bills creating an Electricity and Gas Commission and fixing the rate which the gas companies may charge the City of New York for the municipal supply at 75 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

Other hearings are assigned as follows: May 22, 3 P. M., Redell bill for State inspection of locomotive boilers; May 24, 4 P. M., Goodsell bill, authorizing railroad to straighten curves and make minor changes, for the benefit of the New York Central and Erie; May 26, 3 P. M., Ambler bill, to abolish "Raines law hotels," to take effect immediately.

There have been requests for hearings on other of the mortgage tax bills. The Fraudulent Debtors' bill, which District Attorney Jerome succeeded in getting through the Legislature in the face of strong opposition, was signed to-day. Other bills signed to-day:

Assemblyman Agnew's, forbidding municipal officers of New York City to direct householders to use any patented article on any building or street, unless there can be fair opportunities for competition.

Senator Burr's, to retain employees on terms acquired by city without civil service examination.

The Senate Judiciary Committee bill relating to safeguards on elevators of buildings under construction.

Senator Hill's, authorizing the issue of employment certificates by local health authorities on documentary evidence.

Senator Armstrong's bill extending to second-class cities the law of 1903 regulating the employment of children in the newspaper industry.

Gov. Higgins has not signed Senator Burgh's bill amending in several respects the election law as applicable to the metropolitan election district as reported last night. It was discovered this morning that two printed bills numbers had been confused. Gov. Higgins was not prepared to-day to announce his action on the bills.

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Pacific Coast Tours

Tickets on sale this summer for less money than ever. Rates from your starting point will correspond with these:

To PORTLAND via direct lines, \$56.50 from Chicago; \$52.50 from St. Louis.

To PORTLAND via California one way, \$67.50 from Chicago; \$63.50 from St. Louis.

To CALIFORNIA via direct lines, \$62.50 from Chicago; \$57.50 from St. Louis.

It will be a pleasure to give details. Ask me to-day.

W. J. O'MEARA, Eastern Passenger Agent, 379 Broadway, New York.

1179

Francis's Son in Fight.

Auto Accident Results in Scrimmage with Farmer and Arrest.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—An automobile adventure, the participants in which were Mrs. D. R. Francis, wife of the World's Fair President; her son, C. E. Francis, a party of young women, William D. Higgins, a chauffeur, and William Shields, a six-foot farmer, resulted in the arrest of young Francis, Higgins, and Shields on charges of assault.

The Francis automobile broke down and was stopped at the roadside for repairs when Shields came along in a buggy with his wife and daughter. The horse was frightened, and Shields alighted to lead it past. The horse refused to go past, and Shields got out of the automobile and Francis and the farmer got into a fight, and both were considerably bruised. Francis is an athlete.

MRS. MAYBRICK A CRIPPLE.

Doctor Says Mental-Prison Labor Left Her with an Injured Knee.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Mrs. Florence Maybrick was unable to appear and give testimony in the preliminary hearing to-day of the case of her mother, the Baroness von Roque, against D. W. Armstrong and others, for the recovery of lands in Kentucky and Virginia. The attorney for the Baroness on Roque submitted the affidavit of a New York physician stating that Mrs. Maybrick is suffering from neuritis of the knee and threatened ossification of the bone. In a letter to the court, the physician said the trouble is due no doubt to the mental labor his patient was compelled to perform while she was an inmate of the English prison.

CHURCH'S SLAP AT SENATE.

Iowa Congregationalists Only Mentioned President and the House.

SIoux CITY, Iowa, May 18.—President Roosevelt and the House of Representatives were heartily commended for their efforts to curb the trusts by the sixth annual session of Iowa Congregational Churches to-day, but the United States Senate was intentionally omitted from the resolution.

The Rev. William Salter of Burlington, Iowa, drafted the resolution, and there was no dissenting voice when the vote was taken.

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During the last three months, ending April 30, 1905, the average daily circulation of THE GLOBE was..... 138,871

During the first week of May, 1905, the average daily circulation of THE GLOBE was..... 143,806

MONTHLY FIGURES IN DETAIL

Feb., 1904	71,500	July, 1904	117,023	Dec., 1904	127,521
March, 1904	84,031	Aug., 1904	119,472	Jan., 1905	122,246
April, 1904	96,363	Sept., 1904	125,182	Feb., 1905	137,574
May, 1904	111,360	Oct., 1904	126,612	March, 1905	140,595
June, 1904	114,627	Nov., 1904	126,622	April, 1905	138,444

Week May 1 to 7 average 143,806

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The Globe

AND COUNTRY

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"Indestructible" Fire and Burglar Proof.

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MAY

1935

ROJESTVENSKY TO LEAD HIS FLEET TO BATTLE

May Be Relieved by Birileff If He Reaches Vladivostok.

IS NERVOUS AND IRRITABLE

Fear He Would Not Agree with Fort-ress Generale—Exchange of Prison-ers Arranged by Russia and Japan.

LONDON TIMES—New York Times. Special Cable. Copyright, 1905. ST. PETERSBURG, May 18.—A high official of the Naval Staff, discussing reports of a pending change in the command of the Baltic fleet, said to me to-day:

"Let us first set aside rumors that Rojstvensky has been compelled by sickness to abandon the command. He was on the sick list only two days in the whole two months off Madagascar. "But his health, which never was good, certainly has undergone a terrible strain since he left St. Petersburg. His nerves are shattered, and a breakdown is probable. However, there is nothing imminent. He will be greatly diminished. He is too nervous and irritable to retain the command long enough to engage the foe, and hope he will take the fleet to Vladivostok, but that accomplished, Rojstvensky will have more than fulfilled the arduous, glorious mission he undertook and be entitled to return to St. Petersburg and resume the post of Chief of the Naval Staff."

"Indeed, once at Vladivostok, Rojstvensky's usefulness will be greatly diminished. He is too nervous and irritable for harmonious co-operation with the commandant of the fortress and the other Generals there. In all probability Birileff will relieve him as soon as Rojstvensky arrives at Vladivostok."

The date of Birileff's departure is kept secret, but I hear he will be allowed ample time to prepare for the journey. This, if correct, implies a further sojourn of the fleet in Southern waters.

I understand that an exchange of prisoners has been arranged between St. Petersburg and Tokyo.

BIRILEFF SUMMONED BY CZAR.

Fleet of Junks May Be Waiting to Provision Russian Ships.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 18.—Emperor Nicholas to-day summoned Vice Admiral Birileff to Tsarsko-Selo.

TOKIO, May 18.—The reported departure of Vice Admiral Rojstvensky from Hon-Koo Bay northward renews the popular expectation of a naval action in the near future. It is believed that Admiral Rojstvensky having filled his coal bunkers and resupplied his fleet is now in a condition to assume the aggressive, if he so desires.

It is the opinion of some that Rojstvensky may make a demonstration in the vicinity of the islands of Formosa and the Pescadores, and then enter the Pacific, en route to Vladivostok. This is, however, purely speculative. Everything depends upon Admiral Rojstvensky's plans, which, while as yet undisclosed, may include an extended stay in southern waters.

It is reported that the contractors who supplied the coal and provisions to Admiral Rojstvensky in Indo-China waters, approached the French colonial officials prior to the arrival of the Russian fleet and arranged a rendezvous at Kamoh and Hon-Koo Bays.

HONGKONG, May 18.—A special correspondent, who recently was here to Kwang-Chau Bay, Leichau Peninsula, north of the island of Hainan, observed at 11 o'clock at night that 16 130 deeply laden junks, presumably loaded with provisions for the Russian fleet, anchored southwest of and twenty miles off Cape St. John.

The junks exhibited signal lights, which were extinguished upon the steamer's approach to Kwang-Chau Bay.

The Russian fleet was in latitude 13.30 north and longitude 111.30 east (about 120 miles northeast of Cape Varella, coast of Annam) during the morning of May 16, according to a report brought here by the British steamer Weymouth.

The German steamer Segovia, sighted forty-two Russian ships forty miles from Cape Varella on May 15, steaming slowly north.

LONDON, Friday, May 19.—Kwang-chau Bay, where provision junks are said to be waiting for the Russian fleet, is the most northward of French possessions on the Chinese Sea, and the last port which Rojstvensky can select for his final departure to meet the Japanese.

Reports still circulate in London to the effect that the Russian Pacific fleet's coaling arrangements are extremely inadequate, and have been the main cause of its prolonged stay in Indo-China waters, and that the Admiral is finding ever increasing difficulty on this score.

VLADIVOSTOK EXPECTS SIEGE.

Foreign Commercial Agents Ordered to Leave the Fortress.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Richard S. Greener, American Commercial Agent at Vladivostok, has cabled the State Department that the foreign commercial agents there had been asked to leave the Vladivostok Fortress. Permission to reside in the cities of the maritime provinces had been given them. Mr. Greener himself was just leaving Vladivostok for Haborowsk.

It is recalled here that a similar measure was adopted by the Russian authorities at Port Arthur at the beginning of the investment of that place by the Japanese land and sea forces, and hence it is assumed that Vladivostok is expected to become a centre of the seat of war very soon.

GUNSHU PASS, Manchuria, May 18.—After several days of rain a violent down-pour set in to-day which has ruined the roads and will necessitate a period of military inaction, besides being likely to increase sickness in the camps of the two armies.

According to Chinese reports, the Japanese are strengthening their left wing, and also are sending important reinforcements to Korea, but no changes in the position at the front have been noticed.

TOKIO, May 18.—The Foreign Office to-day announced the receipt of a communication from the German Government pronouncing utterly unfounded the reports of the occupation of Hai-chow and other towns of the German occupation of Hai-chow were never entirely credited here, but their disavowal was received with satisfaction.

LONDON, Friday, May 19.—Dispatches from Shanghai declare that the German landing at Hai-chow was for the purpose of selecting a landing place for cable which the Germans are laying from Tientsin to Shanghai and Java.

CAN RAISE RUSSIAN WARSHIPS.

Japanese Say Six Port Arthur Ships Can Be Used.

LONDON, May 19.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Tokyo telegraphs as follows:

"The Japanese Admiralty considers that the Forevick, Poltava, Retzian, Pobeda, Bayan, and Pallada can all be raised at Port Arthur and repaired at an approximate cost of \$150,000 each. Special dispatches from Shanghai assert that the Pallada has already been raised."

ROUSED BY ZHITOMIR RIOTS.

East Side Jews Hold Meetings—Fear a General Slaughter.

There is excitement on the lower east side over the cablegrams telling of further anti-Semitic riots in Russia, and the people fear a slaughter similar to that which took place at Kishineff. Letters received in regard to the rioting at Zhitomir, Russia, make the situation appear more alarming than the cables.

A crowded meeting was held last night at Apollo Hall, 126 Clinton Street, under the auspices of the Poles Zionist Society, and speeches were made to the effect that the American people should be aroused to the conditions in Zhitomir as they had been about Kishineff. Another meeting was held at the synagogue, 32 Orchard Street, by east side business men to raise funds for the Jewish sufferers in Russia. Cablegrams were sent to the leading rabbis in Zhitomir asking for full particulars.

WOULD HAVE SOLD CUNARD CO

But Purchase of Every Share Was Condition, Inverclyde Says.

LONDON, May 18.—Lord Inverclyde, Chairman of the Cunard Steamship Company, replying to the protest of J. Bruce Ismay of the International Mercantile Marine Company regarding the attitude of the Cunard Company in the recent dispute over steamship rates, says the Cunard Company never desired to enter the International Mercantile Marine Company.

He admits that the trustees under his father's will were approached as to the sale of the company's shares held by his father, but they declined to sell unless at a stipulated price and on condition that the purchasers undertook to purchase the whole of the Cunard shares at the same price within a specified period. He declined as one of the trustees to enter these negotiations.

Later an offer to purchase 85 per cent. of the Cunard shares in order to obtain the controlling interest was also declined unless the proposed combination was prepared to purchase the whole concern.

Lord Inverclyde repudiates rumors toward the International Company arising from the failure of these negotiations, or a desire to persuade the public that such a combination is a menace to the Cunard Company. "The latter," he says, "is prepared as in the past to work in harmony with its competitors under both the British and foreign flags, but it is less bound to resist any attempt to deprive it of its position on the Atlantic."

Lord Inverclyde says, of Mr. Ismay's inability to get the American Postmaster General's consent to a change in sailing day.

IRISH M. P. DIES SUDDENLY.

William O'Doherty Stricken While Writing in the Commons.

LONDON, May 18.—William O'Doherty, Nationalist member of Parliament for the North Division of Donegal, was stricken with paralysis while writing in the House of Commons this afternoon. He was taken to a neighboring hospital, where he died. Mr. O'Doherty was born in 1858, was a lawyer by profession, and had been a member of the Londonderry Corporation since 1896.

WOULD REVIVE CANAL TOLLS.

Proposed Retaliation for American Ship on Canadian-Caught Fish.

Special to The New York Times. OTTAWA, May 18.—New York State passed an act some time ago forbidding the admission of Canadian-caught fish in the near future. It is believed that Mr. Demers of St. John's and Ibberville suggested in the House to-day that this was a retaliatory measure because Canada would not stop seine fishing in Mississippi Bay.

That being the case, Mr. Demers said the Dominion Government should re-establish tolls on the Champlain Canal against United States craft. The canal was principally used by United States boats.

Mr. Frenchie, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, hoped the matter would be referred to the proposed international commission on the fisheries which was to meet soon and in this way a satisfactory conclusion might be reached.

WIND 100 MILES AN HOUR.

Terrific Storm Devastated French Oceania—Ten More Lives Lost.

TAHITI, Society Islands, May 6.—Via San Francisco, May 18.—Messrs details were brought to-day by the steamer Mari-posa of the destructive hurricane which swept through French Oceania from March 23 to March 25.

It is now known that the northern half of the Tuamotu Archipelago suffered the worst. The wind blew 100 miles an hour, the sea swept over the islands, destroying many villages and half of the coconut trees.

Two dozen small sailing craft and three large vessels were wrecked. Ten lives were lost. The financial loss in this group was more than \$200,000.

WANTS DIVORCE LAW CHANGED

London Diocesan Conference Would Prevent Remarriage in Church.

LONDON, May 18.—The London Diocesan Conference, now in session here under the Presidency of the Bishop of London, the Right Rev. Arthur P. Ingram, passed a resolution today, demanding an amendment of the English marriage law so as to preclude the remarriage in church of divorced persons during the lifetime of the other party to the proceedings. An attempt to modify the resolution in favor of permitting the remarriage in church of the innocent party was defeated by a large majority.

CHURCH DEBTS IN FRANCE.

Chamber of Deputies Makes Parochial Societies Responsible.

PARIS, May 18.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day during the consideration of the bill for the separation of Church and State, passed the important clause deciding that the responsibility for the repayment of Church debts contracted while a State institution falls on the newly formed parochial societies, which henceforth will receive the Church revenues and control the edifices.

Where no such society has been formed the local authorities will be liable for the debts.

KAISER'S VIEW OF PARADES.

Now Cares Less About Show Because of Japanese Example.

BERLIN, May 18.—Emperor William, addressing the officers of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment of Infantry at the Officers' Club at Strasbourg recently, said, according to Col. Gieseler: "The marching on parade of my regiment was not altogether brilliant, but I have shut both my eyes. The Japanese have shown that although they do, make a fine review they march and fight well."

Duke of Abruzzi's African Plans.

TURIN, May 18.—The Duke of Abruzzi, who has been preparing a great expedition to explore Central Africa, expects to be ready to start in the autumn.

Italian King Receives Lodge.

ROME, May 18.—King Victor Emmanuel to-day received in private and most cordial audience Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, showing great interest in and knowledge of American affairs. The conversation, which was in English, lasted half an hour.

THE "KAHLER" COMFORT SHOE

Wear the "Kahler" Comfort Shoe and you will have neither corns nor bunions. Your feet will pain you no more. Our new model Lasts with neat toes and arched instep are unexcelled for comfort and style.

Men's Shoes \$5.00 up. Women's \$4.50 up. DR. P. KAHLER & SONS, Surgeon Chiropodists. (Established 1883.) ONLY STORE, 928-930 Broadway.

King's

Special for To-day.

Satin lined Blue Serge Suits, either single or double breasted style. \$7.90

Cor. Broadway & Park Place.

HAGUE'S ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED BY WOMEN

Oscar S. Straus, Kept Away by Illness, Sends Letter.

CZAR DENIED WIVES' APPEAL

Such a Country Deserves Dissolution, Mr. Straus Tells Peace Circle—Addresses by Prominent Women.

To celebrate the anniversary of the opening of The Hague Conference the Women's Peace Circle of this city held a public meeting yesterday afternoon in the Madison Square Theatre. The theatre was crowded, and on the stage were many prominent clubwomen and advocates of the cause of universal arbitration.

Mrs. Harry Hastings, President of the Circle, which is allied with the American Peace Society and the Universal Peace Society, presided and made an address. An address was also made by Mrs. Arnold Schramm, the founder of the organization, which was incorporated in March last.

The decorations were unique. Draped across the back of the stage was an immense flag of the United States in a border of white, the peace color, which was purchased by donations of 40,000 boys and given to the peace cause. Two flags, one the Stars and Stripes and the other the British standard, bordered with white satin, and which will be hung over the judges' seats in the Peace Palace to be built by Andrew Carnegie, occupied prominent positions, as well as one of special design, which will figure prominently in the laying of the cornerstone of The Hague Peace Palace.

Oscar S. Straus was to have delivered the principal address, but illness kept him away. He sent a letter to Mrs. Hastings containing his regrets, in which he said: "It would give me much pleasure to aid in making propaganda for the humane cause of the world's peace among the peace-loving women, who have the highest and first right to demand that their appeals shall be heard above the barbaric clatter of martial drums that lead to unrighteous war."

The suffering mothers and wives of Russia some months ago presented a touching appeal to the peace-loving women of the world, asking them to send their sons and husbands, the breadwinners of their starving families, to the shambles of Manchuria, but his Imperial Majesty did not even deign to reply, upon the theory that the women of Russia had not the right to meddle in state affairs.

"In this age the Government which silences the humane voices and fearful pleas of the mothers and wives of the people, and which crushes to earth public opinion, is indeed deservedly drifting upon the rocks of dissolution."

Addresses were made by Dr. Ernest Richard of Columbia University and President of the German-American Peace Society, who spoke on "Women's Work for Universal Peace"; Miss Mary Plerson, who spoke on "The Peace Movement in the Schools"; and Anna Garlin Spencer of the American Peace Society.

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Dr. Feitshof, a member of the Reichstag, said that whereas at the German customs offices importers were treated as though they had fraudulent designs, in America their word was accepted.

In view of the frequent complaints by Germans of the American customs examination this statement was regarded as significant.

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Gen. Wood's Troops Pursue Remnant of Pala's Followers.

MANILA, May 18.—Pala, the outlaw Moro chief, who has been pursued for two weeks on the island of Jolo by troops under Gen. Leonard Wood, has been killed.

Troops are on the trail of his few surviving followers. At the beginning of the uprising it was reported that Pala had a following of 800 well-armed men. Most of these have been killed.

Autoboot Gregory at Algiers.

ALGIERS, May 18.—Lewis Nixon's autoboot Gregory arrived here to-day from New York.

Castro's Venezuelan Tour Ended.

CARACAS, May 18.—President Castro arrived at La Guayra yesterday after a tour of various States of the republic, and was enthusiastically welcomed. To-day he resumed the duties of executive.

Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock

Men's Cravenette Raincoats

This year, more than ever before, men are appreciating the fact that the Cravenette Raincoat is the best overgarment for all sorts of weather. Wanamaker Raincoats are cut over the same handsome model as our smart Spring Overcoats. The fabrics used are carefully selected, the tailoring is done in the most expert manner. The Coats look handsome in the first place, and will hold their shape through long service. They are just as appropriate for use on a cool day or evening as when it is raining.

Raincoats of Oxford mixed worsteds at \$15 and \$20. Raincoats of imported Priestley worsteds in dark Oxford mixtures, quarter-lined with silk, at \$25. Raincoats of fancy gray plaid worsteds, and dark gray worsteds at \$25 and \$30. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

WOMEN'S SMART SUITS Of Mohair and Summer Serge

Just now arrived, with every touch of the newest styles. The serviceable, cool and pretty mohairs, blue, black and white, in jaunty Eton effects with elbow sleeves; as well as long-coat and jacket styles. At \$18.50 to \$27.50 each.

Summer serge—no fabric will be so popular—in every fashionable mode, including the fetching Blazer style, with embroidered linen collar and cuffs. At \$15 to \$20 each. And Suits of Honespun and Flannel, in the widest variety, at \$15 to \$33 each.

The very low prices that prevail on these very high-grade suits will impress you. Second floor, Broadway.

Silk Coats and Covert Coats Weighty Reductions

There is little room for hesitation when the wind blows this way—Style by Economy. Fashionable coats never sail away more quickly than these are sure to do.

For they are present leading styles, in fine materials, and were moderately priced and eagerly bought at the higher valuations:

SILK COATS. COVERT COATS. At \$13.50, worth \$18.50 and \$20. At \$5, worth \$12 and \$15. At \$15, worth \$22.50 and \$23.50. At \$13.50, worth \$16.50 to \$22.50. At \$25, worth \$30 to \$40.

Special Raincoats at \$10. Long Silk Coats, for Summer wear, at \$18. Second floor, Broadway.

One of the Rare Occasions When Lillian Corsets Are Reduced

The beautiful imported Lillian Corsets, famous as the standard for corset grace and style, are never humbled in price except when we come toward the end of a line. And when that happens it spells opportunity to the economical woman of taste.

These superb Lillian models, in the correct present styles, shapely, graceful, chic as always, present such chances today:

At \$2.75, worth \$5—Handsome silk ribbon Girdles; long over abdomen, with supporters. For petite figures. At \$6, worth \$8.50—Beautiful model of fancy broche, with fan front, high bust and medium dip hips. Expert fitters in attendance.

At \$7, worth \$10.50—Of fancy broche; high bust, small waist, and medium hips. At \$12.50, worth \$15—Most reliable and best-fitting model for full figures; of fancy broche; low under arms, long over hips and abdomen; permits perfect freedom. Second floor, Tenth street.

Sale of Boys' Washable Suits

At \$1.45, worth \$2.25 to \$2.75

Almost four hundred spic-spac-new Washable Sailor and Russian Blouse Suits are in this offering, which comes just as hot weather demands that new supplies be provided for the boys.

We wish it was as many thousands; but good luck such as this doesn't come in large lots; and those who can share it are limited to the "early birds" who come promptly today.

The suits are made of handsome chambrays and galateas; and they come from the best manufacturer of wash suits in the city—that means that no more attractive suits can be found.

Russian Blouse Suits, in sizes 2 1/2 to 7 years—Sailor Blouse Suits, in sizes 5 to 10 years—Worth \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75; now at \$1.45 a suit. Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Ave., 9th and 10th sts.

THE COMFORTABLE WAY

TO THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION

IF YOUR TICKETS, READ VIA THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

LOW ROUND TRIP TICKETS ON SALE EVERY DAY FROM MAY 23 TO SEPTEMBER 30

FOR RATES AND DETAILED INFORMATION, CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. M. Lewis, General Passenger Agent, 220 Prudential Building, Buffalo, N. Y. S. J. Ellison, General Agent, Passenger Department, 418 Broadway, New York City.

LAUDS OUR CUSTOMS SYSTEM.

Member of German Reichstag Criticizes German Officials.

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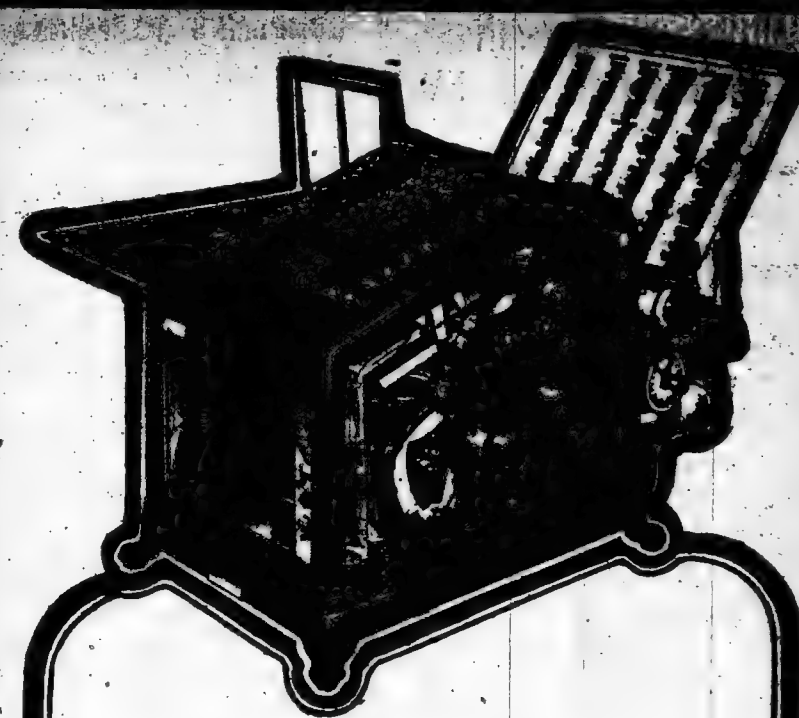
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May Be Mexico's New Ambassador.

EL PASO, Texas, May 18.—A dispatch from Chihuahua, Mexico, says it is more than probable that Enrique Cretet, Governor of that State, will be named as Ambassador to the United States from Mexico, succeeding the late Ambassador Andrade.

King Alfonso Fries Anarchist.

BARCELONA, Spain, May 18.—Seven-teen men imprisoned here for connection with anarchistic affairs were released yesterday on the occasion of the celebration of the birthday of King Alfonso, who was born May 17, 1858.



When a machine can do the detail of a man's work faster, better and cheaper than the man, it is time to buy that machine and employ the man on work a machine can't do.

BURROUGHS ADDING & LISTING MACHINE

will add and list anything in figures from units to millions six times faster than the most expert accountant.

It is infallibly accurate. Its work is as legible as a typewriter's. It requires no professional operator. It will pay for itself many times over on work involving figures of any kind to do.

To any responsible house we will send a machine on

pay rolls, trial balances, bank deposits, interest and discounts, checking sales and accounts. It aids the Treasurer, the Manager, the paymaster, the bookkeeper, the cashier and anyone having accounting work of any kind to do.

To any responsible house we will send a machine on

FREE TRIAL absolutely without expense or obligation, and if it does not sell itself we will remove it.

Burroughs Adding Machine Co., H. C. PETERS, Eastern Agent, 230 Broadway, New York. Phone 3075 Cortlandt.

SEASONABLE FOOTWEAR for Women. (THIRD FLOOR.)

THE MOST FASHIONABLE VARIETIES OF SUMMER FOOTWEAR ARE REPRESENTED IN THE ASSORTMENTS OF HALF-SHOES, PUMPS AND SLIPPERS, NOW OFFERED, IN BLACK AND RUSSET LEATHERS, WHITE CANVAS AND BUCKSKIN.

MISS' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES ARE ALSO SHOWN IN THE APPROVED STYLES.

B. Altman & Co.

OFFER THEIR COLLECTION OF NOVELTIES IN BELT AND GIRLIE BUCKLES, IMPORTED COMBS—INLAID AND MOUNTED WITH VARIOUS JEWELS, GOLD FINGER CHATELAINES AND VANITY CASES, GOLD AND JEWELLED LAVALLIERES AND ORIENTAL NECKLACES OF EXCLUSIVE DESIGN.

ALSO CARD CASES OF MOIRE SILK IN THE NEWEST SHADES WITH EMPIRE EMBROIDERY IN STEEL AND GOLD.

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Browning, King & Co

MINING COMPANY DROPS NAME OF GOV. BRADY

**Writes to President Roosevelt
That Prospectus Is Withdrawn.
NOT RE-ELECTED A DIRECTOR**

**Other Concerns Complicated That
Alaska's Chief Executive Did Not
Recommend Them All.**

It became known yesterday that after a meeting of the Reynolds-Alaska Development Company, held at its offices, 60 Broadway, on Saturday, a letter was forwarded to President Roosevelt, in which it was announced that all the company's mining advertising literature containing the name of John G. Brady, Governor of Alaska, had been withdrawn for allowing his name to be used to promote, as has been alleged, the sale of shares, had been withdrawn. The letter read:

"In order to relieve the Administration of possible embarrassment, all literature mentioning Gov. Brady has been withdrawn from circulation, and at this, the regular annual election of officers John G. Brady was not re-elected as a Director.

Gov. Brady has said that he would not resign under fire. The trouble stirred up about the use of Gov. Brady's name in advertising literature arose from the fact that his name was used by only one company. The Governor was accused by other mining concerns of partiality, but, as he explained himself, he was not in a position to become interested in all the mining concerns in the United States. The talk began shortly after Brady entered his third term as Governor last year. A copy of the prospectus and a letter of complaint were filed with Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock. Since then there have been rumors of correspondence, official and otherwise. The letter announcing that the literature had been withdrawn and that Brady was not re-elected as a Director is regarded as a prophylactic measure.

In his twenty-six years of experience in the Far Northwest, Gov. Brady has been a teacher, a missionary, and finally Chief Executive of the gold-rich country. He caused little stir in the land until he accepted the position of resident Director of the mining company, and the other companies complained.

SPIDER PONS COOL RAIMENT.

**Bronx Keeper, Who Didn't Know His
Habits, Badly Scared.**

Keeper Ohmer, attached to the reptile house of the Bronx Zoological Park, was scared nearly out of his wits yesterday afternoon. After hearing his story, Director Hornaday said that he wasn't surprised.

Some time ago the collection in the reptile and poisonous-insect department was enriched by a huge spider, imported from South America. It measured eight inches and was labeled "The Mygale," and described as one of the most deadly insects in the world.

Yesterday Ohmer noticed that the Mygale was suspended from a twig in its cage and was listlessly fluttering in the breeze. The keeper watched it for a moment, then noticed that the light shone through it. He got a stick and poked it. The stick revealed that it was only a shell of a spider, and he saw a number of little red ants about the cage concluded that the industrious "reds" had made a weeks square meal of the Mygale.

Keeper Ohmer went to clean out the cage preparatory to stowing it away until another Mygale could be found. He was dusting the cage when he saw a small red ant jumping the Mygale with its fangs ready for business. Ohmer snapped the door of the cage into the lock and wiped the perspiration from his brow.

"Now," he muttered, "that's a spider, sure enough, and it's a dead reaper for the dead Mike. Who's this fellow, or where did that other fellow come from?" Off he went to Director Hornaday, who presently came and examined the second Mygale. It was identical except that the one in the cage looked a little fresher.

"That's natural, the other fellow being dead," said Ohmer.

Then a thought struck Director Hornaday, who made for his books. He presently learned that the South American Mygale changes his clothes as the warm days come on.

INCREASE IN EXPORTS.

**April a Record Breaker in the Na-
tion's Foreign Trade.**

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, May 18.—The commerce of the United States (imports and exports)—in April established a new record for that month, the total being valued at \$225,000,000, as against \$193,000,000 in April, 1904, and \$197,000,000 in April, 1903.

Prior to 1900 there is no instance in which April imports and exports aggregated as much as \$180,000,000. A notable feature of the marked growth in the commerce of the United States is the preponderance of exports, despite the ever-increasing home demand for manufactures, agricultural, and other products. April exports amounted to \$129,538,229, the highest record ever made in April of any year. April imports were also unusually large, being valued at \$95,750,000.

Reviewing April commerce from 1875 to 1905, imports have grown much less rapidly than exports. In 1875 the April imports amounted to \$43,900,000. Meantime exports have grown from \$39,000,000 in April, 1875, to their present figure. The balance of trade has frequently shifted from one side to the other in the past thirty years, usually resting on the export side.

CHINESE MINISTER WORRIED.

**Deprecates Newspaper Agitation of
Exclusion Treaty Question.**

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Sir Chen Tung Liang, Chinese Minister, called upon Acting Secretary Loomis at the State Department today to talk about the difficulties that had arisen in the effort to negotiate a new Chinese exclusion treaty. The Minister deprecated newspaper agitation of the question at this time as calculated to render abortive the efforts to compromise the present radical differences of opinion between the Chinese Government and the Department of Commerce and Labor.

He did not explain his purpose in collecting testimony from Chinese in this country and others who had been deported, relative to the execution of the exclusion law by the agents of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and it is not known to the department whether it is the purpose of the Chinese Government simply to use this testimony to strengthen its hands in endeavoring to secure an amelioration of the existing inspection rules by negotiation, or whether it is the purpose to begin habeas corpus proceedings in the Federal courts to finally determine the validity of the exclusion law.

For Direct Inheritance Tax. BOSTON, May 18.—The Committee on Ways and Means reported favorably to the Massachusetts House today a bill for a direct inheritance tax.

FAMILY WAR ON PIER.

**All the Schwartzes Wanted to Enter-
tain Mother, Who Arrived on Steamer.**

When the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, from Hamburg, docked at Hoboken last night, two men and four women, representing the rival factions of the Schwartz family of New York and Brooklyn, were on the pier to greet Mrs. Mary Schwartz of Hamburg, the mother of two of the three women and one of the men and mother-in-law of the other man and woman. Mrs. Schwartz is said to be a woman of considerable means, and the pleasure of entertaining her was desired by her son, E. Schwartz and his wife and Mrs. Adolf Lohman, a daughter, representing one faction, while David Trautman and his wife, who, prior to her marriage was Miss Teresa Schwartz, were just as anxious that she should be their guest.

The Trautman party arrived at the pier first. Soon after the Schwartz-Lohman contingent arrived. The minute the rival factions faced each other there was fire in all eyes concerned. Miss Julia Schwartz rushed forward and struck Mrs. Lohman, her aunt, with her parasol. Then there was hot words, but the approach of a customs officer caused everybody to cool down. The rival factions thereafter remained tranquil until the big liner was docked and the woman who was the innocent cause of all the trouble walked down the gang plank.

The minute Mrs. Schwartz was sighted making her way ashore all hands shouted "Mother!" and with one accord all rushed forward to extend a greeting and an invitation to her to share the hospitality of their several homes.

Mrs. Lohman attempted to kiss her mother and Mrs. Trautman pulled her away. Then Mrs. Trautman tried to kiss her mother, but she was pulled away by Mrs. Lohman. At last Mrs. Trautman prevailed temporarily, and the Schwartz-Lohman faction retired to the south end of the pier, where Mrs. Lohman buried her head in her hands and wept. A few minutes later the Schwartz-Lohman party looked on from a distance. When Mr. Schwartz was asked what the trouble was about he said:

"When my mother was last in this country ten years ago she stayed with us, and as I am her son and Mrs. Lohman is her daughter, I don't see why she should stay with Trautman, who is nothing but her son-in-law. Yes, it is true, Miss Trautman did strike my sister, and she said some mighty bad words besides. My brother-in-law, Mr. Trautman, is a lawyer, with offices at Stanton Street, Manhattan. I am a shirt manufacturer at 536 Bridge Street, Brooklyn."

WHIPPED SON IN SCHOOL.

**Then Parent Began to Yell and Was
Arrested.**

William Kottman, Principal of Public School No. 7, Hester and Chrystie Streets, appeared yesterday before Magistrate Moss in the Essex Market Court to prosecute Hyman Gordon of 109 Forsyth Street on a charge of disorderly conduct. He said that the prisoner tried to cause a disturbance in the school, and if he had not taken immediate action there would undoubtedly have been a panic among the 2,000 children. He said he was compelled to grasp Gordon by the collar of his coat and lead him from the fourth story to the street. There Gordon was arrested.

Gordon went in court. He told Magistrate Moss he went to the school at the request of Mr. Kottman, who demanded that he punish his twelve-year-old son, Charles Gordon, with a long wooden ruler. The Principal, he declared, laid the boy across a desk in one of the classrooms and he (Gordon) was forced to strike him three times with the ruler.

Principal Kottman said that Gordon beat him out of school as quickly as possible to avoid frightening the children. Magistrate Moss discharged Gordon with a reprimand.

OSBORNE SUCCEEDS EMORY.

**Pennsylvanian Becomes Chief of
Bureau of Trade Relations.**

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, May 18.—John B. Osborne of Pennsylvania has been appointed to succeed Frederick Emory as chief of the Bureau of Trade Relations in the State Department, from which position Mr. Emory voluntarily retired on account of ill health.

Mr. Osborne is the son of the late Gen. Edwin S. Osborne, several times a member of Congress. In 1889 John B. Osborne was appointed Consul to Ghent, Belgium, which position he held until 1894. Since 1897 he has been Assistant Secretary of the Reciprocity Commission of the State Department. He is a writer on economic subjects.

FORGER KILLS HIMSELF

TO ESCAPE DETECTIVES

**First Gave Drug to Woman Who
Fled with Him from Florida.**

LEFT NOTE TO DAUGHTER

**Companion with Him at Hotel When
He Died Was Hooper Young Wit-
ness—She Is Detained.**

Fearing arrest on a charge of forgery, Herbert Leon Kepler, a bookkeeper, of Deland, Fla., committed suicide by taking morphine at the Hotel Suesens, Fifty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue, early yesterday morning. Before taking the poison, Kepler administered a dose to Mrs. Dona Miller, a young woman, who told the police she had fled with Kepler from his home town after he had gotten in trouble there over forging his father's name to checks.

The dose given the woman was not strong enough to kill her, and she awoke a couple of hours later to find Kepler dead. She aroused the hotel manager, and the police having been called in, the woman was detained, pending an investigation. The coroner sent her to the House of Detention, pending the inquest today.

It was not until she was brought before Coroner Scholer that it was discovered Mrs. Miller was suffering from morphine poisoning. The coroner is a physician. He discovered that the pupils of her eyes were contracted and other symptoms of opium poisoning. She first fled from the south end of the pier, where Mrs. Lohman buried her head in her hands and wept. A few minutes later the Schwartz-Lohman party looked on from a distance. When Mr. Schwartz was asked what the trouble was about he said:

"When my mother was last in this country ten years ago she stayed with us, and as I am her son and Mrs. Lohman is her daughter, I don't see why she should stay with Trautman, who is nothing but her son-in-law. Yes, it is true, Miss Trautman did strike my sister, and she said some mighty bad words besides. My brother-in-law, Mr. Trautman, is a lawyer, with offices at Stanton Street, Manhattan. I am a shirt manufacturer at 536 Bridge Street, Brooklyn."

WM. VOGEL & SON

Broadway

Houston St.

FORGER KILLS HIMSELF

TO ESCAPE DETECTIVES

**First Gave Drug to Woman Who
Fled with Him from Florida.**

LEFT NOTE TO DAUGHTER

**Companion with Him at Hotel When
He Died Was Hooper Young Wit-
ness—She Is Detained.**

Fearing arrest on a charge of forgery, Herbert Leon Kepler, a bookkeeper, of Deland, Fla., committed suicide by taking morphine at the Hotel Suesens, Fifty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue, early yesterday morning. Before taking the poison, Kepler administered a dose to Mrs. Dona Miller, a young woman, who told the police she had fled with Kepler from his home town after he had gotten in trouble there over forging his father's name to checks.

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"But he is dead," said the woman. Mrs. Smith then sent for the police. The woman in the meantime had left the hotel. She was gone about forty-five minutes. When she returned Policeman Byrnes took her into custody. The woman said she had retired early the night before, and that Kepler had joined her at 11 o'clock. She said Kepler had forged eight or ten checks on the Volusia County bank of Deland, and that Wednesday he had received a letter from his father that the bank would make no settlement, and had called Pinkerton detectives on the case. At the time when the suicide was committed the detectives had the man under surveillance.

"Herbert told me," the woman told the coroner, "that if his father failed to settle he would kill himself."

Mrs. Miller told the coroner that she had lived across the street from Kepler. She has a little daughter. Kepler had lived apart from his wife for seven or eight months, she said. The woman said she was a witness in the case of Hooper Young, who killed Anna Pulitzer and spent some time at the House of Detention. She said she introduced the murdered woman to Young.

Kepler left a note for John Raymond, his nephew, who is cashier of the Hotel Cadillac. He said Kepler had been one of the most prominent tennis players of the South, and was at one time the Southern champion, having defeated Roderick W. Beach of New Haven, Conn., by a strange coincidence also met an untimely death. He was shot in a quarrel.

Special to The New York Times. EAU CLAIRE, Wis., May 18.—Herbert Kepler was the son of W. L. Kepler, a retired merchant of this city. The young man spent the winter with his parents in Florida, where his father owns an orange grove. His whereabouts was unknown here until the message of his death came. His family is well prominent in this city, but the young man had figured in many escapades. He leaves a daughter. Some years ago he was divorced by his wife.

FOOTBALL RELATIONS SAID TO BE STRAINED

Between Princeton and Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 18.—It was reported here today that a break has occurred in football relations between Cornell and Princeton. The reason given was that Princeton wished to avoid the long trip to Ithaca so soon before the Yale game. This suggestion did not appeal to Cornell's athletic council, and consequently no arrangements have been made. It is further reported that the date Cornell desired on Princeton's schedule has been given to Columbia. There is no ill feeling over the controversy, so far as the Cornell authorities are concerned, and it may be satisfactorily arranged for a renewal of the two-year agreement on the former terms.

PROF. HUSSEY GOES TO MICHIGAN.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 18.—Prof. Asaph P. Hall has resigned as Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory at the University of Michigan. Prof. W. T. Hussey of the Lick Observatory, California, has been elected his successor. Prof. Hussey was graduated from Michigan in 1880.

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JENKINS AND GOTCH READY.

Both Jenkins and Gotch are in the finest fettle for the catch-as-catch-can wrestling match to a finish at the Madison Square Garden to-night, and all indications point to a desperate struggle for supremacy. It will be the third meeting between the best two wrestlers in America, Gotch having beaten Jenkins a year ago, after the Cleveland man had defended the championship against all comers for ten years, but a short time ago, at Madison Square Garden, Jenkins reversed the previous verdict in one of the most sensational contests ever seen in this country. Jenkins' victory was due to his superior generalship and head work, while Gotch made many friends by his fast work.

The rivalry between these two burly wrestlers is of the bitterest kind. Jenkins ruled a slight favorite in the betting last night, but the men are so evenly matched that when they face each other on the mat to-night neither man will be a favorite.

WM. VOGEL & SON

Usual defect: Sagging collar.

Usual defect: Sloping shoulder.

Usual defect: Collar.

Our new "Concave" Shoulder.



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The last recital for the season will be given on a Boardman & Gray Piano by Mr. Arthur H. Guman, a talented pianist. The program:

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Sonata (Allegro), Op. 5 (G Minor), Guman	Ballade, Ab Major, Op. 47, Chopin
Valse, Caprice, Op. 12, Guman	Polonaise, Eb Major, Op. 22, Chopin
Tarantelle (by special request) Guman	Polonaise, Eb Major, No. 2, Liszt
Valse de Concert (A Major), Chamade, Lazzio, Moskowski	(Siegel Cooper Store, Fifth Floor.)

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One is a Tuxedo Eton, lined with white taffeta trimmed with tailor-stitched straps and black peau de soie; 15-gore skirt.

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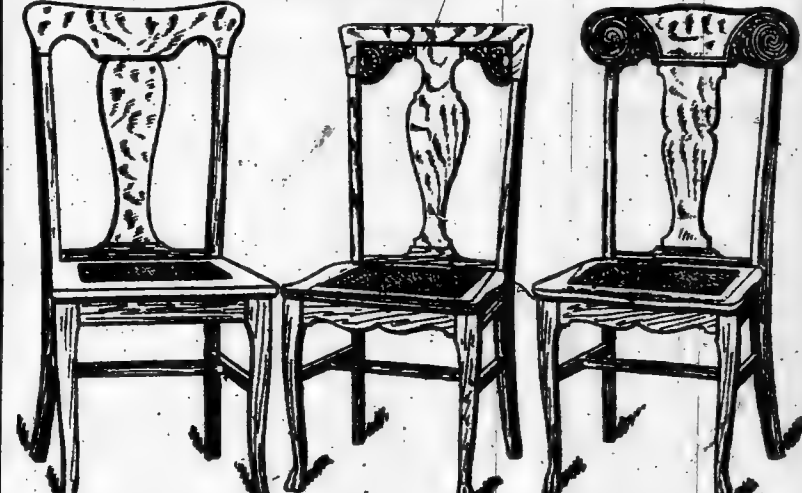
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DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, as illustrated, made of quartered oak, highly polished and golden finish, strongly constructed and have cane box seats; special, 1.65	DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, as illustrated, made entirely of quartered oak, highly polished and fine golden finish, handsome design; have curved legs with heavy claw feet; cane box seats; special, 2.50	DINING-ROOM CHAIRS, as illustrated, quartered oak, strongly constructed and highly polished, top panel lightly carved; curved legs and prominent claw feet; cane box seats; special, 2.00
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(Siegel Cooper Store, 5th Floor.)

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Special low round-trip rates will be in effect to the Pacific Coast throughout the summer. These strictly first-class tickets are good on the famous electric-lighted daily Overland Limited, over the only double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River, via the **CHICAGO, UNION PACIFIC AND NORTH-WESTERN LINE.**

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Gibson's Rye Whiskey has won an enviable name because of its marked superiority as shown in its absolute purity."

From the Am. Journal of Health, October, 1899.

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DELUSIONS ABOUT THE "PEOPLE."

The professional advocates of a permanent high tariff appear to have been stunned by the President's decision that the material and supplies for the construction of the Panama Canal shall be purchased in the cheapest market. They are unable to measure the extent of the calamity that has befallen them, and they talk of appeals from the President to the people, and of other remedies and reliefs in a hopeful way which shows that they have not yet realized that the cause of protection has been damaged past all repair. It is as if there had been a terrific explosion inside the stronghold of the protectionists, and the occupants thereof, after being blown up rather high and projected with considerable speed through space, had come down with a suddenness and an impact that left them in a state of bewilderment. Mr. JAMES M. SWANK, the General Manager of the American Iron and Steel Association, for instance, declares that the high tariff men "will bring the matter before Congress at its next session." It is the opinion of Mr. SWANK that the money appropriated for the construction of the canal should be spent in this country, and that is the opinion, of course, which he expects Congress to enact into a statute "at its next session." Here, too, is Mr. DALZIEL, that lionhearted, rockribbed, unyielding, perennial, and perpetual Pennsylvania protectionist, who declares that Congress will lose no time in passing a resolution prohibiting the purchase of materials for the canal in other markets than those of the United States.

It is plain that these gentlemen believe that Congress will ordain that the Panama Canal shall be constructed in the most expensive possible manner; that the President will by law be forbidden to save the people's money and lighten the burden of their taxes by buying in Europe for \$60 what would cost him in America \$100; that Congress will consider itself bound to take as much money as possible from the pockets of 79,000,000 Americans and transfer the same to the pockets of the other 500, be the same more or less, who would be the beneficiaries of the home-purchase resolution. A man who believes that a resolution of this kind can be got from Congress does not know the American people, and in particular he shows himself to be astoundingly ignorant as to the temper and disposition of THEODORE ROOSEVELT. The protectionists lost their opportunity when they gave no heed to Secretary TART's warning last Winter. Had Congress then declared that canal supplies should be purchased in the home markets the matter would have attracted no particular attention—we are used to that sort of thing. But now it is different, very different. The action of the President has fixed the attention of the country upon the weakest spot in the protectionist argument, the fact that our protected manufacturers sell their products at a lower price to foreigners than they charge to American consumers. Mr. DALZIEL and his Canal Commissioners have in effect said to the protected interests: You are practicing extortion upon the Government whose laws have made you rich. If you will sell canal supplies to us at prices which afford a reasonable profit, the prices you demand of foreigners, we will buy of you; otherwise we shall spend the people's money abroad, where it will go the furthest. Nobody on earth can make answer to such a challenge. Mr. DALZIEL himself would not have the hardihood to rise in the House of Representatives and defend a resolution commanding the President to buy canal machinery in the highest market in the world in order that the American trusts and combinations might get a few more millions of the people's money. Disorganized and discordant as is the opposition in Congress, it has in its ranks many men who are capable of making the defenders of such a preposterous resolution sick and ashamed of their undertaking.

The voice of Congress is the voice of the people. If it should ring false in the House and in the Senate Chamber at the next session, if it should really seem that the action desired by Mr.

SWANK and Mr. DALZIEL would be taken, the true voice would be heard in a tone that even the most fanatic protectionists would hear and understand. In attempting to pass a home-purchase resolution the protectionists would really be trying to curb the President. Do they actually want to rouse that tempestuous spirit and force him with all his tremendous popularity to take the field for an active campaign in tariff reform?

ROJESTVENSKY.

What seems to be the French official view of the recurrent and persistent abuse by the Russian Admiral of the hospitalities of a French possession, though it is not officially put forward, is that contained in The Associated Press dispatch from Saigon, published yesterday. That view is that Admiral ROJESTVENSKY turned a deaf ear to the remonstrances of the French local authorities concerning the French in which his proceedings were compromising their country. In effect, he defied them to put him out. Of course they were by no means in a condition to put him out. Whatever figure his squadron may cut when, if ever, it comes to "line up" against the Japanese Navy, it was quite strong enough to defy any force that the French Government of Indo-China could bring against it. And then there were the political complications arising out of the Franco-Russian alliance, though this alliance was intended to apply only to European politics, and the natural and necessary sympathy for Russia which French officials in Indo-China shared with all Frenchmen. Their hospitality was in fact abused. It is hard to blame a man in so desperate a situation as the Russian Admiral for abusing it. It is hard to blame officials so beset as the French officials for not taking the measures which British officials, for example, or German officials would have felt themselves at liberty to take. But the fact remains, France has, in effect and within the meaning of the inhibition of international law, furnished Russia with a base of naval operations.

What the consequences may be is an entirely different question. The Japanese Government must be as well aware as all other civilized persons of the "extenuating circumstances," and of the difficulties, physical and moral, under which the French officials labored. The bellicose utterances of part of the Japanese press doubtless reflect the less considerate part of Japanese opinion. But they are irresponsible, and have had no reflection in official action or in official communications. In fact, the French action and inaction will be judged by its results. If, as one of these results, the united squadrons, united in a considerable degree by the grace and suzerainty of the French authorities, or by their helplessness, should inflict serious damage upon Japan, amounting, at the maximum, to the transfer to Russia for a time of the command of the Far Eastern seas, then the reckoning would be very stern. In view of the extreme facility of Japanese reprisals on French Indo-China, it would be very injurious to France. In that case it will much-behoove France to be able to show that her local authorities did all that in them lay to preserve her neutrality, and that they were simply overborne, as they now seem to maintain that they were, by a force which for the moment they were unable to resist. That would be a moral clearance of French responsibility.

If, on the other hand, the combined Russian squadrons are unable to change the military situation. If they are decisively defeated by Japan, it is unlikely that the entertainment of ROJESTVENSKY in Kiamranh Bay will ever again be heard of, even in the way of diplomatic correspondence, much less in the way of punitive or vindictive action on the part of Japan. Consequently, paradoxical as it seems, Russia's ally is the Power which, after Japan itself, has the most direct and immediate interest in the decisive naval defeat of Russia.

FOUR MILLIONS.

The approaching State census, to begin June 1, is expected to show that New York City is very near the four-million mark. If indeed it has not actually reached it. This forecast is based upon the results of the last census. It indicates that Manhattan and Brooklyn together will be found to have about 3,370,000, the Bronx about 325,000, Queens about 200,000, and Richmond about 76,000. The sum of these apportionments is 3,971,000. The error cannot very well be so large that the total will fall materially below four millions. New York during recent years has been gaining at the rate of about 3 per cent. per annum. This would account for an increase of about 100,000 annually. In view of these facts it is not at all surprising that passengers multiply much faster than in the House of Representatives and defend a resolution commanding the President to buy canal machinery in the highest market in the world in order that the American trusts and combinations might get a few more millions of the people's money. Disorganized and discordant as is the opposition in Congress, it has in its ranks many men who are capable of making the defenders of such a preposterous resolution sick and ashamed of their undertaking.

The voice of Congress is the voice of the people. If it should ring false in the House and in the Senate Chamber at the next session, if it should really seem that the action desired by Mr.

character of large districts of London, it has effected material changes in the rental values of great areas. It has had a marked influence in many lines of business, and introduced social conditions which are wholly new to the English people. Should this movement continue London may also show this-moment growth. The fact that it will in large degree cease to be an English city is beside the fact. Perhaps New York has already ceased to be an American city.

As compared with Paris, New York is already the larger city. By the census of 1901 Paris had a population of 2,714,000. It has probably not far if at all passed the three-million point. Berlin is growing with greater relative rapidity than Paris. It had 1,888,000 in 1900. The New Yorker may feel that he is a citizen of no mean city; if he would develop the degree of civic pride and responsibility which his duty invites and his opportunities permit and encourage, he would have a greater cause for pride and satisfaction.

"AMERICAN INDUSTRIES."

It seems that Mr. R. H. EDMONDS, editor of The Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore, is one of the "stand-patters" who are touched and grieved by the perfidious and unpatriotic purpose attributed to the President of saving Uncle Sam's money by buying supplies for the Panama Canal where he can buy them cheapest. Mr. EDMONDS thinks that this "malign intention" amounts to one of the most serious blows ever dealt to American industries. He goes so far as to maintain that it will "mean the loss to American trade, not only of the millions of dollars to be expended on the canal, but will materially affect the foreign market for American goods when the foreign trader realizes that goods may be purchased cheaper at home than in America."

In the first place, what kind of a fool must Mr. EDMONDS think "the foreign trader" to be that he does not know the best market in which to buy the goods he deals in until he is officially informed by the action of the American Government? But that is a detail. How does Mr. EDMONDS know that purchasing supplies for the canal abroad will be a "blow to American industries"? Suppose that the President has a fixed intention of buying none but American goods for the canal, and that his malignity extends only to a design to buy these where he can buy them cheapest. How would such a design be injurious to American industries? Our manufacturers boast, and with reason, that they can undersell European manufacturers in very many things in European markets. They are doing it all the time. It is true that, under the shelter of the tariff, they at the same time over-selling the European manufacturer in the American market. If the President desires Uncle Sam to get American goods at the cheapest rate, he will naturally send to Europe for them. It is perfectly notorious that in many lines of production, including some that produce necessary supplies for the canal, these goods can be bought cheaper there than here. They have already paid their tribute to American labor, being manufactured under conditions which protect the workmen engaged in their production against the pauper labor of Europe. All that the President, in this view of his action, would seek would be that the United States, in the matter of purchasing supplies, should be put upon the footing of the most favored nations, a footing far more favorable, of course, than that of the individual American consumer. But the notion of Mr. EDMONDS and other "stand-patters" that Uncle Sam must himself pay the tribute he is kind enough to exact from American citizens for their benefit is, in sooth, a little too strong.

THE WEATHER.

To the question, What is the matter with the weather? the only fitting reply would seem to be that Spring has been side-tracked, and, like certain freight shipments for which the buyer is waiting, forgotten by those responsible for its delivery. From long experience the citizen of New York has learned that anything like settled weather of the seasonable variety cannot be expected before about May 15. Previous to that date we usually have days, and some times weeks, of very agreeable and genial weather. This year we have had altogether only two or three days of genial sunshine and balmy air, and the rest of the time has been made wretched, and as nearly intolerable as anything we have to tolerate can become, by gray skies, chill winds, cold storms, and other exhibitions of what Mark Twain happily characterized as "atmospheric foolishness." If we are tempted two or three weeks hence to seek the open air without the protection of our umbrellas and fur caps, and to ask ourselves, "What is so rare as a day in June?" we can answer our own inquiry by recalling that it June is rare May was raw, and let it go at that.

That the Spring climate of this part of the continent is not wholly agreeable is unfortunately a fact which even a loyal citizen of New York may concede. But it should be remembered that we have a lovely and ideal Autumn, which merits all the praise in song and story which in English literature is given to Spring. The year with us begins badly enough, but the transition from Summer into Winter is the most beautiful imaginable, and so it is probable we maintain the average in a very satisfactory way. Our Winters are probably as good, in the main, as

could be found anywhere, and on the average of twelve months we have no great cause for complaint.

It may be assumed that the report from Baltimore of the discovery and successful test of a serum which is a specific for typhoid fever is not likely to be borne out by critical investigation. The apparently insuperable difficulty in the way of producing such a serum is that animals available for employment in the development of the secretions from which anti-toxins are derived have been found persistently immune to typhoid fever, and for this reason it has been impossible to inoculate them with the bacillus of this disease, as may be very well done with many other varieties of bacilli. A serum as valuable as the diphtheria antitoxin has been would be as great a boon to humanity as would the philosopher's stone. But all experience up to this time indicates that one is as hard to find as the other. That either has been found in Baltimore is of course possible, but that it is highly improbable will be the opinion of all bacteriologists.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

One of our correspondents, who evidently knows his own business, writes whether for the punishment of his sins or for ours we hardly know—a severely logical mind, suggests that there is a large element of inconsistency in the course of those who avowedly denounce men who shoot a few robins in Bronx Park and yet have no word of condemnation for a President who travels through the woods of miles to enjoy the fun of killing a deer, or a pond of rain water, also stagnant. Both of these pastimes could be readily filled up with ashes by the Department of Street Cleaning, thus saving an expensive haul to the street cleaning dumps as well as making the land of more value to its owners. The curing of these foul spots will prove of immense comfort to the Melrose and High Bridge residents this Summer. At present they are positively a menace to the health of the adjoining neighborhood.

Two Mosquito Factories.

To the Editor of The New York Times: Now that the warm weather is approaching, I would like to call the attention of the Health Department to two mosquito factories in the Bronx. At Jerome Avenue, from One Hundred and Sixty-third to One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, is a stagnant body of water covered with green scum, and on the east side of the Concourse, at One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, is a pond of rain water, also stagnant. Both of these pest holes could be readily filled up with ashes by the Department of Street Cleaning, thus saving an expensive haul to the street cleaning dumps as well as making the land of more value to its owners. The curing of these foul spots will prove of immense comfort to the Melrose and High Bridge residents this Summer. At present they are positively a menace to the health of the adjoining neighborhood.

NEW YORK, MAY 15, 1905.

The Chinese Boycott.

To the Editor of The New York Times: I have read with interest your editorial upon the proposed Chinese boycott, but cannot agree with you as to its propriety. Indeed, I believe that in no other way can our protectionists be influenced to do justice to the Chinese merchant as through their pockets, for as a general boycott of American products must seriously affect both our manufacturers and our shipping interests, it would seem to be the only practical way in which the Chinese could be brought to a realization of the injustice of their action. Those of us who have dealt with the Chinese merchants will bear unanimous testimony to their high integrity and to their promptness in meeting their obligations.

OLD CHINESE TRADER.

NEW YORK, MAY 15, 1905.

The Rank of Paul Jones.

To the Editor of The New York Times: With your permission, I desire to call your attention to a letter in your issue of April 30, signed Paul Jones, wherein the writer, Mr. Arthur Guiterman, refers to the dead hero as "Commodore Jones," and as "Our first Captain." Now, I wish to inform your correspondents that Jones never held the rank of Commodore in the United States Navy, nor was he "our first Captain." The first to hold the former rank in the United States Navy was Barry, who won undying fame as Captain of the Alliance. But the first officer to hold a commission in the United States Navy was Gustavus Conyngham. It is useless to add that both were Irishmen.

JAMES DORAN F. CANANEA.

Sonoma, Mexico, May 6, 1905.

"Economies" at the Quirinal.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette. ROME, May 6.—The Italians are poor but honest, and the latest disfigurement at what they call the "economies" at the Quirinal, which up to now has been smothering, has at last held over, the proverbial last straw being that Queen Elena, who was the same at the time of the other day that she appeared in last season on the same occasion! Could enormity go further? But, all the same, there is something to be said for the grumblers. They certainly pay 16,000,000 francs (160,000 yearly) to the King, and almost the only return they get—they say—is two balls at the royal palace. The King and Queen never patronize music or the drama, never enter a private house, never pay visits, never appear at public entertainments, and are so completely interested in themselves in any of the one hundred and one social or charitable affairs of the Court set. So the people pretend that when their Majesties do leave their palace, they are going to a ball, or to a "Oriental seclusion" the Queen should at least have on a new costume; but alas! they are usually disappointed.

To probe the discontent still further, it must be said that the Italians are most suspicious of the economy (which really does exist) does not go to the benefit of the royal exchequer, but finds its way to Montenegro, which is like a red rag to a bull to these "Oriental seclusion" the Queen should at least have on a new costume; but alas! they are usually disappointed.

The Flag of England.

From The London Chronicle. "I am amazed," writes an American visitor, "at what seems to be a custom of this country of blowing loud trombone blasts on the human nose. In first-class railway carriages, restaurants, and hotels, they are trying to enslave people who have paid too much blood to get rid of the Turk. Could not a way be found by which this country could remind them of their duty to humanity?"

Business Is Business.

To the Editor of The New York Times: A news report in to-day's issue says that by the President's order ships and supplies for the Panama Canal are to be purchased with the American people's money in Europe or South America or wherever they can be bought the cheapest. In this a strenuous exhortation of Administration pocketbook patriotism. It is a clever move to pull further down the worker's wages in this country to compete with the cheapest foreign labor with its seductive accumulation of the standard of living under the guise of a grandstand play against the trusts. Workingmen, beware of those carrying flags! E. F. C. NEW YORK, MAY 15, 1905.

What Irritates Him.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger. Mother—Willie, you must stop asking your father questions. Don't you see they annoy him? Willie—No'm; it ain't my questions that annoy him. It's the answers he can't give that make him mad.

Mr. Choate's Speech Consoles for the Irish-American Attacks.

To the Editor of The New York Times: Last week you printed a letter signed "Reciprocity" from a correspondent, who was good enough to say he was relieved by the sight of the Union Jack from a window of a hotel (a French one by the way) on lower Fifth Avenue, and the fact that this was so rare an occasion as to cause such a letter to be inserted in a high-class newspaper of error is, in itself amazing, and does not redound to the credit or generosity of New Yorkers, citizens of a country whose best custom and whose best friend Great Britain is.

There is a letter from an Irish-American, that hyphenated combination described by dear old John Bright some twenty years ago as an individual who was a disloyal Irishman first, a hater of everything British second, and an American last, all the way through, and entirely consoled, and all is forgiven as I read a speech made by the American Ambassador in London on May 5, and a verbatim report of which appears in the Times of May 6 before me.

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BRANCH: 2,005 BOSTON ROAD,
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No Assessments at Wakefield Park.
Street improvements made up without cash
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LOTS \$450 UP. AT YOUR OWN TERMS.
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WESTCHESTER AV. COR. DAWSON
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Westchester Cor. Cor. So. B'lv
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AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
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One-family house, 100' front, 30' deep. \$4.
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Take Time and Buy For Ever. Selling
plots at reasonable prices.

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\$8,000 buy triple business corner, 25x100
feet. 100' front, 30' deep. \$4. No cash
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\$4,000. H. L. Phelps, 188 Willis Av. N.
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Take 8th Av. "L" to 47th St.

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MODEL COTTAGES
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Years—A very attractive Colonial dwelling
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 with good dockage, and fine Sound, view
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 25 acres, price \$8,000; several good build-
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 Easy Payments. No assessments. Titles Guar-
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Attractive Queen Anne Cottage, 7 rooms, a
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 N. Y. Send for particulars, A. C. Todd,
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At Yonkers-on-Hudson—Best neighborhood
 high ground, near park, river view; 10
 15 rooms, tile bath, exposed plumbing, oil
 fireplaces, hardwood floors, large piazza,
 stable, tennis, shrubbery, etc.; price
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 Attractive list of furnished cottages for Sum-
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NEAR STATION AND TROLLEY
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\$100 Upwards.

Easy payments: gas, water, and electric
light; 60 foot streets; shade trees; heating
bathing, fishing, sailing. Reasonably restricted
lawyers' title. Guarantees policy free
charge to each purchaser.

HOUSES READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY.

Sold on Monthly Payment
The Warranty Realty Co.
Times Building, 42d St. & Broadway

Amityville.—Wake Robin Cottage-by-the-Sea.
Ideal home for the honeymoon.—Vines, shrub-
bery, shade; twenty rooms; wide verandas,
towers; overlooking ocean; full of sunshiny
carriage house, six stalls; two minutes' foot
walk; cannot duplicate, rent \$1,000; sale
sensible.

Attractive furnished houses in most accessible
point on South side to rent, \$300 to \$3,000.
Illustrated lists. Jeremiah Robbins, Baby
L. I. Tel. 22A.

Forty acres near depot. East Williston, Ct.
cash; might exchange. Fritzsche, Utica
Course, Woodhaven.

LOTS Every Day This Week
\$25 The Great Sale Continues
AT
Lakewood Park,
BETWEEN
LOTS \$25
5 DOWN 2 KPI

Rockville Centre and Freeport.
800 LOTS, 25x125, AND VILLA PLOTS.
Opposite Baldwin Station, Only 20 Miles from New York.
22 Trains Daily, Within Easy Distance of Bay.

BOATING. BATHING. FISHING.
Absolutely pure water, fine schools, all kinds of stores, good roads, electric lighting,
gas heating.

Elegant All-Year-Round Homes. Trolley Direct to New York.
Titles Guaranteed by Title Guarantor & Trust Company.
Persuasive argument is not necessary to sell this property. Every visitor to this
progressive, healthful and picturesque village will

Grasp the Golden Opportunity
to purchase as many lots as their means will allow, with the absolute certainty that
every dollar invested will bring five.

We Have the Land, the Location and the Prices.
For maps, circulars and free tickets call or write at once.

A FEW CHOICE INVESTMENTS.

Five-story 50-foot new 21-room house, Washington Heights; nearly completed; can be rented in blocks, \$7,100 yearly; can be bought under \$15,000.

Five-story 50-foot 15-room house, fine Washington Heights street; unusually good location; rental over \$7,000; offer of \$62,500 will go for \$50,000.

New six-story 45-foot house, upper west side 18 rooms each floor; heart of busy built-up section; to be completed shortly; will show rental of \$10,000; asking \$75,000; splendid proposition.

Four new five-story 39-foot 17-stories, Harlem, Washington Heights; new construction; first mortgages, each, \$40,000; rental, each, \$6,450; asking \$55,000 each, one or all.

Exceptionally fine 37-foot, price \$81,000. Four-story 18-room house, superior frontage Washington Heights; rent \$5,000; price 17 rooms.

Avenue stores and apartments; newly built six-story, near 125th St.; three stores; improved location; rental \$9,250; price \$90,000; reasonable terms.

N. BRIGHAM HALL & SON, 681 Broadway

[illegible]

GEORGE FLAUBERT, L.V. & SONS
upward. Tasting
near Prospect Park. 5 car line
upward of price; underselling everybody
and daily. If you're in demand, C
Edwards, 848 Flatbush Av. Open Sundays

Williams Av. between Atlantic and Lib
Numbers 55, 57, and 59.
\$1,000. 500. 500. 500. 500. 500.
The cheapest houses in the Borough.
Well built from the ground up. Gro
proceeds. Accessible by surface car
elevated railways; the lots are worth
for 1000 houses and 1000.

FRED M. SMITH
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 20492

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Near Prospect Park and cars; at
terms. Edwards, 848 Flatbush Av. Broo
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CECIL H. DAYES
REAL ESTATE BROKER.
Greatest facilities for
Selling, Renting, and Negotiating Loans
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YOUR BUSINESS SOLICITED.
1000 Broadway, New York City

PELHAM MANOR TO RENT.
Gentleman's all-year residence, 18 rooms,
cellars, stables and grounds. Owned, Box 3
Times Square.

**For Rent—A small cottage, fully furnished,
New Bedford, \$200 for season. Address Mr.
E. F. Twigg, 115 N. 9th Av., Mt. Vernon, N.**

MORTGAGES.

UNITED STATES TITLE
Guaranty Company & Indemnity Co.
Capital Paid \$1,000,000
Surplus \$250,000
Pure Title Loans \$1,000,000
Pure Title Loans \$1,000,000
5% Mortgages for Sale.
150-160 Broadway, New York City.
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34 Avenue of the Americas, New York.
348 Fulton Street, Jamaica, Long Island.
White Plains, Westchester County, New York.

4% on 1st mortgage

A large amount to loan on
improved property at
reasonable charges.
A. W. McLaughlin & Co.,
Broadway, Cor. Cedar

APARTMENT HOTELS.
HOTEL ABERDEEN,
32D ST., OFF FIFTH AV.,
Midway between Astoria and
Holland House.
This new, magnificent apartment hotel
which has been recently completed,
affords all the conveniences, is now making
a special feature of the following:
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
suits of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12
rooms and bath
lease. Cuisine of superior
quality.
32D ST. OFF FIFTH CO. PROP.

CAMBRIDGE COURT
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO
10 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; also
special feature: Table d'hôte, à la
carte, and à la carte.
Special inducements for those looking
for a permanent home.
PERMANENT OR
OR YEAR. TABLE D'HÔTE. 6.30 TO 9.30.
Dinner and supper.
An elegant furnished apartment, with private
bath, for rent. Call on
two, 330 weekly; hotel service; call on
GALLATIN HOTEL, 70 West 46th, near 6th
Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET

LOTS

\$ 25

500' - 200'

CARROLLTON REALTY COMPANY, INC.

80 World Bldg. New York
Hartem Office (MORSE & MOORE),
1870 Lexington Ave.
Brooklyn Office (J. M. BENNETT),
62 Fourth Ave. (Open Evenings.)

Tickets to visit may be had from agents
wearing GREEN TICKET is hat at
foot of East 84th St. Deeds \$2,500
A. M.; Flatbush Avenue Station (Brook-
lyn) 10 A. M.; Manhattan Crossing,
10.30 A. M.

Sunday trains, 11.15, all Depots.

LOTS

\$ 25

500' - 200'

ESTATE

offers five-story exceptionally well constructed triple flat, vicinity 14th St., 8th Av., at \$35,000; first mortgage, \$25,000 for five years; no over-mortgage. For particulars call 2-1234 or write for mortgage.

Investment and expenses apply to:
Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Bargains—West 112th, double, \$45,000; rental \$1,000; 14th St. station, 100 ft. frontage, \$25,000; \$14,000 cash; West 107th, quadrate, \$37,000; rental \$6,250; West 143rd, 6-story, new-law building, rental \$1,450; 14th St. 301 West 143rd St.

—11th & WEST 86TH ST.
 A most beautiful building, 100-100-foot street; open for inspection; see it and make your own conclusions. Call Cordius, Agents, 51 West 118th St.

\$10,000 cash buys extra large five-story double building, 14th St. station, \$25,000.
 The loss of rents during past five years has not averaged \$20 per annum.

—11th & WEST 86TH ST.
SACRIFICE. Two modern double flats, vicinity 116th St., Central Park West, built by architect, 1910. Call 2-1234 for price. For both, \$72,000; rent about \$8,000; easy terms. **Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.**

—11th & WEST 86TH ST. A valuable property for business purposes; frontage 4 1/2 ft. with permanent 10 ft. alleyway in rear; price, \$12,000; call 2-1234 for particulars. **Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.**

—COLUMBUS AV. CORNER, IN NEARLY N. STATION. 10-story, 100 ft. frontage, 100 ft. deep, 100 ft. wide. **Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.**

SPECULATORS—Six-room double flat, vicinity 14th St. station, \$15,000. **Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.**

\$8,500.—Two four-story double flats, 3d Ave., four stores, five rooms, bath; near Broadway. Theatre: will rent \$2,300 each; price, 20 A. Freed Bros., 8160 3d Ave., 161st St.

Find a lot, corralle and two large lots near proposed Board of Trade Building, close to A.V. underground terminal; asking \$12,000. Executor, 8 Doyers St., New York City.

UNIONPORT BARGAINS, LOTS & PLOTS.—GOODMAN REALTY CO., 100 WESTCHESTER AV., NEW YORK CITY.

Unionport.—Four lots, 12th and 13th Avenues ripe for improvement; \$3,200; also large plot Weber, 149th St., near 13th Av.

**QUEENS.
FOR SALE.**

**IF YOU
WANT TO MAKE MONEY
Or Secure an Ideal Place to Live
SEND POSTAL CARD
FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS
OF EAST ELMHURST**

**ON PICTUREQUE FLUSHING BAY,
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE TOWNSHIP
IN THE NEW YORK CITY
Neighborhood of Brooklyn.**

**Bankers Land & Mortgage Corp.,
887 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn.**

Cornier hotel for sale cheap, license included completely furnished; overlooking bay. See Mr. C. W. Crowley, A. P., Bay 22d St., Bath Bldg., Brooklyn.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

EL MORIA,
"THE NEW RESIDENTIAL SUBURB"
31 minutes from New York on the Central R.R. 48 trains daily. Station 1/2 mile property. Trolley line through main avenue. Restricted, plots 50 feet wide, 150 feet deep. Over 200 lots.

ALL CITY IMPROVEMENTS.
Water, gas, sewer, electric, telephone, etc. Remember our plots contain from 3 to 10 city lots each.

If you are seeking a home site see us before deciding where to locate.

For more information, call on the future, not your opportunity.

Free money plan. DOUBLE before two years. Terms easy and if you wish to build we assist you.

EL MORIA LAND CO.
J. W. DOOLITTLE, PRESIDENT.
220 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Tel. 5311-C.

ASBURY PARK,
ALLENHURST AND DEAL
Choice furnished Residences now for rent.
New Descriptive Price List.
Bargains for sale, new, Asbury, Deal and Parkhurst and Prices. Other money free.

PERCIVONSON & SON, ASBURY PARK,

MORTGAGE LOANS
Low rates. Lowest charges for
lowest rates.
WYMAN & CO.
22 William St., N. Y. City.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED FOR INVESTMENT
for cash client, either flat on west side or ten-
ments; must show good income.
Send full particulars.
Huston & Asinari,
28 Liberty St., N. Y.

BARGAIN
Two-family house and 2-story stable, lot 50x100
price \$2,500.
LOUIS F. BLISS.
3-221 52 Av.

Attorney has \$100,000 (estate money) to invest
in Manhattan or Bronx flats or tenement
flat buildings required. Attorney, Box 3
Times, Times Square.

Have buyers waiting for Manhattan flat
and houses and tenements; send full par-
ticulars. Leitner & Thorman, 3-279 Tremont
Ave., New York.

Lawyer, real estate expert, desires manag-
ment of estate, rent collected, etc.; legal ad-
vice; entire charge taken. Attorneys, Box 2
Times Daily.

Wanted—A small cottage near a farm for sum-
mer in New Jersey or Long Island; \$12-
month. Greenwich, 236 West 44th St., N.Y.
City.

FURNISHED.

Three ladies who spend the Winter in N. York for study wish to rent their summer apartment, furnished, and the use of a grand piano until October; \$35 per month. Address Mrs. V. Sumner, 799 Park Av., N. York.

FOR RENT—CORNER APARTMENT THREE ROOMS. BATH; FURNISHED; OVERLOOKING HUDSON; WILL SUB-LET REASONABLE. HOTEL NARRAGANSETT, BROADWAY, 83D ST. APARTMENT 10.

Attractive studio apartment, 35 East 87th, N. York, to October; fully furnished; bath; piano; telephone; light housekeeping; \$50. Call Studio Jewell.

COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED.

Wanted—By couple, completely furnished to suit summer home; highest, \$65. T., 1110, 136 6th Av., N. Y.

THE

COVENS, near station and Bay's elegant Queen Anne cottages, built by day's work; latest improvements; model bathroom. Handsome halls, hardwood floors, spacious verandas, window seats, book shelves, stone tubs, concrete cellar, steam heat, electric wiring, artistic decorations, plot 100x125. CARROLLTON REALTY CO., Inc., World Building, New York.

For Sale—To Rent.

GREAT NECK

SHORE FRONT.

STEPHEN YATES,
150 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE.

An old estate, modern improvements; extensive water front; Glen Cove, L. I.; high land; grand view, choice neighborhood; good yacht anchorage. W. H. Jacob, 4 Warren St.

HOLLAND, LONG ISLAND.

New modern handsomely furnished cottages for rent, eleven rooms, on new restricted & highly improved street; cottages contain modern improvements, open planning, gas & electric lights; boating, bathing, and fishing. Apply F. R. Pentz, 375 Lexington Av., New York.

COTTAGES FOR RENT
FOR SEASON OF 1933.

SOUTHAMPTON, L.
NESBIT & SCHERMERHORN
7 EAST 42D ST.

TO RENT.

A large property at Glen Cove, L. I.; choice old homestead, fully furnished, with modern improvements; high land, well wooded; it view; extensive water front; good yacht anchorage. W. H. Jacob, 4 Warren St.

AMSTERDAM five-story triple flat, 300 sq. ft., 14th St. and Liberty St., \$2,900.00. Near 161st St.

BROADWAY dwelling, Harlem, near Subway Station, \$2,200.00. Echoes Hunigan.

PINE ST.

AMSTERDAM Av. corner, one block 96th St. Station, \$2,200.00. Near 161st St.

McCREEDY Co., Columbus Av. and 88th St.

COLUMBUS Av. corner, 10% near 141st St. Station, \$2,200.00. Near 161st St.

COLUMBIA Av. corner, 10% near 141st St. Station, \$2,200.00. Near 161st St.

COLUMBIA Av.—Five-story modern corner building, 17,000, Liberty Realty 317 West 125th St. Five-story triple, rent \$3,400, price \$33,000.00. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

EIGHTH Ave.—Five-story double flat, store, rent \$2,500, price \$22,000.00. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

BROADWAY—Five-story double flat, store, rent \$2,500, price \$22,000.00. Arnold Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

DOUBLE flat, six rooms, bath, 104th, Broadway way, \$29,000.00. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

REAR of 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212nd, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312nd, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412nd, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512nd, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611st, 612nd, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd, 663rd, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672nd, 673rd, 674th, 675th, 676th, 677th, 678th, 679th, 680th, 681st, 682nd, 683rd, 684th, 685th, 686th, 687th, 688th, 689th, 690th, 691st, 692nd, 693rd, 694th, 695th, 696th, 697th, 698th, 699th, 700th, 701st, 70

Richmond Hill, L. I.—Two restricted lots, \$ each: easy payments; only \$30 cash required. Horffing, 100 West 51st St.

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING
ENDING, BUREAU
SHOULD GET
FREE CATALOGUE
OF THE
ONLY
CALL OR WRITE
Philips & Wells, 436 Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.
Summer resort, 11-room house, furnished; running water and bath; will lease for summer season; terms \$500. Address P. O. Box 1.

Catskill, Grand Haven, N. Y.—Primed old house, 10 rooms; bath; open fireplace; wood floors; \$300 season. E. B. Rice, 281

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—To rent, summer season, or six months, new hotel furnished, 18 3/4 A., near Speedway. Terms premises.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Berkshire Hills, Williamstown, Mass.—To let, 10-room house, 10 acres, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 8 fireplaces, a stable, vegetable garden, orchard, shade trees, large grounds. G. T. Town, Williamstown, Mass.

SEASHORE COTTAGES ON CAPE COD, MASS.—New, rented, completely furnished to nine bedrooms; bathrooms; all comforts; large picture illustrated circular. Call 605 West 124th St.

To Rent—Seventh Street, Cingular, furnished.

ASBURY PARK,
Allenhurst and Deal
MODERN FURNISHED HOMES FOR RENT
AND SALE.
ALBERT P. ROBBINS
MAIN OFFICE, ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Montclair. In rented (Erie) Station, school,
several new or recently built houses for
class A. Rent \$10 to \$150. Bath, kitchen,
bath; steam heat, gas, electric light,
refrigerator, etc. Call for particulars. No
overlows; rent \$800 to \$1,000; for sale rea-
sonable, terms to suit; also choice lots. M.
W. CONNOR.

REUMSON ROAD, N.
SEABRIGHT, MONMOUTH BEACH.
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.
D. B. KEELER, JR.,
9 PINES ST., N. Y. TEL. 235 COTTON.

BERLMAN, N. J.
Furnished homes in cozy location, near
Jersey coast. Write for booklet.
CYRUS B. HONCE,
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HOMES, N. J.—To obtain information
regarding this beautiful suburban town, situated
few miles from New York City, on two
acres, write for booklet to the New York
Urban Homes Committee, Bloomfield, N. J.
Booklet mailed free.

AN OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME!
Norwood, N. J.—A magnificent 15-room
country Turkey in the woods, with all the
electric lights; barn; hennery; fruit, a
large Wm. Rindley, 725

HAYES, MDRE
Vills, pure air, no smoke restricted, thirty
out. A. Kinch, 23 West 70th St.

ICE PLANT
Cold water. 1200 tons capacity. Have client who means business. Box 1,062 Times, Harlem.

WANT 5-STORY double with store in Bronx. 1200 ft. 200 ft. lot. 100 ft. front. 100 ft. deep. Creedy, Columbus A. and 88th St.

BUYERS WANTED for houses. Double lots. 100 ft. front. 100 ft. deep. Send us your property to sell. A. B. Turner, Box 226 Times Downtown.

QUICK—two cold-water terraces, all rooms electric light. Cheap. Box 1,004 Times, 140 New St.

\$500 for \$14,000 first mortgage on Improvements. Bronx property; appraised \$30,000. "Triflers." Times.

WANTED for two clients, good flat, electric light, quick sale. Keller, 122 West 126th St.

BRONX.

Lots wanted. Upper Bronx. Wakefield, William's Bridge sections; principals only. L. J. L. 1200 Times, 140 New St.

BRONX double brick flats wanted immediately for cash buyers; send particulars. Coulter, 1200 Times, 140 New St.

BRONX property for cash. Stokem, 3,405 1st A. V. at 167th St. Phone 2065-J Melrose.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES

4 light lots, in new corner building, 40x30, w/ power, suitable for cigar factory, silk weaving, etc. Inquire at premises, Ad. Hoppel, E. 46th St. 1200 Times.

Offices, suites, medical rooms, \$240, \$390, \$450 yearly; fireproof, double doors. Beard Building, 120-122 Liberty.

400 sq. ft. lot.—An light lot, 25x100 ft. 1200 Times.

Improve; all improvements; rent, \$75. Faubulder & Co., Agents, 250 Broadway.

Wanted.—A 1000 sq. ft. floor space, ground floor, suitable for garage or storage. St. Louis, 1200 Times.

BROADWAY, SEVENTH AVENUE,
FORTY-SECOND AND FORTY-THIRD STREETS

Exceptionally desirable space on
MAIN AND ARCADE FLOORS
(Street and Subway Entrances)
for strictly high-class

FLORIST
DRUGGIST
CIGAR SHOP
TOURING COMPANY
SODA WATER STAND
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NEWS STAND
BOOTBLACK
NOVELTIES
or other suitable lines of trade

—

This building has every mod-

[illegible]

Lichen, Box 101 Three, Times Square.
 Berchshire Hills—Vernon, estates, 35 acres
 sale, S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.
 COUNTRY.
 FOR SALE OR TO LET.
 \$25,000.—Perrwood, crowning jewel of the H
 von, beautiful beauty to write up
 for descriptive illustrated circular. Charles
 Cousins, Kingston, N. Y.
 LOANS.
 Any amount, desired, estate funds to h
 owners, New York really only, at low
 interest. W. M. Reynolds, 55 Nassau St.
 CITY HOUSES—TO LET—UNFURNISHED.
 Houses, unfurnished and furnished, desirable
 locations; rents, \$13.00 to \$12,000. E. J. B
 Brothers, 556 Broadway.
 COUNTRY HOUSES—TO LET—FURNISHED.
 FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET
 country. Summer: 9 rooms, bath; plot 12
 convenient to railroad. Flushing, N.
 reasonably. Address "Country," Box
 Times Times Square.

[illegible]

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; light, water, heat; \$7 up. Folsom Brothers, 8 Broadway.
 Two connecting offices, 105 East 17th St.; light, water, heat; attention; \$35. Folsom Brothers, 8 Broadway.
 Desk room, with desk; elegant office; modern improvements. Modern 1,507, 125 Broadway.
 Adjoining corner 42d St. 749 6th Ave.; to rent, furnished, with bath, \$100. Call for particulars, order. T. P. Fitzsimmons, 761 6th Ave.
 Furnished office, \$10 monthly. Room 54, 10 Broadway.

NOTICE OF BANKRUPTCY OFFICES.
 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—FEBRUARY 26, 1905.
 Notice is hereby given that Fernando Vio bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 10, 1904, for relief under the State Bankruptcy Law, and that all creditors and debtors in bankruptcy, and all persons claiming or owing to or from the State Bankruptcy Office, are ordered to appear before the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, at the Court House and Post Office Building in the City of New York, at the City Hall, on the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 1st March, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petition should be granted, and to also attend the examination of the bankrupt and his books and papers.
 Reference in Bankruptcy Cases to the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, at the City Hall, New York, will be understood to mean the Court House and Post Office Building in the City of New York, at the City Hall.

JAMES H. MARSH, Clerk.

A dark, high-contrast, black and white photograph of a textured surface, possibly a wall or a large object, with a vertical line on the left side. The image is very dark and grainy, with a vertical line running down the left side. The texture appears rough and uneven, with some lighter areas and deep shadows. The overall composition is abstract and moody.

ern invention to make an office building valuable — a perfect location, rapid elevators, light on all sides, and other structural advantages which make it one of the most desirable buildings in a city of skyscrapers

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
(Rental Agents)
ON PREMISES
or
158 BROADWAY

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. West Side. The ST. URBAN. Central Park West, Southwest Corner 89th Street. The ST. URBAN is the latest and finest addition to the high-class apartment houses of Central Park West. Magnificently situated, superb and imposing in design, massive and absolutely fire-proof in its construction, intelligently and carefully planned and thoroughly equipped with every modern device, the ST. URBAN must indeed appeal to people of refinement who are accustomed to all the comforts of home, and who will appreciate the completeness of equipment and perfection of detail which characterize this, the most notable example of modern apartment house construction. Now in process of completion, and open for inspection and renting; superintendent on premises.

2,089 and 2,091 Amsterdam Av. Between 163rd and 164th Sts. Close to Rapid Transit Station. The apartments are all light, uniquely appointed, embodying the latest up-to-date improvements. A Few Choice Suites Left. 4 AND 5 ROOMS AND BATH. RENTS VERY REASONABLE. Apply to Owners in No. 2,085.

THE OSCAWANA 333 West End Ave. southwest corner 79th St. Large, light, roomy apartment, modern in every respect. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES. Henry D. Cochran, Apt. 2 West 125th St.

TO RENT IN UPPER SECTION OF HARLEM FINE APARTMENTS, 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, \$22.00 to \$28.00. NEW HOUSES. EVERYBODY'S LEVY BROS., 116 WEST 135TH ST.

EARLWOOD COURT, Cor. 128th Street & St. Nicholas Ave. New elevator apartments, modern; all improvements; 4, 5 and 6 rooms; \$35 to \$55; convenient to L. & Subway stations. Agents on premises.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK WEST 4 to 18 WEST 101ST ST. 8-6-7 rooms, steam heat, all improvements; convenient L. & Subway; inspection invited; Superintendent on premises open Sunday.

ATTENTION!! 1 MONTH FREE. 286-288 West 147th St. New apartments, 4 and 5 rooms; electric lights; all improvements; rent \$20 to \$25. Agent on premises, two blocks from L. & Subway stations.

153d St. & Bradhurst Av. One block west of 8th Av.; elegant new apartment house, 4, 5 and 6 rooms; all improvements; rent \$20 to \$25; 6 rooms, \$28 to \$30; 4 rooms, \$22 to \$24; 5 rooms, \$25 to \$26; 6 rooms, \$28 to \$30; 4 rooms, \$22 to \$24; 5 rooms, \$25 to \$26; 6 rooms, \$28 to \$30.

IOWA, 135 W. 104TH. Seven-room apartment; elevator; every improvement; modern; location; rent \$20 to \$25; open until October. Natkins & Co., 104th St. and Columbus Ave.

90TH ST., 80 WEST. Six rooms; open plumbing; tiled bath; all modern improvements; beautiful neighborhood; \$21 and \$25.

Attractive Apartments, 45 5th Av. Opposite Presbyterian Church; seven rooms and bath; heat, hot water; modern; newly redecorated. Rent \$20 to \$25; new chimney, white enamel, gold decorations; beautiful entrance. Broadway, near 5th St. Subways 145th St.

11 ST. NICHOLAS AV. Near Central Park; high-class apartment of 6 rooms; opposite Subway station; suitable for physician; rents \$27. Inquire Janitor.

166TH ST. 321 1/2. Six lovely living rooms. Bath. Every improvement. Newly redecorated. Rent \$20 to \$25; new chimney, white enamel, gold decorations; beautiful entrance. Broadway, near 166th St. Subways 145th St.

35 W. 135th St. New buildings; extra large, light apartments; 4 and 5 rooms and bath; all improvements; rent \$20 to \$25; 6 rooms, \$28 to \$30; 4 rooms, \$22 to \$24; 5 rooms, \$25 to \$26; 6 rooms, \$28 to \$30.

319 WEST 110TH ST. THE FARRAGUT. 8 rooms and bath; all light; all modern improvements. Inquire Janitor.

66 WEST 9TH ST. APARTMENT. 2-3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; elevator; steam; moderate rent. W. H. Folson, 24 E. 23d St.

306 West 125th St. Six large rooms; bath; open plumbing; \$25 to \$30; new chimney, white enamel, gold decorations; beautiful entrance. Broadway, near 306th St. Subways 145th St.

Apartment, 14 5th Av.—8 rooms; butler's pantry; \$1,000. Folson Brothers, 83 Broadway, East Side.

THE LEXINGTON, 144-8 East 22d Five rooms; bath; elevator; improvements; rent \$50. William Henry Folson, 24 East 23d St.

137 East 21st St.—Handsome apartments, 5 and 6 rooms and bath. Inquire Janitor.

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW YORK. Long Island.

ARVERNE HOTEL AND CASINO, DIRECTLY ON THE OCEAN. Open for Guests June 29. Under personal management of I. H. Rosenfeld, Proprietor.

THE ELIZABETH. Storm Av.; now open; modern house in Arverne; superior accommodations for select guests; also with private bath; special rates for Spring and Fall months. Mrs. E. LINDEMAN.

THE LYNDEN COTTAGES. Now open. Suites with private baths. Superior accommodations for select families. Special rates for Spring and Fall months. Mrs. E. LINDEMAN.

THE INN. Ocean front hotel. Opened April 18. Daily, exclusive. New Annex will open June 1, and contains rooms with running hot water. F. AVERY, Prop.

BEACH AND WOODLANDS READILY REACHED! Long Island. "Where Cooling Breezes Blow." The ideal territory for a Summer home or a permanent residence is located on the coast line on ocean, sound and beach. The property is situated in a beautiful location, with a view of the ocean, sound and beach. The property is situated in a beautiful location, with a view of the ocean, sound and beach.

MANHSETT HOUSE MANHSETT MANOR, SHELDON, LONG ISLAND, N. Y. HOTEL OPEN JUNE 1. 23 Union Square, New York. Furnished Cottages for Rent. ROBERT MURRAY, Manager.

HOTEL NEW POINT, AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y. 30 miles (1 hour) from New York City. THE INN now open. HOTEL opens June 23. 23 Union Square, New York. Furnished Cottages for Rent. ROBERT MURRAY, Manager.

LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND. New York's Most Popular Family Resort. Improved railroad accommodations, through trains, 45 minutes from New York City. Wall St. and 10th St. Hotel, 210 W. 56th St. N. Y. Adm. Hotel, 210 W. 56th St.

THE PROSPECT HOUSE, SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, N. Y. Will open June 1. Hotel Bellevue, Boston. High-class family resort. GOLF AND DRIVING. Special rates for the season. J. D. HATHAWAY, Jr., Prop.

THE HANCOCK, 31 W. 11th St. N. Y. Breeze Cottage—Surf and still-water bathing; open June 1; rates \$5 to \$12. Call at New York Times Information Bureau or address Mrs. Thomas F. HANCOCK, 31 W. 11th St. N. Y.

MANHATTAN COTTAGE, ARVERNE, L. I. Storm Av., rooms, single and suites; for select families; excellent; reasonable. Mrs. FUEBELICHT.

Greenwood Lake. HOTEL FERNCLEIFF. GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y. Open for inspection and guests; delightfully located; 1,000 feet; 4 1/2 miles from N. Y. City; climate and scenery equal to the Adirondacks; excellent bathing; fishing; driving; excellent cuisine and service; gas, bays, bells, and all modern improvements; orchestra; special rates for Decoration Day holidays; rates \$12 to \$15. J. W. WOODSTOCK, Prop.

Uster County. Cragsmoor Inn. A DELIGHTFUL PLACE. CRAGSMOOR, ULSTER CO., N. Y. Elevation 2,000 feet; 100 miles from N. Y. City. Rates \$12 weekly and upwards. Liberal rates for families. Telephone in all rooms. For Handsome Booklet address Robin Dale Complex, 317 W. 11th St., N. Y. or N. Y. Time Information Bureau.

Dutchess County. MILLBROOK INN. Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y. NOW OPEN. FELIX FISHER, Manager. Long Distance Phone, Millbrook.

Adirondacks. ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS—Having charming views of the Adirondack Park of North Woods, will accommodate few adults, June 1. Breeze Cottage, 100 miles from N. Y. City. Rates \$12 weekly and upwards. Liberal rates for families. Telephone in all rooms. For Handsome Booklet address Robin Dale Complex, 317 W. 11th St., N. Y. or N. Y. Time Information Bureau.

White Sulphur Springs Hotel. On shore of Saratoga Lake, N. Y. (Adirondack Park). Rates \$12 weekly and upwards. Liberal rates for families. Telephone in all rooms. For Handsome Booklet address Robin Dale Complex, 317 W. 11th St., N. Y. or N. Y. Time Information Bureau.

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GREENBERGER'S SUMMERFIELD AVE., OCEAN FRONT. High-class resort; cuisine unexcelled. Hot and cold water, electric light in rooms; unobstructed ocean view; special rates May and June. Mrs. E. LINDEMAN.

THE REMINGTON. Adjoining Arverne Hotel. Opens June 1st. Fifth season. Best successful management. E. E. McBRIDE, Proprietor, northeast corner 80th St. Tel. 8718 River.

THE BRITAIN. Meredith Av. Fine modern house, facing ocean. Hot and cold water, electric light in rooms. Electric light. Open in May. Booklet. Mrs. E. LINDEMAN.

Westchester County. FOREST HOUSE AT INTERLAKEN. A modern family hotel, delightfully located in private park fronting on two lakes; acres of forest shade; swimming, fishing, tennis, private walks; beautiful mountain scenery and high golf course; excellent cuisine; select party range. Booklet on application. OFENS MAY 21TH.

Fisher's Island. THE HOPKINS COTTAGES. at Fisher's Island, N. Y. New London, Conn., an ideal Summer resort. Coolest place on the coast. Ocean bathing, fishing, sailing, tennis, etc. Special rates for families for season. Also cottages and lots for sale. J. P. Hoffert.

Hudson River Counties. THE CHESTNUTS, Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y. Open for the season April 1st. H. B. AVANCE.

New Hampshire. WAUMBEC AND COTTAGES. JEFFERSON, N. H. IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS. JUNE TO OCTOBER. Family Cottages a Special Feature. Superb Golf Links and Other Attractive Out-of-Door Sports.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H. PROFILE HOUSE AND 20 COTTAGES. Conducted for the comfort of a refined patronage. Beautiful walks, fine roads, golf, tennis, etc. HARVEY & WOOD, Proprietors. Hotel Bellevue, Boston.

Massachusetts. SOUTH SHORE THE SIPPESWISSET. Falmouth, Mass. Bathing, sailing, tennis, etc. Perfect climate; new modern hotel. HARVEY & WOOD, Proprietors. Hotel Bellevue, Boston.

THE MAPLEWOOD. PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS. Open June 1st, 1905. Send for booklet. A. PLUM, Prop.

Connecticut. EDGEWOOD INN. Edgewood Park (on the Sound), Greenwich, Conn. Beautifully located resort, select patronage; 150 rooms; bath and shower; modern appointments. Careful service in all departments. Casino, bowling, tennis, riding, and driving; superior stable and auto garages. Well-kept walks and drives in a picturesque country; 45 minutes from N. Y. City via New Haven R. R. D. F. SHIMPSON, Manager. Assistant Mgr. Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

THE PROSPECT HOUSE. 281 Elm St. Telephone 1995 Madison.

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Marlborough House, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Pre-eminence for its LOCATION—A whole block on the beach front in the centre of the principal hotel district. Ocean view unobstructed by stores, pavilions or piers. CONVENIENCES—All comforts and conveniences, including hot and cold sea water in all baths. Long Distance Bell Telephone and running ice water in the rooms. MUSIC—By high-grade artists every day in the year. This is a special feature which is deservedly appreciated. Golf, Automobiling, Yachting, Driving. Ownership Management. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

THE ROYAL PALACE HOTEL. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Under same management. Facilities with every comfort and convenience. CHAS. B. FREYMAN, Owner and Proprietor. E. J. WATERS, Manager. Special Spring rates. \$15.00 per day and up. Between the PIER and the DOCK. Meets trains. Write for 1905 booklet. A. C. HILTON, Proprietor.

THE ALBEMARLE. Virginia Av., near Ocean, most beautiful location. Capacity 400. Fine large rooms, private baths, steam heat, elevator, etc. Long-distance telephone in every bedroom; golf links. Special Spring rates. \$15.00 per day and up. Between the PIER and the DOCK. Meets trains. Write for 1905 booklet. A. C. HILTON, Proprietor.

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SUMMER RESORTS. NEW JERSEY. Atlantic City. SURF BATHING. THE SAFEST BEACH IN THE WORLD WITH THE MOST INTERESTING SURROUNDINGS AT THE POPULAR ALL-YEAR RESORT ATLANTIC CITY. NEW JERSEY. A clean, white, sandy beach, shelving off gradually into the ocean, making it the safest to be found in the world. The water is tempered to a mild degree by the warm Gulf stream that flows directly along the coast. Sanitary bathing establishment with commodious rooms and all modern appointments. Atlantic City affords every facility, Golf, Sailing, Fishing, Riding, Driving, Automobiling, etc. Ocean Piers, Musicals, Dancing, Theatres; everything for the complete enjoyment of the sojourner. Write any of THE BEST HOTELS for information, rates, etc. HADDON HALL, GALEN HALL, HOTEL DENNIS. MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, HOTEL ST. CHARLES, THE WILTSHIRE, HOTEL TRAYMORE. Reached from New York City via Central R. R. of N. J. From Liberty St. and South Ferry via Pennsylvania R. R. From West 23d and Cortlandt St. Ferries. Four through vestibuled trains daily.

Stone, Iron and Slate Construction. Open All the Year. Capacity 600.

Marlborough House, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Pre-eminence for its LOCATION—A whole block on the beach front in the centre of the principal hotel district. Ocean view unobstructed by stores, pavilions or piers. CONVENIENCES—All comforts and conveniences, including hot and cold sea water in all baths. Long Distance Bell Telephone and running ice water in the rooms. MUSIC—By high-grade artists every day in the year. This is a special feature which is deservedly appreciated. Golf, Automobiling, Yachting, Driving. Ownership Management. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

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HADDON HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Always Open. Hot and cold sea water baths. Long-distance telephone in every bedroom; golf links. Special Spring rates. \$15.00 per day and up. Between the PIER and the DOCK. Meets trains. Write for 1905 booklet. A. C. HILTON, Proprietor.

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THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER IN THE SANTA FE CASE

Reported Decision to Submit Mat-
ter to Grand Jury.

MORTON MAY RESIGN JULY 1

Navy Secretary, by Decision Adverse
to Attorney General's Contention,
May Be Prosecuted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—It is reported that President Roosevelt has settled the dispute between Attorney General Moody and Messrs. Harmon and Judson by deciding in favor of the latter, and has ordered that the District Attorney at Albuquerque, New Mexico, be instructed to submit the Santa Fe case to the Grand Jury. The result of this order may be the prosecution of Paul Morton, Secretary of the Navy, and it is said that Mr. Morton will leave the Cabinet on July 1 if the President will accept his resignation.

Ex-Attorney General Judson Harmon and Frederick R. Judson were employed as special counsel, under the orders of the Attorney General, to investigate the case of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. They conducted their investigation to the point where they felt justified in recommending the prosecution of the men who were officers of the Santa Fe at the time the alleged discriminations were made.

When they reported this to Attorney General Moody, he took issue with them. He held that it would be sufficient to prosecute the corporation. Messrs. Harmon and Judson came to Washington and had a personal interview with the Attorney General, at which they insisted that prosecution of the corporation was not the proper course, and that there was enough evidence against the officers to warrant action against them. Mr. Moody could not be convinced, and the matter went over until President Roosevelt's return.

Attorney General Moody last Saturday took the papers in the case to the President and submitted the difference of opinion to him for settlement. Mr. Roosevelt has not left the matter long in doubt, according to the reports current to-night. There is a well-defined impression that Mr. Moody was not really convinced of the impracticability of prosecuting the Santa Fe's officers, but that he shrank from appearing to direct a prosecution against a fellow-member of the cabinet, and thought it more becoming that the order should come from the President if it came at all.

CHINA NOT TO SUE AMERICA.

Will Present Claims for Damages
Through Diplomatic Channels.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—All hope of the success of the negotiations for a new Chinese exclusion treaty has for the present been abandoned by the Chinese officials as a result of the wave of resentment that has swept over China since it became known that it was planned to transfer the negotiations to Peking and the Department of Commerce and Labor was insisting upon its own interpretation of the exclusion law.

The Chinese Legation says there is no intention of bringing suit in the Supreme Court of the United States on behalf of Chinese excluded or deported in violation of the treaty of 1880. All such infringements of that treaty, the legation holds, are diplomatic matters entirely, and appeal will be made not to the courts but to the State Department.

The view of the legation here, which reflects that of the Peking Government, is as follows:

The expiration last December of the exclusion treaty of 1884 leaves in force the treaty of 1880. It is to be expected that any violation of existing treaties will be fully compensated by indemnity. All Chinese excluded from the United States or deported therefrom in violation of the treaty of 1880 who present claims to their Minister here naturally expect that those claims shall receive careful consideration. In the Immigration treaty of 1880 Article 1, provides that the limitation of the Chinese immigration to the United States "shall be reasonable and shall apply only to Chinese who may go to the United States as laborers, other classes not being included in the limitation."

The first claim of Chinese merchant arrested in Seattle.

Gen. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State and for a long time the adviser of the Chinese Legation, will give the Minister such counsel in the adjustment of these difficult questions as he may wish.

Sir Chen Tung-Liang-Cheng expresses keen regret that the facts have taken this turn. It was hoped that the fact that the news leaked out and reached China, the Minister at Washington is far more capable of knowing what the Chinese in this country than is their own Government, and that in negotiating an immigration treaty with the Chinese Minister at Peking the Chinese negotiators would be at great disadvantage.

Sir Liang-Cheng has leased a cottage at Amherst, Mass., and will spend the summer there with his family.

LAWYERS GUILTY, TOO.

As Crooked as Police, McAvoy Says—
Asks Bar to Investigate.

Magistrate McAvoy continued yesterday his investigation into the charges of "grafts" among the lawyers and policemen attached to the Harlem Court. He examined five lawyers, Thomas W. McKnight, Benjamin Baker, T. W. Osborne, M. J. Schloss, and Jacob Levy. The last named is a brother of Henry Levy, the lawyer, who in open court last Saturday made the charges of graft among the policemen. After completing his examination Magistrate McAvoy said that he was learning some astounding things.

"From the things being brought out," he said, "there appears to be just as much crookedness among lawyers as among policemen. There are a great many lawyers who should be brought before the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association. I am also investigating any other case in another court, and pretty soon something is going to drop."

"Other Magistrates are making similar investigations, and we are determined to get at the bottom of this thing."

The Magistrate said he had been told of lawyers who meet women coming to court, probably because of some petty tenement house quarrel. These lawyers tell the women that they will probably be sentenced for a year and that they had better engage a lawyer. As a result the lawyer gets a \$50 fee, half of which he says is for himself and the other half for the Judge, who the lawyer says, will throw the case out of court. When the case is finally called on, the judge did not get away early he would miss his examination at Columbia and be conditioned, so that he could not row in the regatta at Poughkeepsie.

A chauffeur, who gave the name of Everett Hudson and who lived at the Grand West Fourth Street, was also held in \$100 bail.

We Count the Man

distinctly lucky who responds to the invitation to secure our values. Better return for money invested or better garments we never offered. Equally as fine work can be secured; but be careful you pay not the exclusive price.

Burnham-Phillips
Custom Tailoring Only.
119 & 121 Nassau St.

**ASSAILS JAMES J. HILL
AND J. D. ROCKEFELLER**

Commissioner Clements Says Re-
bates Built Latter's Fortune.

COMPLAINS OF CRITICISM

Asks Senators Why Advocates of Cor-
porations Do Not Attack the Pres-
ident, Taft, and Bryan.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Commissioner Judson C. Clements of the Inter-State Commerce Commission has heard by the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce to-day in the investigation regarding freight rates.

From the beginning of these hearings, he said, there had been a continual effort to disparage the Inter-State Commerce Commission and its work. The advocates of the corporations had intimated that the desire for the control and regulation had been brought about through the solicitation of the commission.

"Why," he asked, "did not these men attack the President, Secretary Taft, Representative Williams, and Mr. Bryan," all of whom were advocating the legislation, instead of arraigning the commission?

He detailed the difficulties of the situation and the length of time it had taken to get testimony. Every point, he said, had been contested and carried to the Supreme Court. The advocates of the railroads had asserted that if power were given to it to make rates the commission would be overwhelmed with complaints, and at the same time, they declared, there was nothing but criticism of the present time.

No member of the Inter-State Commission ever wrote a line of the Esch-Townsend bill, as assumed by the railroad advocates, he said. The commission had never asked for authority to make every body's rates, but only power to correct an unreasonable rate. Nor had the commission ever asked more than had been recommended by the President, yet the President was spoken of with respect.

Referring to James J. Hill's alleged aspersion of the commission for not correcting unjust and extortionate terminal charges in New York, he said that the condition described by Mr. Hill there did not exist, the charge complained of being part of the through rate for transportation.

The only time the commission had any dealings with Mr. Hill was in the investigation of the Northern Securities case, which finally ended with a decision of the Supreme Court that Mr. Hill and his associates were engaged in a conspiracy. Whatever had been said about the commission, he added, it "never had been restrained from committing a crime."

Regarding the assertion of Mr. Hill about an action of the commission preventing him from shipping flour to the Orient, Mr. Clements declared that the commission did no more than the law required, which was a notification to all roads that the law required that export as well as domestic tariffs must be filed with the commission.

Referring to statements of Prof. Meyer of the Chicago University, whom he called a "doctrinaire," he suggested that there was "an aristocracy of wealth which could hire men to advocate the theory of vested rights against the rights of individuals," and asserted that the "patron saint for the institution to which Prof. Meyer belongs," apparently referring to John D. Rockefeller, had a colossal fortune built up by rebates enabling him to obtain the property of competitors. He said that in the press and colleges were found the advocates of the superiority of vested rights.

MORGENTHAU STORY FALSE.

Not to Move 72d Street House For-
ward—Neighbors Worried.

Consternation was spread among those living on the south side of Seventy-second Street, between Central Park and Columbus Avenue, by a rumor, started a week or so ago, that Henry Morgenthau was going to put the front of his house, No. 30, six feet nearer the sidewalk. It has always been an unwritten law that no house should be built so as to obstruct the view of Central Park from the bay windows.

When the news of Mr. Morgenthau's intentions was cast abroad, the south side families were in a quandary. Women met on the sidewalks and exchanged hearty sympathy with one another. Their husbands were no less interested, and laid plans whereby they might diplomatically persuade Mr. Morgenthau to desist from his plan. The matter had nearly reached the West Side Court yesterday, when a reporter went to Mr. Morgenthau's office at 20 Nassau Street yesterday.

"Mr. Morgenthau," the reporter began, "the residents of West Seventy-second Street—"

"Oh, Lord!" interrupted the financier, leaning wearily back in his chair. "I wonder who started that. Somebody's been asking me about it all day. I never heard of it before."

"Then you don't intend—"

"No, I don't intend to move my house forward. I never had any such idea. I'm going to put a bay window out a foot and a half—just like the bay window every other house on the block has. It's a false alarm, and I'd like to know how it began."

HELD ON SPEEDING CHARGE.

Earle of Columbia's Freshman Crew
One of Those Arrested.

G. L. C. Earle, a member of the freshman crew at Columbia, was arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday, charged with exceeding the speed limit in his automobile. He was held in \$100 bail for trial. Earle, who is a son of the late Gen. F. P. Earle, was arrested at Broadway and Forty-eighth Street.

In court Earle said that if he did not get away early he would miss his examination at Columbia and be conditioned, so that he could not row in the regatta at Poughkeepsie.

A chauffeur, who gave the name of Everett Hudson and who lived at the Grand West Fourth Street, was also held in \$100 bail.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

IN Brokaw garments
pure wool cloths
only are used.

Sack suits \$16 to \$40.

Walking coat suits \$20 to \$42.

Rain coats \$20 to \$35.

Subway Station just at our door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE.

HOCH FOUND GUILTY,
JURY WOULD HANG HIM

The Death Penalty Is Recom-
mended for Bigamist.

DOESN'T WANT NEW TRIAL

Would Rather Die Than Serve a Life
Sentence—Whistled on Way
to Cell.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Johann Hoch, charged with having married forty women in the last fifteen years, was found guilty to-day of murdering his next to latest wife, Marie Welcker Hoch, and the death sentence was recommended by the jury.

The verdict was reached in less than half an hour. Three ballots were taken. The first ballot was unanimous as to Hoch's guilt. The first ballot as to punishment showed ten in favor of the death penalty and two for life imprisonment.

A third ballot resulted in the twelve jurymen voting for the death penalty.

"I guess it's all over with me," groaned Hoch as the verdict was read in court. He sat in a stooping position, and when the word "death" was read he turned pale, stared at the jurors, and then sank limp in his chair.

Hoch's attorneys will ask for a new trial, but he declared he was ready to die and would be better satisfied if they did not make an effort to save him.

"I wish they would hang me to-night, that I have been found guilty," said Hoch. "I am not afraid to die, and the sooner it is over with the better. My life was 'guessed' away by the jury. They didn't give sufficient consideration to the testimony."

After denying that he had murdered his wife, Hoch said he preferred the death penalty to life imprisonment. Then he began to whistle a lively air as he was led back to his cell.

KIRKE LA SHELLE'S WILL.

Bequests to Brothers and Residue of
Estate Left to Widow.

The will of Kirke La Suelle, the theatrical manager who died at his country residence at Bellport, L. I., on May 16, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The value of the estate is not mentioned in the petition accompanying the will.

Among the special bequests there is one to the testator's brother, Oscar C. La Suelle, who is to receive \$5,000, and another to his brother, James E. La Suelle, who gets \$2,500. The residue of the estate is left to the widow, Mazie M. La Suelle, with the remark:

"In confidence that by this disposition she will best prove that she is worthy of herself and our children."

The testator names Mrs. La Suelle as executrix, and suggests that in all financial matters in which she may need advice she should consult his friend, Frank H. Vanderbilt.

Charles M. Hogan, Secretary and General Manager of the Siegel-Cooper Company, is seriously ill at his home, 302 Central Park West. He was operated upon for a week ago for slight swelling of his shoulder. Blood poisoning resulted, and on Thursday he was very ill. He was slightly improved last evening.

A Residence Telephone

Shops in all weathers.
Makes appointments.
Summons the phys-
ician and is useful alike
in all emergencies,
whether important or
trivial.

Residence Service
from \$3.75 per month.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.,
15 Day Street.

ACCOUNTS OPENED WITH EVERYBODY

CAREY
SIDES

Largest Credit Clothiers and Tailors.

Some people will sit for a photograph and then won't stand for it when they get it. It's on account of ill-fitting clothes, we can remedy that.

MEN'S AND BOYS'

CLOTHING

ON CREDIT

READY-MADE AND TO ORDER.

Ready-made suits, overcoats, \$10, \$15 and \$20. Made to order, \$20, \$25 and \$30. Cravettes, Rainproof Overcoats, \$15 to \$35. Boys' suits, \$10 to \$15. Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, \$30, \$35 and \$40. Full and Fancy Vest, \$5 to \$10. Men's Hats, \$2.50. Write for terms, fashion book and price list.

Open Saturdays until 10:30; Mondays, 9 to 5. WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

80-82 4th Ave., Just Above
10th St.

Simpson Crawford Co.

Now for a sale of Summer shirts at 65c.
MEN are waiting for just such an opportunity to purchase their Summer supply of shirts. Thousands are ready to make their selection, waiting only for the right value to come along and to convince them beyond any doubt that this IS THE RIGHT VALUE—to-day we make the plain, straightforward announcement.

A thousand dozen \$1 and \$1.50 negligee shirts at 65c.

65c This sale is based on the unprecedented success of our Summer sale just a year ago, when negligee shirts were sold at 68c. To-day the price is lower, due to buying advantages; the qualities are better, and there's a greater variety of smart effects for well-dressed men than any store in New York has ever shown.

65c Continuous cool weather has forced the manufacturers to make extraordinary price concessions in order to dispose of their mammoth surplus and sample stocks. Now, when you feel the heat of Summer, the opportunity is yours to make yourself cool, comfortable and smartly dressed at half or less than half what you'd pay under any other conditions.

These are all new Summer shirts, of the very highest grade, made to sell at \$1 and \$1.50—perfect in every detail—hundreds of correct patterns, dressy, conservative, elaborate, plaid and plain shirts in white, light and dark colorings—woven and printed materials—detached cuffs—full-size bodies—guaranteed to be custom fitting—latest styles—hand laundered—cool, light, airy materials—yet firm and strong—the best wearing shirts ever made—sale begins to-day, at 65c.

Men's \$2 underwear at 95c.—75c. underwear at 50c.

THE 75c. underwear at 50c is a splendid quality—good as ever put into the 75c. underwear, but we advise you to purchase the \$2 underwear at 95c, and make your selection from such famous makers as Furley & Buttrum, Lion Brand and American Hosiery Co. Merino.

95c The names are a guarantee of quality, and they are all perfect garments. They are long and short sleeve shirts and regular drawers; all sizes up to 50 inches. This is a rare opportunity for people who are in the habit of paying \$2 or more for full-fashioned underwear.

50c Men's very fine, firm quality, light weight pure Egyptian yarn—balbriggan shirt and drawers, double stitched, reinforced, beautiful make and finish, pearl buttons; all sizes; long or short sleeves—value 75c., at 50c. Inspection will prove this a remarkable value.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Another great purchase of Rochester clothing brings the price of men's suits down to \$11.50.

TO-DAY we inaugurate a sale of \$18 and \$20 suits at \$11.50 for well-dressed men who require perfect-fitting apparel and know by experience that a good \$18 or \$20 suit is the equal in style, fit, quality, workmanship and finish to the best suit a reliable merchant tailor can turn out at \$25 or \$30. The name "Rochester Clothing" is a guarantee of the highest type of the \$18 or \$20 suit.

\$11.50 You can readily understand why Simpson Crawford Co. are in a position to make this a home-fide offer and not a mere statement to lure you here in order to talk up other clothing. Our sales are tremendous, and the great Rochester manufacturers naturally depend upon this house to enhance their reputation and increase the demand for their product by selling at about half price their entire sample lines and surplus stocks. The concessions they make enable us to sell \$18 and \$20 suits at \$11.50. And that's the plain fact without the fancies.

Four mammoth groups of swager suits are included in this Saturday offering. They're of the weight, the style, the fabric that men want now. You'd order the same kind of a suit if you were to go to a tailor and pay \$25 or \$30. This sale cannot be judged by any in the past. The variety is overwhelmingly complete—every kind of a suit that's needed and practical to buy at this time is here at \$11.50.

Blue serge suits \$11.50.

\$18 and \$20 values—cool and dressy for Summer wear—the swiftest any house has ever shown—double and single breasted—selling elsewhere at \$18 and \$20.

Fancy worsted suits, \$11.50.

\$18 and \$20 values—suits that express the sound business sense of the men who wear them—single or double breasted—others are asking \$20.

A thousand \$3 and \$4 fancy vests, \$1.50

WE're selling a thousand a day, and at the rate they are going this vast new collection of 1,000 vests, especially for Saturday, won't any more than last through the day.

It's the largest, handsomest showing of vests we ever had, and you know we've had some remarkable sales, attended by crowds of well dressers. Come to-day; we've single and double breasted styles.

You ought to see the snappy new patterns—you'll like them better than any you ever saw—you'll see more at \$1.50 than a dozen haberdasheries show at \$3 and \$4—same quality, too.

As to sizes—we've all of them from 34 to 46 inclusive—every man may be fitted perfectly. As to the number you should buy—we'll leave that to you when you come and see what extraordinary values they are; but it is not amiss to say that another such purchase of manufacturer's samples to sell at half price and less is not likely to be offered again.

Boys' department—four extra bargains.

The manufacturers say we're selling more boys' suits than any other house in New York. They say it's because we have set the prices so the boys can have different suits for different purposes at the same price it costs to have one suit for all purposes when bought elsewhere.

Four stirring bargains stand back of that argument.

Special sale boys' wash suits at 95c. Others up to \$4.50.

\$3.00, values \$5 and \$6.

\$3.00 for boys' Norfolk and double-breasted suits, navy blue serge or cheviot—in Norfolk with knickerbocker trousers—also double-breasted, in three-piece blue serge, together with a large assortment of fancy patterns in all sizes.

\$3.95, values \$6 and \$7.50.

\$3.95 for boys' confirmation suits—navy blue serge or cheviot—in Norfolk with knickerbocker trousers—also double-breasted, in three-piece blue serge, together with a large assortment of fancy patterns in all sizes.

\$4.95, values \$7 and \$8.

\$4.95 for your pick of high-grade suits in every style, every fabric, for every size boy.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Misses' handsome \$19.75 junior suits, \$9.75.

OF course, there's a decided loss, but then that's a penalty we're willing to pay for reducing stock to the midsummer mark in one day, instead of taking two weeks at regular prices. All New York will hail this sale as one of the great early season bargain events.

We always make it a point to sell in season—regardless of cost—that's why we hold this sale to-day, instead of a week hence.

We say to you with emphasis that there is no sale that may follow here or elsewhere that equals this event for genuine bargain importance—when you consider that every garment is from our regular stock—the style reputation of this house, and the exclusiveness of each creation, you can readily realize why this sale is the best patronized of the year.

\$9.75 for misses' \$19.75 Junior suits—we could say they were worth more, for many of them are, but then we want to be conservative—would rather surprise than disappoint you—get your bargain hopes as high as you possibly can, then come and see how we meet your expectations—these Junior suits are made of fancy mixtures, small shepherd checks; also covert cloth, made with short box coat or semi-fitting backs, lined throughout with soft satin in light shades—all beautifully trimmed with broadcloth, velvet or fancy silk braids, ornamented with small buttons—full sleeves and plaited skirts—in all decidedly dainty, smart and attractive garments for misses of 12 to 18 years—at

\$14.50 for \$27.50 Junior and intermediate suits of serges and Panamas, in blue, black or brown, also covert and fancy mixtures, of light or dark shades, made in various models; taffeta or satin lined; all entirely new plaited skirts.

\$12.00 for misses' \$24.75 suits—variety of fine all-wool mixtures in all the pretty light shades, also other materials, embracing all the colors and models used this season—blouse and Eton—also surprise and coat styles—notch collar or collarless—full sleeves and plaited skirts—14, 16 and 18 years.

\$16.50 for misses' \$32.50 suits of pretty fine Panamas and serges, also shepherd check and high-class mixtures, including a large range of colorings and a variety of models—a number of models where there are but one or two of a kind.

\$25.00 for up to \$50.00 misses' suits—a few high-class models that have served their purpose as show pieces—also a few garments that are broken in sizes—all of which are smart, clever styles.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

\$2 for smart low shoes—black and white

A LARGE consignment of fashionable Summer Oxfords, made up especially to cause smart dressers to want them in preference to \$3 and \$3.50 shoes sold elsewhere. We're selling hundreds of pairs a day—shows what extraordinary values they are—but for to-day we've an unusually large collection. They're the shoes you require for Summer—just exactly like you buy elsewhere at \$3 and \$3.50—except, perhaps, they're a little easier on the feet, or the styles are daintier. Five

Women's black kid oxfords

Patent Tip—Cuban heels and hand turned soles.

White canvas hand-made oxfords—high Cuban heels

Of Leather or Canvas—turned or Goodyear welted soles—Black or with large eyelets—Broad Leases.

Women's black kid oxfords

Kid Toe Caps—hand turned soles—high Cuban heels.

Smart gun-metal finish

Blucher style—hand sewed welted soles.

Another great offering of children's shoes at \$1.15.

\$1.15 for children's \$2 tan, black and patent leather shoes. All the newest lasts and patterns.

\$1.35 for misses' and children's \$2.25 shoes and oxfords—all styles—all kinds of leathers.

The famous Nature Shoe for children—highest grade of vic kid is put into these shoes—button and lace—plain toe and Nature shape, which give plenty of comfort—\$3 value.

1.65

Model food store

Better quality at smaller prices is the result of selecting your luncheon luxuries here.

SIXTH FLOOR.

FRESH BUTTER—Royal brand, 1-lb. cans, 10c. dozen.

NEW LARD EGGS—Every egg guaranteed, not delivered; 20c. dozen.

BOILED HAM—Best Premium; 22c. lb., 11c. doz.

OLIVES—LARGE jar, 10c; quart, 15c.

ROAST BEEF—PRIME native stock, sliced to suit purchaser; 25c. lb., 12c. doz.

COFFEE—GOLDEN Mocha Coffee, lb., 25c. 10c. doz.

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JAPANESE ADVANCING

ON LINEVITCH'S ARMY
Three Columns Are Moving Upon Long Russian Line.

PLANS ARE WELL SCREENED

Russian Scouts' Efforts to Pierce Curtain Fail—Weather Clears and Roads Will Soon Be Dry.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, May 19.—The news from Manchuria indicates the imminence of a battle.

The Russians occupy a line forty-two miles in length from Yen-ho-Ching to Hai-do-Sien, via Su-ping-Hien, where they have good defensive positions, strongly entrenched.

The Japanese are advancing in three columns from Kai-Yuan, Chang-tu Foo, and Fakoman.

In the eastern part of the field the Russians who retreated from Tung-Hua and Shing-King rallied at Wang-kao-Tee, forty miles north of Tung-Hua, but subsequently withdrew north, their advanced position being now at Liu-ho-Chen, fifteen miles north of Wang-kao-Tee. Their main position is at Hai-lung-Ching, where Gen. Matorloff commands.

A battle in this region is also expected soon.

By The Associated Press.
GUNSHU PASS, May 19.—The weather has cleared. The roads washed out by the recent rains are impassable quagmires, but they will soon dry.

The Japanese are showing every evidence of preparation to assume the offensive, constantly shifting positions and pressing the Russian left, where the cavalry forces are daily exchanging shots. The demonstration on the Russian left, however, is probably only a feint to cover the real stroke at the right.

This is thought to be the more probable because of the care with which the Japanese are screening the movements on their left, using Chinese handbills freely for this purpose. The attempt of the Russian scouts to pierce the curtain have not been successful.

Profiting by past experience, a new system for the transportation of wounded men from the battlefield by means of pack horses has been organized. Experiments have shown good results.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 18.—A dispatch from Gen. Linevitch, dated May 18, says:

"A small detachment of the enemy May 16 occupied Yandi Pass on the front of the armies. The Japanese also attempted to occupy Sha-ho-Tse, but were repulsed and retired southward. The same day the Japanese approached Honokhu, about six miles south of Taul, but were forced to retire."

The newspapers again say that Gen. Kurapatkin is returning from the front and is going to the Crimea to recuperate.

ADMIRAL BIRILEFF TO HURRY.

To be in Supreme Command at Vladivostok to Prevent Friction.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, May 20.—Admiral Birileff, who has been named for the supreme naval command in the Pacific, will start for Vladivostok on May 25 to take charge there and make preparations for repairing and refitting the vessels of Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet when they arrive.

By imperial command, Birileff will have all the rights and powers of commander of the army, and the commander of the Vladivostok garrison will be subject to his orders, thereby avoiding the possibility of any conflict of authority in case of a siege, as at Port Arthur. Admiral Birileff said yesterday:

"I have no intention of relieving Admiral Rojestvensky of the immediate command of the fleet if he is well and able to perform his duties on his arrival at Vladivostok. I have high respect for his qualifications as a fleet commander, and there will be plenty for us both to do." Birileff, who, in spite of his sixty-four years, is overflowing with energy, has the reputation of being a strict disciplinarian. He expressed himself hopefully regarding the prospects for the Russians in the coming naval encounter. He said, he believed the Russian Pacific fleet was destined to restore the supremacy of the sea. He added that the departure of the new reinforcing squadron was fixed for the middle of June.

Admiral Verelago has succeeded Birileff in command of the Baltic station, but it has not been determined whether he will take out the new squadron.

Birileff's departure will lack the spectacular features witnessed when Admirals Makaroff and Sirovichoff and Gen. Kurapatkin started for the front, the Admirals declaring his intention of leaving the city quietly and without ceremony.

Reports of Rojestvensky's breakdown and of his surrender of his command continue in circulation, one rumor being that Admiral Negobatoff, though Rojestvensky's junior in rank, had been ordered to assume command.

The newspapers call attention to the indifference with which the powers contemplate the danger involved in navigating Far Eastern waters owing to the Japanese floating mines, contrasting this with the harsh criticism earlier in the war when the Russian planted mines outside Port Arthur. The Novoe Vremya says:

Although seven ships were blown up during the last fortnight the British press, so vigilant wherever the news is concerned, does not utter a word of reproach against its ally.

CLADO IN HOT WATER AGAIN.

Kept on Writing Articles Despite Admiralty's Orders.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, May 20.—Further punishment is in store for Capt. Clado.

In spite of the demand that he publish no further articles without first submitting them to the Admiralty, Capt. Clado is said to be continuing his journalistic activity in the form of unsigned articles, and it is probable that his assignment as executive officer of the armored cruiser Gimgubai will be canceled and that he will be publicly censured.

FRENCH WATCHING COLLIERIES.

Scores of Russian and German Vessels Still Off Indo-China.

SAIGON, May 19.—Forty-three colliers, mostly Russian and German, are anchored off Nha-Bu under the supervision of the French gunboat Carondeau.

Twenty similar ships are off Cape St. James, near here, under the supervision of the French cruiser D'Asses.

The Russian transport Kieff is still in the commercial port of Saigon.

No further direct news of the Russian fleet is expected here beyond what may be received from refugees should there be fighting in the neighborhood of the Pescadore Islands.

VIETNAM GIVES WAY TO FRANCE

Accepts Proposition for the Extension of the French Frontiers.
PARIS, May 19.—Foreign Minister Delcasse stated at the Cabinet Council today that the Siamese Delimitation Commissioners, under the King's instructions, had accepted France's proposition for the extension of the French frontiers.

The population of the newly occupied territory will have a year in which to adopt the French nationality.

WOULD FORTIFY INDO-CHINA.

Deloncle Says Japanese Attack Could Not Now Be Resisted.

PARIS, May 19.—Francis Deloncle, (Republican) Deputy for Indo-China, has submitted to the special Parliamentary Committee on Naval Affairs a remarkable report on the urgent necessity for strengthening the defenses of Indo-China.

"Indo-China," he says, "has only two enemies to fear, namely, Japan alone or China, encouraged and supported by Japan. The former constitutes a real danger, for Japan has much to gain and little to risk, and her isolated position makes her almost invulnerable to us. She could in a few weeks throw 100,000 men into Indo-China and easily reinforce this first landing party."

"The first phase of such a struggle would consist of Japan's efforts to secure the mastery of the sea in order to reinforce her troops. Owing to Japan's superiority in naval forces in Far Eastern waters, the Russian fleet would not risk a decisive battle, but would fall back upon our only naval base, Saigon. There it would be blockaded as the Russians were blockaded within Port Arthur. With our division thus bottled up, Japan could oppose the function of the blockaded warships with the relief squadron, and, having secured the mastery of the sea, Japanese transports would be free to land invading forces."

"In the present condition of our defenses, could we resist such an attack? Evidently not, and within a brief time Indo-China would be the prey of the invader."

The report, then examines the means which it is necessary to adopt for the defense of the colony, and says the best solution of the problem is strongly to reinforce Indo-China. The programme suggested consists of a large augmentation of the naval forces in the East, an increase of the military force of occupation to a minimum of 50,000 men, the establishment of strong naval bases at Saigon, Kamranh Bay, Allong Bay, and Pulo Condor, and the establishment of torpedo boat and submarine stations at Cape St. James, Kamranh Bay, and Turan.

Detailed estimates are given of the cost of the work, namely, for the fortification of Tonquin, guns and armament, \$2,000,000; coast defenses, \$14,000,000; and the establishment of torpedo and other stations, \$8,000,000.

Deloncle is a member of the Special Parliamentary Committee on Naval Affairs, which appointed him to submit the report.

TO REMOVE KOREAN RULER?

Russians Hear That It Is Intended to Take Him to Japan.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 19.—The Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Peking has informed the Chinese Government that, according to reports, the Japanese intend to remove the Emperor of Korea to Japan in contravention of the treaty of Shimonsaki guaranteeing the independence of Korea.

The Russian Government has protested against such action to all the powers.

THE RIVALS IN MOROCCO.

Relations Between French and German Envoys Are Extremely Formal.

TANGIER, May 19.—The French plans for Morocco, while not yet complete, include the establishment of a permanent administration for the colony, and the financial administration of certain departments, including the army, and fixing a definite ratio for Moorish silver. The plan does not contemplate the administration of mosque property or schools.

Permanent reports from Peking say that Count von Tattenbach-Ashold (the head of the German mission to the Sultan of Morocco) will submit to the Sultan a definite programme of reforms. The Sultan will be encouraged to take the initiative, being assured that Germany is prepared to invest considerable money in Morocco in various undertakings.

All the Moroccan Ministers have received German decorations.

Reports say that the relations between Count von Tattenbach-Ashold and Mr. Tallandier, the French Minister in Morocco, are extremely formal, and might even be termed stiff.

OPENED BRAUN'S MAIL.

Austrians Tell American Official It Will Not Occur Again.

VIENNA, May 19.—Ambassador Storck has taken up the case of United States Immigration Inspector Marcus Braun against the authorities of Budapest with the Foreign Office here. Negotiations looking to a satisfactory settlement of the matter are proceeding.

The authorities say that the opening of Mr. Braun's mail at Budapest was not investigated and not authorized and they assure him that it will not occur again.

FAMINE THREATENS SEVILLE.

Government Grants \$450,000 More to Relieve the Distress.

MADRID, May 19.—The Government has granted new credits amounting to \$450,000 for the relief of the distress in the Province of Seville in consequence of the drought.

The newspapers here state that famine threatens Seville.

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Sir Purdon expects a number of the Trustees of the Museum to be in London in June, when further purchases will be considered. He declines to specify the objects he hopes to secure for fear of running up prices.

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THE HAGUE, May 19.—The Second Chamber of the States General today, by 50 to 5 votes, appropriated \$230,000 to purchase the ground, comprising twelve acres, now the property of the Zoological Garden Society, on which to erect the Palace of Peace, for which Andrew Carnegie gave \$1,500,000.

The Opposition contended that the other powers should co-operate in providing this sum, but the Premier, Dr. Kuiper, replied that the honor of the Netherlands and gratitude to Dr. Carnegie for the privilege enjoyed by Holland as a result of the Peace conference demanded that the money to purchase the site be voted.

Tikhon Made an Archbishop.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, May 20.—Emperor Nicholas has raised Bishop Tikhon of the Diocese of the Aleutian Islands and North America, to the rank of Archbishop in consideration of his distinguished services and devotion to duty.

BOMB FOR MAXIMOVICH EXPLODED; THREE DEAD

Workman Carrying Missile and Two Detectives Killed.

TWENTY-THREE WERE HURT

Governor Was in Warsaw Cathedral, a Few Yards Away—Passers By Were Warned.

WARSAW, May 19.—As a workman was about to be arrested by two detectives in Miodowa Street at noon today a bomb which he was carrying exploded, killing the workman and both the detectives. Two passersby were severely injured and twenty-one others were more or less badly hurt.

The bodies of the victims were literally blown to pieces. A café near the scene of the explosion was entirely demolished, all the windows in the neighborhood were smashed, and a lamp post was torn out of the ground.

The authorities are convinced that the bomb was intended for Governor General Maximovitch. He was attending a service at the Cathedral, which is situated a few yards from the scene of the explosion. All the officials and members of Russian society here were also present.

The Governor General has recently been threatened with a bomb attack, particularly since the May Day disturbances. The police accordingly exercise the greatest vigilance whenever he leaves the castle.

After the officials had entered the Cathedral detectives observed a poorly dressed man loitering on Miodowa Street. The detectives were in the act of arresting the man when he ran toward the entrance of a confectioner's store, and he either tripped or threw the bomb backward at the detectives. The explosion occurred only a minute before the police commenced to pour out of the Cathedral. Three minutes later the Governor General would have passed the spot.

Cossacks who were hastily summoned soon cleared the streets, and the Governor General drove by another route to the castle.

The man who was carrying the bomb was later identified as a Polish shoemaker named Dobrowolski, a member of the violent section of the Socialists. A revolver and a bundle of papers were found in his pocket.

Many arrests have been made since the explosion, and the police are now busy making domiciliary searches.

It is stated that Gen. Maximovitch recently received an anonymous letter threatening that, as his allowed no women, and children to be shot down on May Day, so he would be killed with his wife and children, the writer adding that even retaining with this caste would not save them from that fate.

Gen. Maximovitch sent his Adjutant to the hospital this afternoon with a message of sympathy for the injured and an offer to take care of them.

Those injured by the explosion include three women, one student, and two schoolboys. One of the last-named is detained at the police station, having been noticed warning people against going into Miodowa Street.

Many reports are in circulation of strangers having stopped poorly dressed persons going in that direction. Shopkeepers assert that the street was unusually empty at the time of the explosion.

Today's bomb explosion is the sixth in Warsaw since the January disturbances. The editors of Polish papers here have decided to publish to-morrow, if the censor will permit, a special article denouncing bomb outrages.

COURT CALENDARS

STATE COURTS.

Caleendars for Saturday, May 20.

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The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

Robert S. Howard, appellant, vs. Bank of the Metropolis, respondent—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant.

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"Tales" is out to-day. Ask your newsdealer for it. It contains seventeen stories, most of them by authors of world-wide reputation, and all of them great stories. These stories, all in English, are selected from eight different languages. The complete novel is by "Gyp," the famous French novelist of Parisian society. The serial is by Jean Reibrach, a beautiful study of French rural life. The shorter tales are by Maxim Gorky, Ernst von Wolzogen, Anatole France, Baroness von Heyking, Alfred Capus, Emilia Pardo Bazan, Mathilde Serao, and nearly a dozen others. "Tales" is the magazine you want.

GET IT TO-DAY.

TALES
A MAGAZINE OF THE WORLD'S BEST FICTION
2 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK

STYLE WITH COMFORT

IN WOMEN'S REGALS

WOMEN who have found difficulty in securing a satisfactory fit in other ready-to-wear shoes and who believe themselves forced to pay the high prices of custom-makers, will invariably find in Regal shoes at \$3.50 everything that the custom-maker can give them—

at a saving of at least one-half.

Women's Regal Oxfords never chafe at the heel nor "gape" at the sides, for they are all built on special ankle-fitting Oxford lasts.

As to the fitting—REGAL QUARTER

SIZES give variations in width and length

in intervals of one-twelfth of an inch.

No custom-maker can work any closer to actual measurements than that. Nor can the custom-maker give a better style—for

all Regal shoes are copied from THIS Spring's models of the foremost custom-makers of New York, London and Paris—copied THIS Spring by no other ready-to-wear shoe in the market.

The Regal price is \$3.50.

Under any other than the Regal tannery-to-consumer system it would cost what other shoes equally well made cost—\$5 or \$6.

Send for Style Book. Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

Twenty-nine of the ninety-three Regal Shoes exclusively for women, eleven of them in the fashionable districts of Greater New York.

Regal Shoes

for Women

GREATER NEW YORK MEN'S STORES

NEW YORK CITY.
Down-town—101 Nassau St., cor. Ann. 103 Broadway, cor. Duane St. 105-107 Broadway, bet. Cortlandt and Liberty Sts.
Brooklyn—78 Broadway, cor. 10th St. 121 Broadway, bet. 29th and 30th Sts. 134 Broadway, cor. 11th St. 137 Broadway, bet. 35th and 36th Sts. 140 W. 125th St., cor. 7th Ave.

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WOOD REPORTS SULTAN KILLED IN JOLO FIGHT

Bands of Moro Outlaws Wiped
Out by Troops.

TEN DAYS' HARD FIGHTING

Desperadoes Sought Refuge in Jungles
Where Artillery Could Not
Be Used.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Gen. Corbin has cabled to the War Department Gen. Wood's report of the engagements on the island of Jolo, which is as follows:

"May 14. Returned to Zamboanga yesterday. Troops sent to Jolo are being turned to stations as rapidly as possible. Moro outlaws who have been raiding and killing in Borneo were killed in action, together with all their principal supporters and followers. Sultan, with all large chiefs, but the island in no way involved. It was purely an aggregation of practical outlaws and disorderly characters from Sulu and the other islands.

"Positions selected by the outlaws for defense were situated in almost impenetrable jungles, and were exceedingly strong, prohibiting use of artillery, necessitating close contact and assault in two instances. Casualties, nine enlisted killed and twenty-one enlisted wounded, two constabulary killed, three wounded, during the ten days' operations.

"All wounded are doing well and all are expected to recover; bulk of wounds not serious. Troops behaved splendidly and performed this most difficult service in a highly creditable manner."

The following list of wounded is reported by Gen. Wood in addition to those reported May 17:

Samuel Weaver, Company G, Twenty-second Infantry.
Ellick Howell, Company B, Twenty-second Infantry.

Daniel Newport, Company F, Twenty-second Infantry.

Eary E. Sansoucie, Company A, Twenty-second Infantry.

It is thought at the War Department that Pala is the Sultan reported killed in the Jolo engagements. Pala is a renegade who returned from Borneo.

GAYNOR FINES LAWYER \$100.

News Expedites Clearing of Calendar at White Plains.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, May 19.—Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, who is holding a special term here, to-day publicly rebuked ex-Judge William G. McCrea, formerly of the City Court of New York, and fined him \$100 for contempt. Justice Gaynor at first imposed a fine of \$50, and when McCrea insisted on talking he made it \$50 more. Justice Gaynor said that the fines were imposed for the purpose of preserving the decorum of the court.

"There are some lawyers," said he, "who go about the district and make a practice of giving me all kinds of lame excuses for not having their cases ready. The dignity of the court must be maintained in some way."

Mr. McCrea drew his check for \$100 on a New York bank. While a man was outside cashing it Justice Gaynor adjourned the case. The fine was afterward remitted.

The proceeding was one in which McCrea's wife was a defendant with the heirs of Mrs. Ulysses D. Eddy of Mamaroneck in a suit brought by Mrs. G. A. Becker to clear the title to property.

When the case was called the witnesses for Mrs. McCrea were not present. Mr. McCrea tried to explain their absence. "Sit down," said Justice Gaynor; "you are taking too much time." McCrea kept on talking, and Justice Gaynor said: "I fine you \$50, and if you do not sit down, I'll make it \$50 more." McCrea sat down, but he began talking again, and Justice Gaynor said: "Now I fine you \$50 more."

At yesterday's session of the court Justice Gaynor threatened to fine a lawyer of White Plains because he was a witness in a case and left court before it was ended. The news that Justice Gaynor is expediting business has had a stimulating effect upon lawyers, and the May calendar is being disposed of faster than ever before.

CORNWALL BANK CLOSED.

President is Albert C. Wilcox, Whose Firm Recently Failed.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The First National Bank of Cornwall, at Cornwall, N. Y., was closed this morning by direction of the Comptroller of the Currency, on the ground of insolvency, and National Bank Examiner Charles E. Van Brocklin has been appointed receiver.

The bank was organized in July, 1904. Albert C. Wilcox, of the firm, of Wilcox & Co., New York City, was its President. The condition of the bank, as reported to the Comptroller of the Currency on March 14, 1906, was as follows:

Resources—Loans and discounts, \$30,458; United States bonds and premiums, \$6,558; stocks, securities, &c., \$5,000; banking house, \$2,250; due from banks and bankers, \$4,380; cash and cash items, \$3,221. Total, \$52,967.

Liabilities—Capital stock, \$25,000; undivided profits, \$71; circulating notes, \$9,250; due to banks and bankers, \$721; individual deposits, \$20,425. Total, \$55,867.

The banking house of A. C. Wilcox, with its fourteen up-State branches, is now in the hands of a receiver. Conkling in bankruptcy proceedings, with \$100,000 in cash and a number of securities of unknown value as assets, and large liabilities. Receiver Charles E. Van Brocklin, yesterday afternoon that among the securities found were a number of shares of the capital stock of the First National Bank of Cornwall.

Bonds of a par value of \$150,000 which were found in the Wilcox safe have been claimed by a man not connected with the concern, who says that they were there only for safe keeping. The receiver will not deliver them except upon a court order.

VAN HORNE TO ATTEND.

To Speak at Canadian Club's Dinner at the Hotel Astor.

Officers of the Canadian Club of New York were advised yesterday that Sir William Van Horne had accepted an invitation to be the guest of honor and to speak at the annual banquet of the club to be held at the Hotel Astor next Wednesday evening.

The banquet of the club will be the most elaborate in its history. Besides Sir William Van Horne the list of speakers includes the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, Dr. E. R. L. Gould, W. S. Bullfinch, C. K. Winslow, and State Senator Burton. The date of the banquet is the birthday of Queen Victoria. A party of about twenty Canadians will accompany Sir William Van Horne to the city.

Across Pacific in Fourteen Days.

CHICAGO, May 19.—A record-breaking trip has been made by the Great Northern Steamship Company's steamer Minnesota between Seattle and Yokohama. The Minnesota reached Yokohama to-day, her time from Seattle being fourteen days, which is believed to be the best time ever made between the two points.

Kansas Church Asks Rockefeller's Aid.

TORONTO, Kan., May 19.—The women of the Baptist Church here have written to John D. Rockefeller asking for money to rebuild their church, which was de-



ON JUNE 3 POSITIVELY

(or Sooner, if the Sets on Hands Are Disposed of)

We Stop Selling THE CENTURY DICTIONARY & CYCLOPEDIA & ATLAS

We have been unable to make with the publishers of The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas another contract on such terms that we can continue to sell this great work at HALF PRICE and on little monthly payments. Having already sold upward of 75,000 sets at this half price, saving our customers about \$5,000,000, we cannot consistently increase our selling rate. We have, therefore, decided to finally and positively close this greatest transaction in the history of bookselling with the disposal of the books now on hand.

You have no time to lose if you wish to secure immediate possession of this most valuable work ever printed on payment of A SINGLE DOLLAR, final ownership to pass to you when you have paid—in little monthly instalments—just one-half the price asked by the publishers.

Created by More Than 500 Eminent Scholars.

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY AND CYCLOPEDIA AND ATLAS represents twenty-three years of continuous labor, and is the joint product of Prof. William Dwight Whitney, Ph. D., LL.D.—the greatest known authority on the English language—that specialist as editor of each department of knowledge whose scholarship most entitled him to be chosen, and a vast corps of eminent scholars as assistant editors. In all nearly five hundred contributors—the greatest array of scholars ever engaged in such an enterprise—helped to build up this great work.

Before them, at all times, was this threefold aim:

1. The compilation of an entirely new work, which should trace all knowledge to its original sources instead of copying the blunders of preceding reference libraries.

2. The creation of a single work which should comprehend all branches of knowledge, answering the needs of every one—that should be the greatest dictionary and the best encyclopedia, the most complete handbook of history, the most comprehensive gazetteer, a library of biographical and literary reference, a really complete atlas of the world, and so on; in fact, a library which should sum up all existing knowledge in art, science, literature and trade.

3. To so place this information that it should be found instantly; that it should not be necessary to hunt through a long article for some small point, but that every article should be instantly accessible. To-day we do not wish to hunt through a long dissertation on the sun to find a description of sun-spot; we wish to turn at once to "sun-spot."

The complete work, now issued in its final and perfected form, represented an expenditure of more than a million dollars in editorial work, typesetting, proofreading and engraving, before a single page was printed.

Dictionary Treatment of
More Than 500,000
Words and Phrases

THE CENTURY is not only the most comprehensive English dictionary, but it is the only completed dictionary that covers the whole language from the earliest times to the present, and that gives the latest and authoritative results of scholarly research into the origin, spelling, pronunciation and meaning of words. It gives every shade of meaning of every word, amplified by the illustrations, quotations and synonyms.

No other completed work contains so many quotations. The best-known book of quotations has about 10,000; THE CENTURY has 300,000; gathered from every source.

In addition to all this, THE CENTURY includes, for the first time, an exhaustive collection of technical terms employed in the sciences, arts, trades and professions; thousands of words which had never before appeared in any dictionary.

Encyclopedic Treatment of 150,000 Subjects.

THE CENTURY occupies a field peculiarly its own, and suffers in any description of its merits, because there is nothing among English books with which to compare it. It covers far more ground than any encyclopedia, for to the scientific knowledge generally found in such works it adds the plain, practical, everyday knowledge which is usually omitted and which is the information most sought. It is, therefore, a work of the greatest value to every one—merchant, manufacturer, teacher, professional man or general reader. Most encyclopedias have less than 50,000 titles; THE CENTURY has 150,000. Moreover, THE CENTURY gives the pronunciation of all proper names—a most valuable feature, and one not found in other encyclopedias.

Most Complete Atlas Ever
Produced.

THE Atlas volume of THE CENTURY is the latest and best published. The wonderful maps are entirely new, and are as original in plan, as authoritative and as comprehensive as the rest of the work. THE CENTURY covers the whole world thoroughly and with absolute correctness in every detail.

The Atlas volume, into which all the maps have been gathered for convenience, contains 120 double-page maps, 145 inset maps—including plans and cities—and 45 historical maps. It shows not only the existing political divisions of the earth, but records the world's history from the earliest period to the present. Its index contains about 200,000 geographical entries, a number much larger than is to be found in any other Atlas or gazetteer. The maps are printed in five to ten different colors and are a revelation of the modern map-maker's skill.

The Wanamaker Method Adopted.

UP to five years ago THE CENTURY was sold on the old-fashioned plan customary with creators of expensive publications, a price being required that would admit of profits to general agents, liberal commissions to canvassers and fair returns to the publishers for the capital invested. On this plan several thousand sets were sold to persons to whom the expenditure of \$120 to \$200 for a set of books was not a barrier.

Knowing from our contact with book buyers in our New York and Philadelphia stores that a popular demand for this vast storehouse of facts could be created by a considerable reduction in price, we induced the publishers to place this great work in our hands on terms which would enable us to cut the price in two and have a small margin of profit. To this half-price we coupled the Wanamaker methods of publicity and sale, and the result has been the most remarkable in the history of bookselling, upward of 75,000 sets having passed through our hands to CENTURY purchasers throughout the United States and Canada in five years, at a saving to them of about five million dollars.

Cut This
Corner

off and mail it
promptly to

John Wanamaker,
New York.

Please send without cost to me
illustrated booklet No. about The
Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and
Atlas and complete details of the half-price
closing offer, etc., etc.

You

will want to learn the details of the plan under which we give immediate possession of the ten beautiful volumes on payment of ONE DOLLAR; you will want to call at the store to see the books and the handsome, specially designed case which holds them, or, if it is not convenient for you to call, to have us send to you sample pages, maps, color plates of bindings, illustrated pamphlets, etc.

While you are doing this others will be purchasing; the number of sets from which you may hope to make a selection will be rapidly growing smaller. You must see, therefore, that there is not a day to be lost in beginning your investigation, either in person, at the store, or by filling out and forwarding the coupon in the lower right-hand corner.

DO NOT RUN THE RISK OF DELAY—Return the Coupon to-day—or, better still, bring it to the store TO-DAY—and we will see that your every question is answered. If you send the coupon please indicate which of the following booklets you desire sent:
No. 1. The Business Man. No. 2. The Lawyer. No. 3. The Clergyman. No. 4. The Physician. No. 5. The Teacher. No. 6. The Technical Worker. No. 7. The General Worker.

John Wanamaker

TEAR OFF THIS CORNER, FILL IN NAME AND ADDRESS, AND MAIL TO-DAY

Name.....

Address.....

Times, May 20, '06.

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PENNSYLVANIA

RAILROAD.

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST 23D ST. AND
BRIDGE STREET AND CORTLAND ST.
To leave for
and Cortland Streets is five minutes later than that
given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:45 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
9:16 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED. For Cin-
cinnati and St. Louis.
10:25 A. M. THE CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
Leaves—35 hours to Chicago.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, AND
ST. LOUIS.
4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
6:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS & CINCINNATI EXP.
9:05 P. M. WASHINGTON SPECIAL.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCIN-
NATI.
9:55 P. M. PITTSBURGH SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25,
1:55, 2:10 (*3:25, "Congressional Limited"),
3:25, 4:25, 4:55, 6:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
(*3:25, 4:25, 4:55, 6:25, 12:25, 12:55,
(*3:25, "Congressional Limited"),
4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—12:55, 3:25, 4:55 P. M.,
M., 12:10 A. M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M.,
9:25 P. M. daily.
88 BOND ST., NEW YORK. 12-25, 13-25
A. M. and 12-25

NORFOLK & WESTERN Ry.—3:25 P.M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—
A. M. week-days 4:53 P.M. daily.
FOR FOLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK
—7:55 A. M. week-days, 8:25 A. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY 9:55 A. M. and 2:35 P. M.
—week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M.
CAPE MAY.—12:05 P.M. week-days.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK (North As-
bury Park Sundays), and Point Pleasant (3:30
P. M. from 1st Street) 1:25 P. M. and
2:25, 3:55 A. M. 12:25 (1:25 Saturdays only).
1:25, 3:25 (4:25 except Long Branch), and

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, 8:45, 9:55, 11:35, 12:25, 1:45, 2:55,
*10:25, *10:55, 11:55, 12:25, 12:35, 12:55, 1:55,
2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 14:55
for North Philadelphia only; *5:55, 6:55, 7:55,
8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only);
P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05,
7:55, 8:25, 9:25, *10:55, 9:55, 10:25, *10:55,
11:25, 12:25, 12:35, 12:55, 1:55.
C14:55 for North Philadelphia only; *5:55

*Philadelphia only P. M., 12-10 night.
*Dining Car Extra-fare train.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 96, and 261 Broadway; 152 Fifth Avenue (below 25d St.); 253 Broadway (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House, and station on 42d Street, Brooklyn.
Fulton Street, 860 Fulton Street, 300 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The new York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

through of destination. Telephone "665 Calisea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Service.
W. W. ATTREBURY, General Manager. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL. R. R.
 LIBERTY STREET and SOUTH FERRY

EASTON, BETHELEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only); 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:00; and 7:00 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00 (9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:30 A. M., 5 P. M.)

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:20

(8:40 Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 4:20
a.m. P. M. Sundays, 7:00 A. M., (9:40 Lake-
wood and Lakehurst).
ATLANTA CITY, 9:00 A. M., 12:40 P. M.
VINELAND and BRIDGETON—7:40 A. M.,
8:40 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN
GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEA-
SHORE, POINTS—7:40, 8:50, 9:30 A. M.,
9:15, 10:30, 11:45, 1:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50
P. M. Sunday, except Ocean Grove, 9:15
A. M., 4:50, 8:30 P. M.

ATLANTIC HILDS. SEABRIGHT, MON.
MOUTH BCH. EAST LONG BRANCH-
4:00, 5:50, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 5:30
P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:30 P. M.
SANDY HOOK, L. E. Pier 81, N. R.
W. 42d St., 9:55 A. M., 12:30, 3:00, 4:35 P. M.
Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 1:00, 7:45 P. M. Leave
Pier 10, N. R., Cedar St., 10:20 A. M., and
1:00, 3:45, 4:45 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M.,
1:30, 8:10 P. M. All seashore points.
PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)-
10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 7:00, 10:00 P. M.

12:00, 1:30, 1:30, 12:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00.
 16:00, 17:00, 17:30, 18:00, 19:00, 10:30 P. M.
 12:15 mat.
 24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS-14-23
 18:00, 10:00, 12:00 A. M., 2:00, 1:40.
 6:00, 7:00 P. M., 12:15 mat.
 BALMORE-12-10, 12-11, 12-12, 12-13
 12:00, 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, 7:00, 12:15
 READING HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE
 AND WILLIAMSBURG-14-00, 2-25, 18:00
 18:10 10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only

11300. 11320. 12304. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 84

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS
"EVERY OTHER EVEN HOUR"

Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.
Lv. Liberty Street. \$3.00 am. Exp'd to Sun. Buffet
10:00 am. Daily. Dinner
11:00 noon. Daily. Dinner
2:00 pm. Daily. Buffet
4:00 pm. Daily. All Pull' Buffet
6:00 pm. Daily. Dinner
7:00 pm. Daily. Buffet
12:15 train. Daily. Dinner

Daily: Lf. N.Y. City, South Ferry, Liberty St.
Chicago, Pitts. 12.10 nt. 12.15 nt. Sleeper
Chi., Columbus 1:55 am. 12.00 noon. **Diner**
Pitts., Cleveland 3:55 pm. 4.00 pm. **Lm***
"Pitts. Limited" 5:00 pm. 5.00 pm. **Diner**
Chi., Cin. 12.00 nt. 12.35 nt. **Sleeper**
Chi., St. Louis 9:55 am. 10.00 am. **Diner**
Cin., St. Louis 5:55 pm. 6.00 pm. **Diner**
 Offices: 281, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor St.
 House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W.
 501 Grand St., N. Y.; 445 Fulton Street, Brook.
 100 West 4th St., St. Louis.

HUDSON RIVER
BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and
"ALBANY" of the Hudson River Line are
the fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A. M.

Desbrosses St. Pier. 3:40
NEW PIER, WEST 42D ST. 3:00
 West 129th St. 3:20
 Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh,
 Port and Albany, Catskill, Haverhill, Hous-
 ton and Atlanta, Ga., except Sunday. Special
 trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and
 easy connections to all points East, North, and
 West. Through tickets and baggage checked at
 offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful
 one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, and

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Orchestra on board.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19, N. R. foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Steamers **PRISCILLA** and **PURITAN**. Orchestra on each.

NORWICH LINE via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R. foot of Clarkson St., week

PEOPLES LINE

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY.
C. W. MORSE & ADIRONDACK
Leave Albany for Catskill at 8 P. M.,
and West 129th St. 8:30 P. M., week days only.
direct connection at Albany with trains to all
points. Send 5c. for C. W. Morse & Adirondack
Excursion \$2.50.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
 FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE
 RONDOUT, from FRANKLIN ST., daily, ex-
 cept Sunday, at 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M.
 West Point, 1:30 P. M.; CANNONS-
 CREEK, WEST POINT, COLE SPRING, CORNWALL
 and NEWBURGH, weekdays, at 5 P. M.
SUNDAYS From FRANKLIN ST. at 9 A.M.
 WEST 129TH ST. at 9:30 A.M.

BOSTON, \$2.50. (DIRECT STEAMERS)
PROVIDENCE, \$1.50. Every week day
 at 6:00 P. M.
JOY LINE.
 Sailing from Pier 35 East River, St. Catharine St.
TROY LINE "SARATOGA" or "CITY OF
TROY" leaves West 10th St.
 N.Y. City, P. M., except Saturday. Direct

Catskill Hudson & Coxsackie Boats
Leave Pier 41, N. R., weekdays 6 P. M.

THE ATTENTION OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC

AND ESPECIALLY of the Original Subscribers for TELEPHONE, AIR BRAKE, SEWING, MACHINE AND LINOTYPE STOCK

is called to the announcement in the

New York Herald

To-morrow, SUNDAY, May 21

INVITING PUBLIC BIDS FOR

Preferred AUTOPRESS SHARES

To the Holders of the Two Five Years 4 1/2% Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Company

We Offer

A Guaranteed 8% Investment

At Par.

If interested write us for full particulars.

H.C. BENNETT & CO.

BANKERS, 18 Wall Street, NEW YORK.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE Two Five Years 4 1/2% Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Southern Pacific Company will redeem at par and accrued interest on June 1, 1905, at the office of the company, 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, its bonds issued under its mortgage to the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, dated December 1, 1900, securing the two five years four and one-half per cent gold bonds of said Southern Pacific Company. Interest upon said bonds will cease on June 1, 1905.

By E. H. HARRIMAN, President.

Referring to the above notice, the Southern Pacific Company has resolved to create an issue of \$10,000,000 of "Two Five Years Four Per Cent Gold Bonds," to be dated June 1, 1905, and to bear interest at the rate of four per cent per annum from that date, payable semi-annually on the first day of June and the first day of December in each year, and to be redeemable at the option of the Company, or its successors, at par and accrued interest on June 1, 1907, or on any semi-annual interest date thereafter, and to be secured by collateral to be deposited with the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee; AND THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY HEREBY OFFERS to the holders of its "Two Five Years Four and One-Half Per Cent Gold Bonds" which have been called for redemption on June 1, 1905, THE PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING THE SAME FOR SUCH NEW "TWO FIVE YEARS 4 PER CENT GOLD BONDS" ON THE BASIS OF RECEIVING \$1,000 FACE VALUE OF SUCH NEW BONDS AND \$2.50 IN CASH FOR EACH \$1,000 FACE VALUE OF SUCH OLD AND ONE-HALF PER CENT BONDS, WITH COUPONS MATURING JUNE 1ST AND DECEMBER 1ST, 1905, ATTRIBUTED.

AT THIS PRICE THE YEARLY INTEREST YIELD OF THE BONDS IS 5.0 PER CENT, AND THE EXPIRATION OF TWO YEARS.

4.75% IF REDEEMED AT THE EXPIRATION OF THREE YEARS.

4.50% IF REDEEMED AT THE EXPIRATION OF FOUR YEARS.

4.25% UPON PAYMENT AT THE EXPIRATION OF FIVE YEARS.

HOLDERS OF SUCH OLD AND ONE-HALF PER CENT BONDS DESIRING TO AVAIL THEMSELVES OF THIS PRIVILEGE SHOULD SURRENDER THEIR BONDS AND COUPONS AT THE OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THIS COMPANY, 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, WHERE TEMPORARY CERTIFICATES OF NEW BOND WILL BE ISSUED, AND THE NEW BONDS WILL BE DELIVERED AND THE CASH PAYMENT ABOVE SPECIFIED WILL BE MADE.

A list of the collateral which will be deposited to secure such Four Per Cent Bonds will be furnished upon application to the Assistant Treasurer of the Company.

The offer hereby made is subject to withdrawal at any time without notice.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

By E. H. HARRIMAN, President.

NOTICE OF DRAWING FOR REDEMPTION

Four Per Cent Gold Debt of 1904

OF THE UNITED STATES OF MEXICO

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of the Mexican Government, and in pursuance of the agreement relating to said loan, bearing date October thirty-first 1901, entered into between the FEDERAL EXECUTIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and SPEYER & CO., acting for themselves and others, and HENRY TATNALL, Trustee, that, in accordance with Article Fourth of said agreement, the following bonds of said loan were drawn on May 15, 1905, at the office of Speyer & Co., in the City of New York, and in the presence of Senator Alonzo Grady, Vice-Consul of Mexico at the City of New York, and H. Starr Giddings, Notary Public of the County and State of New York, and that the drawing took place on the first day of June, 1905, when interest thereon will cease:

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1905

The New York Times.

PART TWO--SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1905.

16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE assertion is often carelessly made that the expenses of the maintenance of Shakespeare's birthplace and the other show places at Stratford-on-Avon are almost wholly paid by the fees of American tourists. The recent annual report of the Trustees shows that of 31,000 visitors who paid for admission to Shakespeare's house last year only 20 per cent. were from the United States. By far the larger number (71½ per cent.) were inhabitants of the British Isles. Mr. Sidney Lee, as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Stratford Trustees, is now taking an active part in the management of the various properties held in trust, and seems hopeful of the future development of Stratford. The reserve fund of the Trustees is increasing, and they will make an effort to stop the growing exportation to this country of rare Elizabethan and Shakespearean books. Mr. Lee indignantly denies a report that the historical documents in the possession of the trust are in disorder and the contents of some of them unknown.

The new volume of musings in prose and verse, childhood fantasies, and scraps of tales signed with the name of "Michael Fairless," the author of "The Roadmender" and "The Gathering of Brother Hilarius," is prefaced by a few words signed "M. E. D.," which affect to reveal darkly some of the secrets of this unknown writer's precious life. Some sort of relationship is hinted at between a boy for whose sake one of the fairy tales was written and a boy mentioned in Mr. Barrie's "Little White Bird." The author, it seems, was fond of "the wild garden at Kew," where the "blue hyacinths and shining grames of the Spring" spoke to her of Paradise. Moreover, we are solemnly told that the last tale in the book, called "The Tinkle-Tinkle," contains the story of the life and death and the life after death of the author. So that the lady (Dr. Robertson Nicoll, who knows everything literary, says she was a Miss Barber) is now, poor thing! "tinkle-tinkle." To speak quite plainly, "The

Grey Brethren and Other Fragments in Prose and Verse," as this unimportant little book is called, is made up largely of well-meant contributions to periodicals which were scarcely worth collecting and were surely not worth offering to a heedless, frivolous generation with all this sentimental fuss which would endanger the reception of more vital stuff than this. What was the matter with the lady, anyhow? Authors have died before this, and worms have eaten them, but their fugitive writings were accounted of no greater worth on that account. "The Roadmender" was commendable, but no work of epoch-making genius, while the lady who dreamed of Paradise in Kew Gardens (having checked her camera with the man at the gate, and ordered tea and shrimps beforehand at the booth near the pagoda) does not loom large in letters at all. "Tinkle-tinkle," indeed!

At the age of eighty-two Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace is busily employed in finishing his "Autobiography," which will be published next Autumn. His paper on "Natural Selection" was printed before Darwin's "Origin of Species," the publication of which, indeed, was somewhat hurried by the appearance of Dr. Wallace's paper and its original plan modified. In a talk with Mr. James Milne, which is reported in The Book Monthly of London, Dr. Wallace calls "The Origin of Species" the "great book of the nineteenth century, the book most far-reaching in its consequences on the thought and knowledge of the world." Darwin and he were friends to the last. Wallace declares he was not disappointed by the discovery that Darwin had anticipated him, and had all the materials for his great book ready. "Everything was for the best," he says, "as, perhaps, it usually is." Wallace never kept a diary, but he has treasured many letters written to him during his travels as a naturalist in South America, the Malay peninsula, and elsewhere, which have served him well in writing his book. Dr. Wallace has had a select if not large acquaintance among literary folks, and has uttered many original and striking opinions on literary subjects.

Mr. Sidney Low, in The London Standard, has been taking to task both Rudyard Kipling and Frank Bullen for seeming to know nothing whatever of Herman Melville and "Moby Dick," which Mr. Low justly calls "the splendid prose epic of the South Sea fishery." A new edition of Mr. Bullen's admirable "Cruise of the Cachalot" has appeared in London, and simultaneously, a letter to Mr. Bullen from Mr. Kipling, full of compliments to the book, has been printed. Mr. Bullen is of the opinion that his book contains the first account of a cruise of a South Sea whaler from the seaman's point of view. And Mr. Kipling infers that no other book "has so completely covered the whole business of whale fishing, and at the same time given such real and new pictures." Mr. Low urges both these gentlemen to make the acquaintance of Melville and his "Moby Dick" without delay. Melville's book, by the way, is out of print in England, though it still may be obtained here. We trust that Mr. Low's sensible remarks may soon lead to the early publication of a new English edition.

Our cable dispatch last week announced the forthcoming publication of a new Life of Molière by H. Trollope, a son of Anthony Trollope. Few of us remembered probably that Trollope, when he died, in 1862, left two sons, for neither has been known, hitherto, as an aspirant for literary fame. There is room for an English Life of Molière, as there is none now in print, so far as we know, except the biographical sketches accompanying translations of his works and in encyclopaedias, and the book by Mrs. Oliphant and F. Tarrver, published in 1879. Few of the French biographies are satisfactory. The way is clear for a coherent, sympathetic book on the great comedian's career, based on the knowledge of the man gained through recent research.

ANDREW D. WHITE.

A Representative American's Story of His Own Brilliant Career as President of a University and Diplomatist.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW by
H. W. BOYNTON.

TO a person whose instinct leads him toward the study of mere literature (however firm may be his conviction of its value as an interpreter of human life) the act of perusing such a document as Mr. White's autobiography must bring a kind of humiliation, real, if momentary. Here, he feels, is a man who from early youth refused to allow literary ambition to deter or defer the exercise of powers which have made themselves felt throughout the civilized world. As scholar, statesman, and man of affairs in all the best senses of the term, Mr. White may well feel that he can afford to waive the title of literary artist.

As a boy and as an undergraduate he did, by his own confession, aspire to become a man of letters; to the paternal household had been attracted (a rare thing for the Central New York household of that day) not a few literary notabilities. "Scholars and writers were held in special reverence there"; and the future diplomatist had "some youthful successes as a writer of essays" and as editor of an undergraduate "magazine." Several influences assisted—fortunately, as we must think—in blighting this young bud of aspiration; the general tendency at Yale, as contrasted with Harvard, to make of literature "a means to an end"; the influence of Theodore Parker, with his oft-expressed contempt for "weak and literary people," and the yet stronger influence of Carlyle's "preachments, hortatory and oburgatory, witty and querulous, that men should defer work in literature until they really have some worthy message to deliver." Above all, there was a steadily growing sense of practical work to be done, and of his own fitness for such work. That fitness was quickly recognized from without, and thenceforward opportunities sought him; he has been in the thick of every great movement during the past half century. Literature and other forms of art have continued to interest him chiefly, though by no means solely, as a means to an end, for their ethical and educational rather than aesthetic value. So also scholarship failed to interest him greatly for its own sake; he demanded that it make a man more efficient in the actual business of life; of himself, at least, he demanded this. Consequently his historical researches, thoroughgoing as they have been, were inspired by a primary interest in the present; and in teaching history his aim has been, he says, "by means of the lessons of history to set young men at thinking upon the great political problems of our time."

In the autobiography of such a man we should expect to find no conscious literary merit. Nor, it is to be said, does it possess that intimate charm which has made a literary classic of more than one ingenuous personal narrative. The truth is, Dr. White could not imaginably have been successful in practicing the art of literature, though he would have been a great journalist. His faculty is constructive, not creative; and journalism would very likely have developed it as fully as educational work or diplomacy. Certainly he has done more in the world than can possibly be done by a hundred such minor practitioners in art as he would have become. He has not told his story like a Franklin; perhaps because he seems to have shared none of the engaging frailties of the great Philadelphian. This fact has no doubt made it easier for him to give (primarily, as he says, for the benefit of his children and grandchildren) an entirely frank account of his life.

Dr. White evidently belongs to that, as the unregenerate like to think, rarest of all types—the industrious apprentice who really gets to amount to something. From the cradle he was one of those enviable human beings who, without any excess of horror for delinquency in others, have themselves never found time to be delinquent. Such persons are commonly regarded as promising only in the academic world; as a rule they are observed to lead their classes and take their little prizes and to be heard of no more in the world of men. But it is clear that Dr. White was never either prig or prize hunter. If boyish pranks did not tempt him, and he had no undergraduate who came to sow, it was not because he belonged to the

*AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF ANDREW D. WHITE.
In two volumes. New York: The Century Company.

MAY

the young White early displaying a marked independence of judgment. He seems to have had a sure instinct for discriminating between what was really profitable and what was meretricious in the educational usage of the day. He refused to remain in the little sectarian college in Central New York to which his father had sent him, and, having turned his mind toward Yale, refused to be diverted by his father, for whom he had a rare esteem and reverence, toward a really good college of his own denomination, Trinity. Fairly established in the Yale of 1860, one might imagine that this staid young provincial would have found himself in academic clover. No such thing; he was from the outset disgusted with "a system which made everything of ground-grinding and nothing of literature." Here was a system of divinity school tutors which reduced the method to absurdity. What that method was, it is easy enough to see now; the wonder is that its futility should have been understood better by certain undergraduates than by the academic authorities.

The first text book in Greek was Xenophon's "Memorabilia," and one of the first men called up was my classmate Delano Goddard. He made an excellent translation—clear, terse, and in fairly good English; but he elicited no attention from the instructor, and was then put through some of the usual Greek exercises among which he floundered until stopped by the word "sufficient." Soon after another was called up, who rattled off glibly a translation without one particle of literary merit, and was then plied with the usual grammatical questions. Bored and asked to synopsise "the Greek verb," he went through the various moods and tenses in all sorts of ways and in all possible combinations, his tongue rattling like the clapper of a mill. When he sat down my next neighbor said to me, "That man will be our valedictorian." This disgusted me. If that was the style of classical scholarship at Yale, I knew there was nothing in it for me, and it turned out as my friend said.

This acute undergraduate critic made a conventional success of his course, it is to be supposed, and went so far as to win more than one academic prize, but he evidently valued his successes rather as promise than as achievement. Physically he seems to have been one of those instances of delicate elasticity by which the world has profited so greatly. Occasionally there come mentions of temporary collapse, but few robust men have accomplished half as much as this nominal valetudinarian. In a sedentary age young White seems to have had the desire for a healthful out-of-doors life, though he may not have been able at all times to realize that desire.

I cannot refrain from saying, with the pardonable pride of a college man who is able to connect himself, directly or indirectly, with some memorable incident in the annals of college athletics, that our club [the rowing club of which he was an active member] sent the first challenge to row that ever passed between Yale and Harvard, even though I am obliged to confess that we were soundly beaten, but neither that defeat at Lake Quinsigamond nor the many absurdities which have grown out of such competitions since have prevented my remaining an apostle of college boating from that day to this. The most detestable product of college life is the sickly cynic, and a thorough course in boating, under a good stroke out, does as much as anything to make him impossible.

For some time after his graduation it seemed that this brilliant and reliable young scholar was destined for that properly disdained career of academic seclusion which has so effectively disposed of such a host of young men of promise. Fortunately the college appointment did not immediately follow the bachelor's diploma. Three years of residence abroad intervened—years spent at Oxford, at the Sorbonne, and as an attaché of the American Legation at St. Petersburg, in Berlin, and in Italy. His refusal of a snug berth at Yale, moreover, and acceptance of a professorship of history at the University of Michigan proved him as independent and far-sighted as ever. There he learned "the meaning of the proverb *docendo discas*. I found energetic Western men in my classes ready to discuss historical questions, and discovered that in order to keep up my part of the discussions, as well as to fit myself for my classroom duties, I must work as I had never worked before."

Meanwhile his interest in political questions of the day was steadily deepening. He returned to America at the height of the Buchanan-Frémont campaign. Buchanan he had met in London, and had greatly liked and respected. Politically, however, he represented to White "the encroachments and domination of American slavery, while Frémont represented resistance to such encroachments, and the perpetuity of freedom upon the American Continent." Consequently, he voted for Frémont, who was, according to his ultimate view, providentially defeated. Indeed, Dr. White goes so far as to say: "Looking back over the history of the United States, I see thus far no instant when everything we hold most dear was so much in peril as on that election day." For the great struggle in which four years later the North won its independence found means to engage, it was then quite unprepared. When the crisis came White was "rejected with scorn by the exam-

that it cannot altogether be accounted for, but that much real service rendered him in the line of reading, travel, and political career as a State Senator and as a real though not conspicuous factor in National politics, it must be enough to say that it was always creditable; no cause of importance arose into which he failed to fling himself, for better or worse, with all the zeal and strength he could command. His most distinguished service, however, was to be performed as an educator and as a diplomatist.

The story of the founding of Cornell University is well worth telling. It is the story of a development from not over-friendly contact to most effective and sympathetic co-operation on the part of two strong and noble natures. White had almost as a boy conceived the idea of a university which should be free from the narrowness of policy and method which he had noted as prevalent in existing American institutions of higher education. They were originally thrown together by what seemed mere chance, and were for some time held together only as opponents. But as Mr. Cornell was disposed to apply part of his fortune to some public object, and Mr. White had such an object to propose, it was not strange that they eventually came to terms. Of the founding and development of Cornell University the autobiographer naturally speaks with some fulness; he makes it evident that the end gained was quite as much due to the personal attention and service of Ezra Cornell as to his money.

But Dr. White's diplomatic career will interest most of us more than his educational achievement, important as that was. As attaché at St. Petersburg during the Crimean war he assisted at one of those spectacular moments of European history of which as an American college student he could have formed a very vague impression. Thereafter, as Consul at St. Petersburg, as Minister to Germany and to Russia, and finally as Ambassador to Germany, his opportunities for observation of political society and for personal acquaintance with distinguished men were almost unparalleled in the annals of American diplomacy.

His recollections of Tolstoy, of William II., and of Pobedonostseff are among the most interesting, but, indeed, there is little in these two volumes which can fail to interest the serious reader in one way or another.

H. W. BOYNTON.

Andover, Mass., May, 1905.

A. and E. Castle's Latest Book.

ROSE OF THE WORLD. By Agnes and Egerton Castle. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: F. A. Stokes Co., \$1.50.

As writers of romantic literature Agnes and Egerton Castle have long ago won their spurs. In their latest book they have lost none of their brilliancy of description; the hot splendor of India and the quiet coolness of a deserted English country house are contrasting enough scenes for their skill. The story itself deals with the tardy awakening of a woman's soul from an apathy almost deathlike to acute feeling.

As a girl Rosamond Temple had married Capt. Harry English only because the dull routine of English life had become intolerable to her and she longed to return to the East, where she had spent her childhood. Harry English, whose duties lay among the golden splendors of India, offered tempting opportunity for return. But for all her allurements, India proved a treacherous friend to poor Rosamond. Once more she returned to England—a widow—and soon married Sir Arthur Gardine, Lieutenant Governor of India, "the sort of man the more you know him the less you like him." Back to India went Rosamond, and it was here that Raymond Bethune, Major of Guides, found her calm and cold and apathetic, oppressed by the intolerable boredom of her position.

It was to solicit her unwilling assistance in the preparation of a biography of Harry English that Major Bethune sought her out, and the story after that dwells greatly on the sudden realization of poor Rosamond of the manner of man that had been her husband. India becomes intolerable and Rosamond flees to the little deserted estate which had been Harry English's, and where from every wall smiles down some different picture of his boyish face.

And after she has suffered intolerably, after poor little Rosamond, Sir Arthur's niece, who nevertheless thinks very slightly of the misguided Sir Arthur, is nearly at her wits' end trying to soothe Rosamond's bruised and excited spirits, after Major Bethune has found himself madly in love with his best friend's widow, and Sir Arthur's wife, after poor Sir Arthur has very naturally concluded that Rosamond is quite insane, and in short, after things have gone the full length of "sixes and sevens," the denouement, although not unexpected, is at least thrilling and dramatic, and Harry English, in the guise of an Indian Secretary, comes like one risen from the dead to claim his wife. It is no wonder that Rosamond's hair turns white in a single night.

W. H. P. PECK'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE ENGLISH MAN OF LETTERS SERIES.

WITHOUT the humor of Irving or the flow of Motley or the intimate touch of Parkman, says Prof. Peck of Prescott, "he is popular to all those in peace and judgment and distinction." So the professor places the author of "Ferdinand and Isabella" at "the head of all American historians." The estimate is based frankly enough on one of many conceptions of what history ought to be, and it is in part of the reviewer's business to oppose it. "Facts, judgment, distinction" are all admirable qualities, and if there are other qualities which have helped to make great histories, and if we ourselves prefer that other kind of great history, let us recall what Prescott himself said of Carlyle—or rather wrote to Bancroft, who had loaned him "The French Revolution":

"I return you Carlyle with my thanks. I have read as much of him as I could stand. After a very candid desire to relish him I must say I do not at all. 'The French Revolution' is a most lamentable comedy, and acquires nothing but the simplest statement of facts to freeze one's blood. To attempt to color so highly what nature has already overcolored is, it appears to me, in very bad taste and judgment. Then such ridiculous affectations of new-fangled words! Carlyle is ever a bungler in his own business, for his creations or rather combinations are the most discordant and awkward possible. He runs altogether for dramatic or rather picturesque effect he is not to be challenged. I suppose, for want of refined views. This forms no part of his plan. His views certainly, so far as I can estimate them, are trite enough. And, in short, the whole thing, both as to form and fond, is perfectly contemptible."

This merely to show how doctors (and historians) disagree. A demand for "refined views" in writing history (of the French Revolution) is an echo of that Victorian age which objected to the plain way of calling spades by name. Such a demand fits well enough with Prof. Peck's "poise and judgment and distinction." It does not fit the age of Kipling. The inference, of course, subtracts nothing from Prescott, it merely recalls the notorious futility of all attempts to arrange chimeras of literary merit.

It cannot be said that Prof. Peck shows any marked fitness for the task he has undertaken as Prescott's biographer. For the most part his narrative is plain pedestrian "copy" quite lacking in the distinction which the author praises in the historian, equally lacking in "ficc" and the "intimate touch." It seems, however, on the whole a fair and serviceable biography of one of the most interesting figures in American literature.

William Hickling Prescott was born of a distinguished New England family at Salem in 1796. The elder Prescott was wealthy, (and growing wealthier), and the son was reared under very cheerful conditions. He was no little spoiled, in fact, for his parents had departed widely from the ancient Puritan rigor. At Harvard, whither he went in 1811, he seems at first to have led a pretty gay life—to which, however, Prof. Peck refers in very vague terms.

In his second year at college, while the students in Commons Hall were engaged in the immemorial academic amusement of throwing things from the table at each other, Prescott was hit in the left eye by a "hardfrozen breadcrust." The blow not only deprived him of the sight of that eye, but gave him a nervous system such a shock and so affected the other eye that for most of the rest of his life he was unable to use his sight in reading or writing. This effect, however, was not immediate. He was able to return (somewhat sobered) to college after an interval, and was graduated in 1814. It was in 1815 that the right eye began to give trouble. For a time he could not use it at all, but afterward except at intervals he saw well enough to move about like other people. All his life he was especially fond of riding and walking, and he did both alone.

For his health's sake and his eyes' sake Prescott went soon after to the West Indies and to Europe, where he spent two years. He had intended himself for the law, but that was now out of the question. Upon his return to America he set valiantly about a course of reading—a course not precisely planned, but one which as it developed with use led in the end to his life work. This reading was of necessity pursued chiefly through other men's eyes, and it embraced English literature at large, Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish. Fortunately he had no need at any time in his career to concern himself with broad winning.

It is not necessary here to follow the events of Prescott's life closely. For a while, after his misfortune he secluded turned to his old delight in his friends' company, though he reduced his life to a very rigid system and rarely went to other men's houses. He rode in the morning, worked for several hours with

WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT. By Harry Thurston Peck. (English Men of Letters, edited by John Morley.) 12mo. Pp. 186. New York: The Macmillan Company, 25 cents.

the history, told of various spots in the afternoon. He had married in 1820 Susan Avery, daughter of a merchant of Boston, in which city and at his country place at Nahant was all Prescott's most of his life was spent.

Prof. Peck shows at some length how Prescott, following his studies, grammar, grew by degrees toward his vocation. His first writings—published in *The North American Review*—showed little promise; in fact, the papers and essays which he contributed to that publication for many years are not remarkable. His taste for history of the glamorous and heroic type had always been strong. His study of Spanish brought him close to the foundations of those most romantic and gloriously adventurous days when Spain was at the zenith of her fame—the days of the conquest of Granada and the discovery of America. Thence, after ten years spent in having books and manuscripts collected in Spain and elsewhere, in laborious reading and note taking, in sifting and digesting, and finally in writing, (with his own hand by means of an instrument called a "notograph,") came "Ferdinand and Isabella," which made Prescott's fame at once, with the critics at home and abroad no less than with the people. Afterward came "The Conquest of Mexico." Likewise laboriously studied and prepared, which Prof. Peck, following the general opinion, ranks highest of all Prescott's work. He regards it, too, as truthful history, save wherein, as the Aztecs are seen through Spanish eyes, their institutions are expressed in European terms at best approximations. That is, Prof. Peck admits that Montezuma was not really an Emperor—any more than Powhatan in Virginia. He was really an Emperor—though the Aztec deification was far in advance of that of the savage and artless chieftain who was so near beating out the brains of doughty John Smith. Prof. Peck notes, of course, the circumstance that Washington Irving yielded this Mexican subject to his half-blind countryman, and the graceful manner in which the thing was done.

In the same ornate and stately fashion "The Conquest of Peru" was written, and lastly the unfinished "Philip II.," which was the ripest fruit of so much labor. Motley, whose view of Philip is as the world knows quite different, speaks with deep appreciation of what Prescott had done in a field which touched so closely upon his own.

Prof. Peck, by the way, does not forget to record how Thackeray, when he came to America, was first entertained at Prescott's house.

Not the least interesting part of the book is the account of Prescott's visit to England in 1850, the honor with which he was universally received, and the great folk he met, including Queen Victoria. At dinner, at the house of Lord Castlereagh, writes Prescott, "I was as near the Queen as at our own family table." She has a good appetite, and laughs merrily. She has fine eyes and teeth, but is short." Which shows that the blind historian was only blind in his study. It is good to remember him so, and not altogether as the man who in spite of one of the worst of human ills managed to leave a handsome mark behind him. For he was always a cheerful man, with a liking for the things that other cheerful men like. Prescott died in 1859.

Battles.

DICTIONARY OF BATTLES: From the Earliest Date to the Present Time. By Thomas Brattle Harbottle. One volume. Pp. 224. Cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., \$2.

Mr. Harbottle, who died just as his book was going to press, purposed to include all important battles of the world, and as many others as possible. He has noted, of course, all the important, and, it seems, all the unimportant battles in which British troops have fought, and a great many important conflicts not involving such soldiers. But many other battles, especially of our later American history, he has overlooked. For instance, he omits many of the battles of our Mexican war—Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Chapultepec, Molino del Rey; various important battles of the civil war—Mobile Bay and Fort Sumter, for example; he does not mention the siege of Savannah during the Revolution. Gettysburg, too, in English fashion, he notes as a practical victory for Lee. He might have named the battle of Wounded Knee Creek, one of the last Indian fights in our history, or that at Loesch Lake, the latest, and, it is to be hoped, the last fight of the kind.

There are many good things about Mr. Harbottle's book. In the first place, let it be placed on record that he, though an Englishman, tells the truth about the losses of the Light Brigade at Balaklava! The ordinary historian says, or gives the impression, that the brigade was practically wiped out by the Russians. In fact, however, though the British cavalry suffered severely, they were not wiped out, their loss of men amounting to less than 40 per cent—272 out of 678. The loss of horses was very large, however.

It is to Mr. Harbottle's credit that he has included many little known battles of the fierce South American wars, by which the provinces won their freedom from Spain. The battles of classical history he has noted very completely, too, and those of Continental Europe. A little more pains on his part, however, would have proved his book exceedingly. The location of the various battlefields is invariably omitted.

CHARLES II.

The Story of His Wanderings in Exile.*

MISS EVA SCOTT, who has already made a study of the famous Prince Rupert of the Rhine, has just completed the first of two volumes on the exile from England of that warrior's more famous cousin, King Charles II. of Great Britain. Charles, as Prince of Wales, fled from England on June 23, 1646, and returned there as King on May 20, 1660, nearly fourteen years later. Miss Scott's first volume, however, covers only the first eight years of this period of exile. No other historian has given an account of this time except in outline; but Miss Scott considers that its importance makes it worthy of detailed treatment.

Charles left the English mainland on March 4, 1646, and finally, on June 28, he shook English dust from his feet and sailed for France, in obedience to his mother's command, but against the advice of his council. Not until two months later was he received by the French King, Louis XIV. Louis gave him an armchair, and on his departure, went with him to the stairs. Conversation was impossible, as Charles spoke no French and Louis no English; so the interview was rather trying, and it was noted that the cousin seemed embarrassed. The Queen Regent also gave Charles a chair—an important act, for it settled the exile's rank at the French Court.

The Prince's stay at St. Germain was pleasant enough, except for his mother's persistency in trying to marry him to Anne de Montpensier, heiress to four duchies and 20,000,000 francs. "Mademoiselle," however, as the young lady was called, according to French etiquette, had fixed her mind on marrying the Emperor of Germany, and treated Charles with

coolness, so that he turned from her in anger. It may be added that she finally married Lausun, an adventurer, and separated from him after a miserable life.

Queen Henrietta Maria had more than one plan for her son, and was scheming to have both England and Scotland rise for him—and his father, spending her money freely to secure success. A rising did indeed take place in England, but it failed. The Scots were too canny for the royalists just then, and Charles, who had gone to join the revolt, returned, landing in Holland on Sept. 1, 1648. This rising sealed the King's fate; on Jan. 30, 1649, he was executed, and the Prince of Wales became King in name.

Almost at the same time began the civil war in France known as the war of the Fronde, or sting, which had evil effects on the fortunes of the new King. Louis could help him no longer, and after some months' delay, Charles departed from Holland, returning once more to Jersey, whence he could reach England or Ireland should the quarrels among the Commonwealth people suggest that it was advisable to do so. The time was unpropitious, however, and Charles went back to Holland, where, on April 27, 1650, he accepted the Scottish terms at Breda, and was at once invited to return to Scotland as King. Miss Scott writes:

The treaty of Breda marks the crisis in Charles's career. He was not at this period the cold-blooded traitor and hypocrite that he is sometimes represented, but a young man—hardly more than a boy—very sorely tempted. A definite choice was laid before him; on the one side were honor, truth, and honesty, with poverty and exile; on the other, perjury, dishonor, and a kingdom. Conscience, the traditions of his childhood, the memory of his father, affection for his friends, bade him choose the first. An easy, self-indulgent nature and the sophistries poured incessantly into his ears drew him to the last. The downward path was not an easy one, and he did not sacrifice his friends or perjure himself with a light heart. Step by step he struggled desperately, yet yielded always, until at last he laid his honor in the dust and forfeited his self-respect forever.

The treaty required him to accept the Scots Parliament and its acts, including the actual and possible establishment of Presbyterianism, to break the treaty with

Ireland, which had favored the Catholics, and to proceed against all "Papists" if the Scots Parliament should require him to do so.

The most immediate result of this treaty was the execution of the "Great Marquis" of Montrose. He had undertaken to raise the Highlanders in Charles's favor against the stubborn Covenanters, and did not stop his work when Charles notified him of his action. His rising failed; he had to flee, and, trusting himself to Macleod of Assynt, was by him sold to the Marquis of Argyll, his long-time enemy. As one taken in arms against the Parliament, Montrose had small hope of his life. But Argyll, despite a promise to Charles to spare his life, preferred that his rival should perish. Montrose, bound with cords, was carried in triumph through Edinburgh streets in a cart, driven by the hangman. "Widows of the men slain in his wars had been hired to incite the mob, and because it was hoped that stones would be thrown, the Marquis's hands were tied, that he might not be able, by his hands, to save his face."

Argyll had the cart stop in front of the balcony where he sat, that he might gloat over his victim at leisure. But he could not stand Montrose's gaze, and retreated into the house. Three days later Montrose heard his sentence, imposed without the pretense of a trial, and on May 21, 1650, he was hanged.

The hangman wept unrestrainedly as he performed his office, and the crowd was not less moved. It is absolutely believed that he hath overcome more men by his death, in Scotland, than he would have done if he had lived," wrote an English Parliamentarian. "for I never saw a sweeter carriage in a man in all my life."

On June 24, 1650, Charles landed on Scottish soil. Though received at first with joy, the Parliament had no notion of giving him a free hand. "The King's position," wrote Sir Edward Walker, "is most sad and dangerous. * * * He is outwardly served and waited on with all fitting ceremony due to a King, but in his liberty not much above a prisoner, sentinels being set every night about his lodgings, few daring to speak freely or

privately to him, and spies set upon his words and actions." A denunciation of his father was required of him as the price of his coronation and of further assistance by the Scots and perhaps on the principle that one more oath could add little to his infamy, Charles made it. Then came Dunbar, when "the Lord delivered" the Scottish army into Cromwell's hands; and then the coronation at Scoon on Jan. 1, 1651, after a public mourning by Charles for his father's and grandfather's sins. Later in the year came the invasion of England, and the defeat at Worcester, followed by the King's flight.

It was in this flight that Charles had his romantic escape at Boscombe in the oak. Other more narrow escapes occurred; but the King at last reached Trent in safety, and thence got to French territory. He gained little but life from his escape. One after another the Continental powers made peace with the Commonwealth, and at the middle of 1654 Charles found himself absolutely friendless. He had no money; either contributions were taken up for him secretly from time to time, but between these gifts he had not credit enough to borrow twenty pistoles. France, indeed, paid him to leave her territory; no European country would receive him, there was no party for him in his own land. Well, indeed, says Miss Scott, "might Hyde write to Taylor: 'The King is now as low as to human understanding he can be.'"

Prof. Bigg's Lectures.

Prof. Charles Bigg has put into book form, with a preface, notes, and an excursus, his four lectures on "The Church's Task Under the Roman Empire." He sketches broadly the nature of the task before the Church when she began to evangelize the Graeco-Roman world. The writer deals principally with the questions, What the Roman Empire was, and what it made of its subjects; What each individual Christian was, down to the moment of his conversion and afterward. Henry Frowde is publishing the volume at the Clarendon Press.

*THE KING IN EXILE. The Wanderings of Charles II. from June, 1646, to July, 1654. By Eva Scott. Portraits. One volume. Pp. xvii-524. Eva. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$3.50.



THE GREAT MOGUL

BY LOUIS TRACY

Author of "The Wings of the Morning"

"THE Great Mogul" speeds along, page after page, through the richest of dramatic and exciting scenes. It sweeps you to India's Royal Court, swayed by a beautiful, scheming woman, to India's by-ways, dark and murky, cursed by paid assassins—the dread Thugs.

Two men of heroic mould battle and love in this land of mystery and romance, help to shape the Empire, or rather their sweethearts do. Read "The Great Mogul," a glorious novel written by the great modern master of the art of story telling.

EDWARD J. CLODE, Publisher, New York

MAY

Life, Letters and Literary Remains of the Author of That Famous Book.

READERS of "John Inglesant" and of "The Little Schoolmaster Mark" cannot fail to have a peculiarly personal feeling for their author; and that personal feeling will be deepened by the reading of these volumes. Yet no writer of romance ever had a less eventful life, perhaps, in its outward manifestations, than J. Henry Shorthouse, and entertaining in any ordinary sense this biography of him is not. His wife has prepared it with devotion and sympathy. The first volume contains her account of his life, interspersed with many letters. The second is filled with a number of his early essays, mostly read at the meetings of the Friends' Essay Society at Birmingham, a few stories, and three poems.

We gain from this account of him a strong impression of the spiritual quality which was above all else the distinguishing mark of the man; also of the placid, thoughtful, gentle nature. The contrast between his outer and his inner life was striking. He was devoted from his boyhood to business, the conduct of chemical works in Birmingham, established by his great-grandfather; his family were Quakers, and he naturally did not look forward to the usual English university course. As a boy he was delicate and nervous; his study at Tottenham College was soon discontinued, and at the age of sixteen he entered on his business career, only in the leisure intervals of which was his literary work accomplished. He remained in commercial affairs, indeed, till the very end of his life.

Yet it is a mistake to suppose, as some have supposed, that he was without early advantages; or that because he was brought up as a Quaker the artistic side of literature was kept from him. He early came under the influence of Hawthorne; Wordsworth was his constant companion through life, and he was submitted to his boyhood to the spell of Tennyson. After his marriage and while his preoccupation with business was greatest, his wife discloses him to us studying Greek, reading classics and divinity, and fascinated and engrossed by seventeenth century literature. As a boy he was a dreamer, one whose imagination acted the part to himself of guide, philosopher, and friend; a born poet, idealizing everything; a student of history with a faculty of appropriating every fact, however small. So he is represented in the description of one of his cousins, and it is not a matter for surprise that in those days business was not very congenial to him, or that he used to call his father's office in Birmingham "The Hole." But his dreaming days ended with his marriage, and his wife pictures him as the business man, going regularly to business at 9, coming home to dinner in the middle of the day, and returning to town till nearly 7, when it was time for a high tea; then writing and studying, and rarely going out in the evening.

"John Inglesant" occupied him for ten years. The story of its origin, as Mrs. Shorthouse tells it, is a curious one for a work of such power and imagination:

He would often say half playfully to me, "I should so like to write a book; if it was only quite a little book which nobody read I should like to write one." Then when he felt that he had collected materials for a story, he said: "I am quite ready to begin a book, only I want a plot." By and by he found just what he wanted—the story of a knight who, on returning from a crusade, met and fought the murderer of his brother. Round this one incident was woven the story of "John Inglesant."

And after it was done he had little idea of publishing it, certain that no publisher would accept it. Only by the urging of a friend who offered to subscribe £10 toward printing it privately was he induced to go on and finish it; and it was, in fact, privately printed after its completion, though he then needed no pecuniary assistance in bringing it out, after more than one publisher had declined it. It is amusing to read of the modest and retiring author's amazement at its reception, and of his intense surprise and great pleasure at Alexander Macmillan's request to be allowed to publish it in the regular way. He was at once brought into the most brilliant and distinguished literary society of England.

The letters are, of course, full of his references to it, and they throw much light on his purposes in writing it, and on his own character, literary views, and religious temperament. The leading thought in his mind in writing "John Inglesant" was first, as he tells a correspondent, that "ordinary life in past ages was itself so full of interest that nothing is needed but to recover the minutiae to make history as interesting as romance."

Human life has never presented itself to me as divided into well-defined and

"LIFE AND LETTERS AND LITERARY REMAINS OF J. H. SHORTHOUSE." Edited by his wife. 2 vols. 8vo. xlii, 420; viii, 424. The Macmillan Company. \$4.15.

It is in "a philosophical romance," not a mere transcript of any particular age, whereby he explains the fact that the concluding pages are not exactly in accordance with the spirit of the period of the book; a "kind of allegory, and the characters are not expected to speak solely as ordinary men." It is also, as he repeatedly observes, "a protest on behalf of culture of every kind against fanaticism and superstition in every form," including "the fanaticism of work; to exalt the unpopular doctrine that the end of existence is not the good of one's neighbor, but one's own culture," and it is "totally opposed to the popular ideas of religion (or the popular religious of the day)."

And in "Little Schoolmaster Mark" another aspect is shown. "Is religion always to be a stranger and alien at life's feast?" he writes to Boyd Carpenter, saying at the same time that the book was the story of one of the many failures to reconcile the artistic with the spiritual aspect of life; and in itself it is an experiment how far a purely artistic tale can be made the medium of philosophical and religious instruction. The story made by "Little Mark" is suggested by his account of a letter from an evangelical lady about it, in a terrible state of distress "that the young should be taught that the good are not happy, and that they will probably die young." To this "terrible shriek" he adds: "I am very sorry for the good people, but I cannot help it. Nothing seems to me more pathetic than the helpless state of prostration a very little plain speaking throws them into."

But there is much more than talk about his own books in these letters. There is delight in the success of his friends' achievements; there is discussion of work and the views of many other men, and there is perhaps more than all else the copious outpouring of the man's philosophic, spiritual nature, and a constant formulation of his positive views about religious matters, in which his soul was immersed. They are serious, sincere letters, and show the high character of the man, his preoccupation with higher things, and they are full of gentleness and fine consideration for others. He was an intense churchman—his conversion from the Quaker faith of his forebears took place in his young manhood—and he has not much patience with the position of Roman Catholicism on the one hand or dissent on the other, or agnosticism in any manifestation; yet the note of intolerance is not often struck.

The early essays contained in the second volume are not at the present time of engrossing interest. The later essays include Mr. Shorthouse's contributions to periodicals and an essay on the Platonism of Wordsworth. The book is a worthy and illuminating account of a man whose most characteristic work is not destined soon to perish.

From London Bridge.

BY THE QUEEN'S GRACE. By Virginia Sheard. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.50.

In the days of good Queen Bess many strange things happened. Virginia Sheard's "By the Queen's Grace" tells the story of a simple maiden whose father was the tollkeeper of London Bridge. Joyce Davenport was as lovely as she was good, and those who passed beneath the grim shadows of the old bridge knew her always as the lily of the bridge. Richard Davenport, her father, had been a heretic, do-well condemned to death on the day of the Queen's coronation, but by the royal grace set free, and because of his handsome face given the office of tollkeeper. He married a Puritan lady, gentle of spirit and lovely of face, and it was her goodness and her father's beauty that wrought in Joyce Davenport an irresistible combination.

Here on the bridge, in spite of her father's evil ways, Joyce grew to lovely womanhood until Richard saw in her a sudden means to wealth and station and planned to wed her nobly. But fate and a stalwart juggler clad in close-fitting brown played false to Richard's hopes, and Joyce's gentle heart went out to the juggler of knives who, however, she learned was none other than Lord Yelverton, a noble but penniless retainer of Queen Bess's Court. It was not for the nobility but for the wealth that Richard would have married his daughter, and so, rather than see her the wife of a poor nobleman, he chose that she should wed one Gillian of the Bear Gardens.

Then come exciting times for Joyce, for, besides her father's edict, old Michael, my Lord Yelverton's man, had told her a tale of inherited lands for Yelverton if he would but wed another woman. There seems nothing for Joyce but the black waters of the Thames. But it was not written in the books that she should die. There was a rescue and quick flight to the Queen, with a thumb

broken, followed, but presently Richard Davenport himself came bustling past the guards into the Queen's very presence in search of his own. There was a quarrel and a stab in the side, and Richard's blood enriched the hem of the Queen's garment. From Richard's stricken lips they drew the story of his bastard birth, and for the sake of his daughter a knight-hood was hurriedly given to the dying tollkeeper. Joyce became maid of honor to the Queen, but of my Lord Yelverton she saw nothing.

And so the weary years dragged on, and Joyce was still maid-of-honor to the Queen, until at last the Queen summoned to Court noblemen who had not been there for years. Among them came Yelverton, looking as of yore only older and somewhat grayer over the temples. He had wed the other woman and gained the lands, but not until after had been told that Joyce had been drowned. But death moves many an intruding person in properly constructed stories. A timely fever cuts off the obnoxious wife of Lord Yelverton, Joyce comes to her own at last, and thus passes the Queen's favorite maid of honor.

BOOK PRICES.

AUCTION PRICES OF BOOKS. A Representative Record Arranged in Alphabetical Order from the Catalogue of the English Book-Prices Current in 1894, and the American Book-Prices Current in 1894, and including the most important Auction Prices of Earlier Date. Edited by Luther S. Livingston. In four volumes. Vol. I. Pp. xi, 378. 8vo. Cloth. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Per set, \$6.00.

A remarkable example of modern labor-saving machinery is a volume, the first of a set, entitled "Auction Prices of Books." It is an alphabetical record of the prices in the English Book-Prices Current, the publication of which began in 1894, and of those in the American Book-Prices Current, which dates from 1894, together with many auction quotations of earlier date. It is, therefore, primarily a price list of all the important rarities, sold in Great Britain or America during many years. But even as a price list it is peculiarly a labor-saving device, for it brings into small compass information obtainable hitherto only at the expense of much searching through many volumes. Those who have hunted through the eighteen volumes of the British Prices-Current and the ten American volumes will appreciate the value of "Auction Prices of Books."

The new work has still other commendable qualities. The lists of works by an author are in many cases so complete as to serve as a bibliography. For example of this completeness, in the volume now published, covering the alphabet from A to Dick, may be noted the entries under Boccaccio, which occupy seven and a half pages; under the Brownings, six and a half; Burns, nearly four; Chaucer, four and a half; and Bible, twenty-seven pages.

This magnum opus has been compiled by Luther S. Livingston, editor of American Book-Prices Current. He has followed the existing rule of excluding books which have sold for less than £1 in England and \$5 here; but within the limits imposed by it has included these broad classes:

1.—All books in English, or printed in Great Britain, from Caxton's time to the present. 2.—All books relating to America, wherever printed, and in whatever language. 3.—All incunabula printed in Europe, and many works of Continental provenance of a later date than 1550. He has, however, excluded non-English books of the seventeenth and later centuries, and "frank books"—Germanized copies extended by matter inserted.

Only seven hundred and fifty copies of the book will be printed. Its importance and value are so apparent that it is likely to become itself a rarity in a very short time. A noteworthy fact about the work is its rapid publication. Instead of dragging over years, the last volume will appear within four months of the first.

A Drop of Poison.

In The Pocket Book Series of novels which Bobbs, Merrill & Co. of Indianapolis are bringing out this season Anne Katherine Green has contributed a story called "The Amethyst Box." (Illustrated. 16mo.)

The box was of curious workmanship, and contained a vial so small that it held only one drop of liquid, but of such powerful quality was that drop that the merest taste of it meant death to the strongest. On the eve of his wedding Sinclair exhibited this rare jewel to a number of ladies, including the bride-elect and another young woman, Dorothy Cameron, beloved by Mr. Worthington, the teller of the tale. Besides these characters a stout, unpleasant lady, an aunt of both girls, plays a conspicuous part in the story. Shortly after its exhibition the amethyst box was missing, and shortly thereafter the unpleasant aunt died screaming at midnight. By the natural sequence of events both Dorothy and Gilbertine, the bride-elect, come under the gloom of suspicion.

It is an absorbing story, as are all of this author's detective tales, and it has

row one's period of suspense before he finds out who stole the box and who administered the poison and—in the end—who married, down to only an hour or two.

When Dom Pedro Was Emperor.

THE PATH OF A CROWN. By H. H. Munroe. Illustrated. Pp. 320. 8vo. Chicago: The Reilly & Britton Co.

To read a revolutionary tale of South America, that is not factored or spiced is indeed refreshing. Schuyler Baunton is an author to whom the reader should feel indebted for an earnest tale of the revolt which overthrew the monarchy of Dom Pedro in Brazil and the exciting happenings prior to the republic's declaration of its freedom.

It is a perfectly simple story, as one perceives, when the last chapter is reached, but as the narrative is in the first person the reader is as much mystified over the strange happenings as the hero who finds himself plunged into a whirlpool of plot and counterplot the moment he lands at Rio. He is Robert Harcliffe, who has been appointed private secretary to Dom Miguel, the leader of the revolutionists. Naturally when it becomes known through the secret service bureau of the Emperor that a secretary is coming Harcliffe's reception at Rio is something for him to remember if he survives. His journey from the coast to Miguel's residence in the country is one wild series of adventure. He is arrested and freed by a Sergeant of police, who, secretly a revolutionist, stabs his brother officer in order to allow Harcliffe to escape, but with the murder at his door. The conductor of a train is instructed by the Emperor's agents to arrest the American private secretary. The conductor, like a good revolutionist and a faithful servant of the Emperor, comes excitedly to Harcliffe and shows him the telegram and shouts: "I don't think he's on this train. Do you?"

"Of course not," says Harcliffe. When the secretary finally reaches Miguel's residence he meets among others a ward of the Emperor, Leoba Paola, with whom he immediately falls in love. Leoba, however, is a puzzle to him because she smoothes all her womanhood in seal for the cause for which she is an indefatigable worker. Her brother, too, the Minister of Police, seems to Harcliffe an insipid ass, and the American marvels why the other revolutionists hang on his lightest words.

Then follows much intrigue and adventure, which culminates in the overthrow of the Government by a clever coup of the simpering Minister of Police, who has worn his insipid smile as a mask to his intelligence and earnestness. The heart interest of the story is quiet, for while it is apparent at times to Harcliffe that the beautiful Leoba is in love with him, at other moments he is convinced that not only does she love another, but is a traitor to the cause through her intimacy with Valcour, of the Emperor's side. This Valcour turns out to be a woman spy, professionally the enemy of the Minister of Police, but otherwise his heart's admirable love. It was the tie of womanhood that Leoba and Valcour shared, and at last Harcliffe is made happy.

The character drawing of the book is splendid, and when one has passed through scenes of the most unaccountable nature it is marvelous how natural the whole story becomes when the sex of Valcour is revealed, the apparent treachery of every person explained to the American, and love and duty no longer fear the dividing line of politics.

A Civil War Heroine.

SERENA. A Novel. By Virginia Frazer Boyle. 12mo. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. \$1.50.

Mrs. Boyle will probably be recalled as the author of several very entertaining short stories of Southern home life, but this is her first effort at anything like a long connected tale. The scene and time are the South just before and during the days of the civil war. Serena was beautiful, as was to be expected—but more than that, she was amiable, educated, spirited, and endowed with the courage of a long line of worthy ancestors. It was Carl, her twin brother, whose spirit was weak and who, when the stirring days of battle came, turned white feather and fled, leaving Serena to take up her father's sword and maintain the honor of the family.

But it is not only as a Joan of Arc that Serena gallops through the story. There are lovers galore to cross her path, but the lives of two in particular are twined and twisted with hers. And for all her coquetry Serena was a good and earnest little lass, whose love was well worth the striving fow and who in the end was quite worthy the affections of Horace Baldwin.

In the course of the story Mrs. Boyle has brought to light a picture of the underground railway scheme which was to have been the means of freeing the negroes. It was Serena who turned from his purpose the traitor to her mother's hospitality, and later, when the crazed negro, Lame Jake, headed a band of lawless black men that marched straight toward the big house to destroy it, it was Serena's calm voice and steady aim which quelled the insurrection and averted the tragedy.

MR. HUTTON'S TALKS.

Collection in Book Form of His Literary and Dramatic Reminiscences, Taken Down by Isabel Moore.*

MR. HUTTON thought that if he could talk about his literary friends into an appreciative and discriminating phonograph he could put his reminiscences on record. Isabel Moore has taken the duties of such a phonograph for a large part of the "talks" in this volume, recording what Mr. Hutton said in the first person. Some of the chapters had already appeared in periodicals. The whole volume was subjected to his revision and correction, and it is his last word to the world in which he had so many friends and by which he was beloved. Mr. Hutton was a genial and cultivated litterateur, who knew many of the most distinguished literary, artistic, and dramatic men in a peculiarly intimate and personal way. His collection of books and memorabilia was filled with personal touches and recollections, and there were close ties that bound him to the authors of many of them. He has told of them in this volume in a frank and engaging way. It is largely autobiographical, and gives many details of the narrator's adventures and friendships with the noted men and women who pass and repass through its pages. It is purely personal, critical and expository, as to the quality of those people and their achievement. It is unassuming, kindly, penetrating, and full of humor; and it possesses unceasingly the quality of charm. As the last word, and the very characteristic word, of a cultivated, genial observer with a genius for friendship, it will give much pleasure.

Mr. Hutton has some charming things to say about his boyhood and young manhood days—his days of idleness in school and strenuous efforts in the hop business, his friendship with Charles, the barber, who bought his books and read them—days when he was cut dead by a young lady with whom he had danced the "varsovienne" the previous night in Waverley Place, when she saw him in overalls, rolling barrels on skids on Broad Street; and he was ashamed of her. His first published article recalls the second visit of Dickens, and his disappointment in the novelist's readings. The well-beloved characters were never the same again.

He introduced old scenes and old friends in new shapes of which I do not like to think. He told me of Sam Weller and my Micawber. All these years I have mourned doubly for the Ham who was "drowned" in the sea and taken away from me on the platform. For all these years I have been absolutely foot-less.

He recalls, too, an amateur dramatic performance in Liverpool in 1852, in which Dickens appeared; and, a year or two later, a performance of "Dombey and Son," in which the most memorable feature was the acting of the part of Mr. Dombey. And, telling of it years later, he was interrupted by one of his listeners, who broke in with this:

Come now, old fellow, that won't do. That bit of flattery is altogether too invidious and too apparent. It was almost my first appearance on the stage in anything like an important part, and so far as I can remember it was before I had taken the name of Henry Irving!

Mr. Hutton has several such little surprises for his readers, as when he tells of a little shell cameo portrait of his father which he was showing in later years as the work of a clever little Frenchman, by name unknown to him, when one of the guests, looking at it, his hand shaking a little, said:

He was a clever little Frenchman, was he, and you don't know his name? Well, I'm the clever little Frenchman, and my name is Saint Gaudens. It is the earliest piece of my work extant, and when you and Mr. Hutton get through with it, I want it for Gustave and the boy.

The reminiscences of actors are many and interesting. Mr. Hutton, who was for years a dramatic writer and critic, speaks of Booth at length, with many anecdotes of his extreme kindness of heart and his loyalty in friendship; and the chapter is indeed touching. There are memories of Jefferson, Barrett, Wallack, Montague, Florence, McCullough, Mrs. Kebley, and Mrs. Maeder. Implicating Lawrence Barrett, one of the most amusing stories is of the christening of Mr. Frank Millet's baby in London, when Hutton and Barrett were present. The child was to be named Lawrence, and when the parish clerk asked what it was to be, Barrett spelled it out for him, "Lawrence," as his name was spelled. Hutton immediately corrected him with "Lawrence," as his own name is spelled. And they shouted this at each other, to the amusement of the poor little official, till Mr. Millet stopped them with the remark that the father ought to have something to say, and, turning to the clerk, said: "Spell him with a 'v.'" And "Lawrence" Millet he is by law.

Mr. Hutton's collection of death masks and of casts of hands is noted, and his

chat about it is entertaining, full of all the incident and adventure of a dauntless and indefatigable collector's experience. It gives occasion, too, for much interesting gossip concerning the origin of the different casts and the circumstances under which they were made, often ascertained by Mr. Hutton only after long investigation.

There is much delightful discourse about Mr. Hutton's many friends and acquaintances in the literary, artistic, and dramatic world in this country and in England, and of his experiences in England with them he is full of stories, many of which throw some pleasant little sidelight on somebody we all have heard of. He has also many mementos of them in the shape of autographs, sketches, droll impromptus of all sorts, notes and verses. Many of these are reproduced in fac simile, and they are likely to give the same sort of pleasure and amusement that the originals gave to the genial and kindly owner of the hospitable library wherein these treasures belonged.

THE EYES.

ON BECOMING BLIND. Advice for the Use of Persons Losing Their Sight. By Dr. Emile Javal. Translated by Carroll E. Edson. 12mo. Pp. xi, 181. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.25.

There is a singularly sympathetic quality in this little book which gives it an appeal to a much larger class than that for which it is especially intended. Dr. Javal is a Parisian oculist, who, by an ironical trick of fate, became blind when he was sixty-two years old. For the benefit of the similarly afflicted he has given here some advice on matters of greater or less moment that he has derived from his own experience, backed by the intelligence and the scientific knowledge of a medical man. He found that there was nothing on the subject except what related to the instruction of the blind young, in technical ways, or concerning the organization of charity for the blind poor. He has avoided all such things, and confined himself to suggestion in the practical, everyday matters, small and great, that may contribute much to the comfort, convenience, and happiness of those who become blind as he has. And he has done this in such a cheerful and helpful way, with so much insight into the psychological problems that accompany the coming of blindness, and with such a positive charm of style, that the book is a pleasure to read even on the part of those whose interest is not immediately claimed by the subject.

His first charge is to occlude not to deceive their patients with false hopes when there is no hope, but to prepare the incurable to their lives in anticipation of the inevitable outcome. Everything should be done to give the blind the maximum of freedom and independence by providing them with the means of doing for themselves as many things as possible. He wishes to disabuse them of certain illusions, one of the most widely spread being the notion that the loss of one sense increases the acuteness of the others. It does not; but by concentrating attention upon them, it brings greater keenness in interpreting the information they furnish. Thus, it is possible to increase, not the sensitiveness of touch, but its usefulness. Readers of the Braille or other systems of raised letters know how to feel with their finger tips better than other people; but their sense is no more acute. For Dr. Javal says that it is much more difficult for him to read with his left finger tip than with his right, although the sensitiveness of the right has been very noticeably diminished by the rubbing.

He has suggestions for manual occupations for the blind, though he does not give much encouragement for them, and for professional work with the help of secretaries. Neatness, hygiene, the most convenient arrangement of the dwelling, how to eat tidily, how to walk best, with and without the assistance of a guide, how to smoke—it is an error to suppose that the blind lose their taste for tobacco because they cannot see the smoke—are some of the minor, yet important, subjects he touches upon. For vigorous exercise he prefers the tandem bicycle; dumbbells he finds, with many others, an intolerable bore. Traveling alone is not at all impossible for the blind. Devices to aid the blind in writing are discussed in a practical way. The reading and writing of Braille, the abbreviated system of raised letters, is shown to be a rather dishearteningly slow process, but it is indispensable, especially for the young, and for the more isolated. The cultivation of the memory is important for the blind, and Dr. Javal gives an interesting chapter to it. Of the International Language, "Esperanto," as an aid to the blind, he seems to have great hopes, and thinks more highly of it than of Volapük.

An extremely interesting chapter is devoted to what Prof. William James has called the "sixth sense," the sense of obstacles, which many, especially of the congenitally blind, have shown. Dr. Javal himself finds that he does not possess it, but believes that it may perhaps be cultivated. He suggests that the blind be made to feel things that he thinks may be made to

most favorable conditions for the birth of this curious kind of perception. There is an appendix that gives useful information as to aid for the blind in this country.

A New Cicero.

Books I. and II. of Cicero's "Tusculanarum Disputationum," in one volume, are a revised text, with an introductory and commentary, and a collection of many manuscripts, by Prof. Thomas Wilson Dougan of Queen's College, Belfast, which the Macmillan Company is issuing. The volume is the growth of lectures delivered by Prof. Dougan. In his introduction he writes concerning Cicero's philosophical works, the date of the Tusculan Disputations, and the dedication to Brutus; Cicero's sources for the Disputations; the manuscripts of the Disputations—their classification, description, and analysis of the contents of the present volume, and the spelling adopted in the text, which is that the author believes, from the best manuscripts.

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The Clarendon Press is issuing the third and fourth volumes of the Coptic version

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Edith Michel's New Book About Catherine, Regent of France.

IN her latest book Miss Edith Michel, already known as a student of French history, has produced an extremely interesting and comprehensive history of the first two-thirds of the life of Catherine de Medici. Her life of Catherine at all complete could well be otherwise than interesting; for that Queen, though not immortal, as was Cleopatra, in many respects resembled that "serpent of old Nile," and the period of her power is one of the most interesting in modern history. Famous men and women pass before us in endless procession: Condé, Coligny, Jeanne d'Albret, Queen of Navarre; Henry of Navarre, "La Reine Margot," Diane de Poitiers, Bernard Palissy, Ronsard, and his fellow-poets of the Pleiad; and great events, events which have had lasting effects on France and the world, occurred while she ruled France as the power behind the throne.

Hitherto Catherine, like Lucretia Borgia, has figured as a sort of stage villain, surrounded by astrologers, with poison closets always near at hand. In fact, however, says Miss Michel, "half French, half Italian, with Medicean craft in her veins, Catherine was too diplomatic to be anything positively; frankness, even in sin, would have been to her a breach not of morals, but of manners. She dealt in negative evil—a disease no less actual and perhaps more poisonous than the common sort ascribed to her." One real feeling she had, apart from ambition and self-interest, and one only, her love for her husband, a love never returned, that led her to bear with dignity the constant trial of his affection for Diane de Poitiers.

Catherine was eminently endowed with common sense. In this lay her power; in this, too, lay her weakness. For though common sense makes a good administrator, unless larger qualities go with it, it does not make statesmanship. Catherine had not such larger qualities, and hence she failed in great matters. Her only pivot was her personal power; her sole aim to keep the Regency at any cost. Hence her tactics changed even oftener than the moon. At one time she was a Catholic of the Catholics; at another, she closed with the Huguenots. Four main currents shaped her course, says Miss Michel—Diane de Poitiers, Philip of Spain, the Guises, and the Huguenots. With the first and the last of these alone does the book before us deal; the Guises and Philip are merely incidents, while considerable part of the volume is devoted to Diane, and more than half to the reformers and the Reformation.

Of religious beliefs Catherine had none, but she inclined toward the new religion for intellectual reasons—the Huguenots were "people of understanding," she might have said with her son Henry of Anjou. She had a strong taste for their belief—only a taste, however. Yet for years it was strong enough to keep Spain complaining constantly of her heterodoxy. At one time the Paris mob rose against her because she insisted that the right to punish heretics must be reserved for the Magistrates. But when the Huguenots revolted, her attitude began to change; when they became a political danger everything had to yield to her intention to save her Regency. Yet even two days before the massacre of St. Bartholomew she married her daughter to the Protestant King of Navarre, allowing him to withdraw from the church that he might not hear the nuptial mass. But that was the final suggestion of her old liking for the Huguenots. Always rebellious to her, she turned on them at last. Her opinion did not change; but they had become dangerous to her rule, and for safety's sake, not for religion's, she became and stayed their enemy.

One of the strongest currents driving Catherine was Diane de Poitiers, Duchesse de Valentinois, mistress of her husband, Henry II. Legend has treated Diane as it has treated Catherine, only in the opposite direction; it has made her beautiful and virtuous, except for her single fault. She was not beautiful; she had never been so. Virtuous she probably was. She was seventeen years older than her lover, and maintained a curious motherly rather than loverlike care over him from the first to the last, until Henry's death, when she was nearly sixty. Upon the whole her influence over Henry was good. She found him a sullen, silent boy; she made him a man, a poet, a King. His affection for her developed from a calf-love into that of a man for his wife; and their union was in effect a happy marriage. She loved and cared for the children of Henry and Catherine as if they had been her own; they were as much at home at her castle of Anet as at Amboise, where their mother lived her lonely life. Henry reproached Diane when the children misbehaved, exactly as if she had been their mother—altogether, it was a curious ménage.

Through Diane alone could access be had to the King. Catherine's position was a delicate one. She was the Regent, and she was the mother-in-law of the King. She was the only woman in France who could speak to the King on equal terms. She was the only woman in France who could speak to the King on equal terms. She was the only woman in France who could speak to the King on equal terms.

at Anet, and entertained them there; she made her lover pay some attention to his wife. No wonder then that Catherine, though the niece of a Pope, turned toward the Huguenots, whom Diane hated. In Miss Michel's opinion the failure of the Reformation in France was due to several reasons; the congenital skepticism of the French for one, the dissensions among the Huguenot leaders for a second. There was a party of the Prince de Condé, a party of the King of Navarre, another of the Constable de Bourbon, and another of the Cardinal de Guise. Then the lack of a middle class in France affected greatly the chances of the Reformation. In Germany and England and Scotland the Reformation was led by Luther and Knox, both of the middle class; in France it was led by aristocrats; and, says our author, "when the people are led by aristocratic leaders, the movement is apt to end in incoherence. The old feudal relations assert themselves, and the difference in rank is too great to allow of any real tie between the Captains and their followers; for the chiefs, though they may fight for truth and liberty, are not fighting for the needs of the people, which they neither know nor understand."

Chapters in the second part of Miss Michel's history deal with the literary movement in France in the sixteenth century—that begun by Ronsard and the Pleiad, and offer an interesting comparison between Ronsard and the Elizabethan poets of England. A third chapter discusses Catherine as an amateur of the arts. "Like all her contemporaries, she was a collector, more from competition with others than from the love of what she collected." She drove hard bargains; she even neglected to pay her bills for what she bought. Architecture was the one art about which she was keen, but even as to that she had no real taste.

The other arts did not flourish under Catherine. There was no real school of painting; the portrait painters, alone considered only as art; they took the place of cartes de visite, they were useful in politics, and were judged by their practical importance rather than by their artistic completeness. The typical man of the time, however, was not architect or portrait painter, but an ornament; a skilled craftsman, Bernard Palissy. He wished "in no wise to be the imitator of my predecessors." He was always trying new processes, inventing them, testing, experimenting; and so it was with the arts—their scientific spirit made their art unsatisfactory as art.

Palissy's story of his long fight to produce white enameled pottery is a part of French literature. For eighteen years he sought the secret, through poverty ever growing poorer; and at last he found it. If he had but known, he might have had it for the asking from any Italian potter; it was his fate that he did not know. But when he had discovered the process he became famous—his fame led to this day, and the platters and dishes that he made still command the admiration of collectors, though never really artistic. It is typical of the time that Palissy should have been a Huguenot, in spite of his Court patronage, and also that it was owing to his own imprudence rather than to any objection to his religion that he was punished and finally died in the Bastille.

Miss Michel brings the story of Catherine down to 1562, the year of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. It may be hoped that she will think it worth while to continue the study of this "paradox of indecision and masterfulness," though possibly the period described in the present volume is more interesting than that that yet remained of Catherine's life.

Stories of Politics.

SLAVES OF SUCCESS. By Elliott Flower. Pp. 304. Illustrated by Jay Hambridge. 12mo. Cloth. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. \$1.50.

"Slaves of Success" consists of eight sketches, the last almost a novelette, in which searchlights are thrown upon the methods of the political "machine," and the crooked ways of "graft." Mr. Flower writes brilliantly; he is sure of his ground, and he does not hesitate to expose those things that are the shame of our Republic. John Wade, Ben Carroll, Tom Higbie, are all excellent examples of "practical politicians."

Wade was politically unscrupulous, but personally honest. This means that he was not a boodler himself, but that he was not above helping boodlers in order that he might use them politically. He would not offer a man money, but for a political price he would let him steal it from others, or from the State. Carroll, on the other hand, used politics for his pecuniary advantage; with him power had a cash value, in addition to being personally gratifying. He liked to rule, but he played politics principally because it put him in the way of making money.

Higbie was Carroll's lieutenant, put forward to "do the dirty work." How this trio, sometimes working in concert, sometimes in secret opposition to each other, manage to gain "the necessary vote," to "reform the reformer," to get "a mortgage on a man," to put through a railroad job, and to gain their political objects by various "ways that are dark," is most forcefully set forth by Mr. Flower.

Flower's aim is to recognize the political machine as it is, the village, or the county of our head that have not their "ring" or "machine," with a Wade, Carroll, and Higbie work in evidence. One would be justified in despairing of the future of this Republic, but that his righteous men would have saved him. Mr. Flower does not forget the righteous men. One of the many merits of his book is that it is not one of unalloyed pessimism. The book is a "practical" book, loaded for a while, but clearly evincing to a comprehension as shown in his purpose was honest; Allen Midway, "forceful and enthusiastic" Taylor; McIntosh, the clear-brained, brave-hearted woman, Mrs. Trumbull and Hazel Hoyle—these are as true to life and as strongly delineated as the "grafters" of the book. We read of them, and at their ultimate triumph, and take comfort. "Slaves of Success" is not only of absorbing interest, but it is a widely read as it deserves, cannot fail of being a power for good. There is no better way of scattering the crawling things that work and thrive in darkness than by turning over the stone of concealment and letting the light in. How the farmer and the politician agree with Jefferson that "the whole art of government consists in being honest," than by convincing each that his strength is as the strength of ten. Because his heart is pure.

Both these things Mr. Flower does, and does in the most convincing way, not by "pointing a moral," but by letting his story speak for itself.

THE HOLSTEINERS.

JÖRN UHL. By Gustav Frøen. Translated by E. S. Delmar. 12mo. Pp. 418. Boston: Dana Estes & Co.

This "Jörn Uhl" is a book of such rich, indigenous growth that no man who is not a German, one may guess—even a Holsteiner—can read it quite understandingly. Yet, even an American may feel the thing in it which has so stirred the German public. These Frisians are strange folk, and their ways are strange, but they are very human. The men are men, the women, women; the children, children—a strangely haunted lot, mingling sense and sentiment, sadness and gladness in a way not our way at all. And the country parson who has written about them has, it is easy to feel, put the people and the lives they live quick into his book. It is a fragment of Holstein torn out of the living body of the land for outlanders to see and wonder at. The outlander will probably thank God that he is not a Holsteiner. But if he is human and fairly honest he will not fail to see a sort of

unity and peace and blessed by two things, primitive brutality, and true German sentimentality. From childhood, it seems, these folk are drawn, never reasonable persons. Indeed, they seem to remain children always. You have seen them—pretty much the same people—in Hans Andersen, who himself was a child always. They have deep thoughts, but they are not of the modern world; they have an instinct for the "common-sense" willingness to compromise, and, of course, they are utterly unhumorous.

"Jörn Uhl" was published in 1902, and the Germans seized upon it at once as an expression of the realities of life in the back waters of the Fatherland. Now it is translated, and on the whole not ill translated, into English. From it, as we have been at pains to show, Americans may get a clue at least to the inwardness of North Germans.

The story is of a great farm in the marsh lands and a great farmhouse and a farmer's household. How the farmer was a drunken brute and his elder sons as brutal and as drunken, how his wife was a patient, crushed drudge who died neglected in childbirth how his youngest son (who was a thoughtful youth) grew up quite different from the others, how he played as a child, how he toiled at the plow while the others caroused, how he plodded dully on his way to the light. As a child you watch his dealings with little girls and their with him, as a youth you see how passions took him and how women dealt with him. You follow him to barracks, where he does military duty as all Germans must, and you are with him as he serves a gun against the French on the bloody field of Gravelotte. The simple truth is laid out word by word like the details in a Dutch painting. All you have Jörn as he is—Jörn's doings during all the time that his character was making, how he drove his plowmen hard, how he courted his head maid servant (a pretty girl) and married her, how he struggled with debt, how when the first was dead he courted another wife, how he came at last to be a man of mark and a builder of canals and such matters.

The women in the book are all child-women—strangely charming and pathetic even in their laughter and happiness, though both these are heavy enough. Jörn's girl sweetheart, the merry maid he married, his lively love-hungry sister, (who went astray), all of these are of the very clay of womanhood. As the story goes on its deliberate way innumerable little stories (many of them made like Hans Andersen's tales) are told by the way, and many odd and seemingly irrelevant episodes are introduced. But in the end they all fit into the picture.

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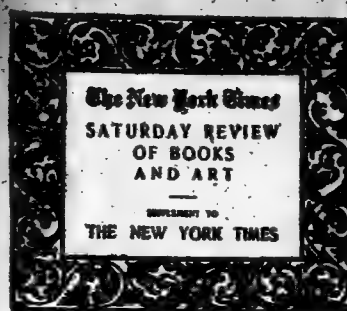
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NEW YORK, MAY 20, 1905.

TAINÉ IN 1871.

A curiously interesting group of contemporary documents is given in *La Revue des Deux Mondes* for the 15th of April, a series of letters from M. Hippolyte Taine to his family during the Commune in Paris and during a week at Oxford toward the close of the terrible outbreak. M. Taine was in Paris on the morning after the assassination, of Lecomte and Thomas; the next day he went to Orsay, a little town on the river Yvette, ten miles south of Paris, returning from there several times to deliver his course at the university amid the early scenes of the insurrection, then on the 17th of April, when Thiers and the Assembly at Versailles were engaged in the final efforts for the recapture of Paris, retiring to Tours, and from there passing on the 24th of May to Oxford, where he delivered a short historical course and met a host of interesting Englishmen.

It is needless to say that the philosopher, critic, historian, and intensely patriotic Frenchman was plunged in the deepest gloom by the domestic disaster following on the heels of the tremendous defeat at the hands of Germany. His gloom stopped little short of despair. In each succeeding phase of the revolt he saw renewed signs of the approach of the "Terror." As late as the 5th of April, after the ultimate success of the Versailles troops seemed assured, he wrote: "The general impression remains. The Parisians, under the exaltation of the phrases of their journals, and of their deep-seated vanity, persuaded themselves not only that they could resist the Government, but that they could crush the Germans. Having failed, they are convinced that they were betrayed by their leaders. It is impossible to get them away from this line of reasoning. The present insurrection is at bottom socialist. The employer, the bourgeois, is exploiting us. He must be suppressed. There is no such thing as superiority or speciality. I, a workman, am, if I choose, capable of being the head of a concern, Magistrate, General. By a great stroke of luck we have rifles. Let's use them and establish a republic where workmen like us may be Ministers and Presidents."

The reader hears in these intimate expressions to the author's family the tone of the historian of the "Revolution," the keen, proud, sincere, persistent hunter for the "idée maitresse." "The horrible thing about it," he cries, "is that men like Ellsée Reclus of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is among the insurgents." The future looks very black. His only hope is that the Duc de Bordeaux may "have the heart to abdicate or the good luck to die." Otherwise "the Republic, after events such as these, can only be provisional with us." At Oxford his "sensation of solitude, poetic, picturesque, carefully guarded, is charming." "How happy they, how unhappy we!" From those tranquil precincts he looked out with inexpressible envy on a people who in all classes "admire and copy universally two principles unknown in France: (1) When the majority has spoken, submit frankly, seriously, without any mental reservation of violating the decision by a coup d'état; (2) per-

mit the minority to say and print what suits it."

He is lost in admiration for the manner in which individual liberty is protected in England. An employer who had caused the arrest of his servant on suspicion of stealing property, afterward found, pays him, on the advice of the Judge, £200. A man arrested by mistake for another of the same name recovers £400 from the detective. A meeting is held for the advocacy of "the social republic." The orators declare that the "Queen is a worn-out woman; is, moreover, only a rusty old cogwheel in an antique social machine, and that the Chief Magistracy should be filled by election, and they are surrounded by policemen to protect them from interruption." For such liberty and such restraint his own people he finds utterly unfitted. M. Taine lived to see many of his fearful expectations proved unfounded. The republic has now lasted twice as long as the most stable of the forms of government that have succeeded each other in France since the close of the eighteenth century. It has withstood very severe shocks and with increasing steadfastness. One cannot help suggesting that it has achieved these really marvelous results by virtue of the very freedom which, quite naturally, M. Taine so deeply distrusted.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The Hon. George Peel supplements his book on "The Enemies of England" with a second on "The Friends of England," for which Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. are the American sponsors. It is introduced, very happily, with a quotation, by way of motto, from Pericles, apud Thucydides: "For we have planted eternal memorials of our enmity and of our friendship throughout the world."

The writer really deals, however, with friends who may become enemies, and whose enmity would be important and dangerous to the British Empire. For it seems that, of the two dangers that lie before the British Empire, "the first may be summarized in the phrase the United States," while "the second may be summarized incorrectly but conclusively as the Yellow Peril." The first pertains to the doubt whether the success and growth of the United States may not make what may be called Anglo-Saxondom transfer its allegiance across the Atlantic. The second is whether the success and growth of Japan may not raise a movement for the "solidarity" of Asia under the hegemony of the Island Empire of the East. Practically the two dangers are lest we should in time annex Canada, if not Australia, and lest the Japanese victories should result in the loss of British India.

Truly, there would not be much left of the British Empire if Canada should come our way and India Japan's, in which case Australia would doubtless set up for itself. In that case Great Britain would shrink to much the same position as that now occupied by Holland, her maritime and commercial rival of three centuries ago. And yet the nations by which these perils would come are to be enumerated among the friends of England, the United States, if we may pay any attention at all to the current effusiveness on both sides, her best friend, and Japan not only her friend but formally her ally.

It is the working out in detail of the two hypotheses to which we may have referred that will constitute the main interest of the book for American readers. That is by no means all of the book, only a small part of it. Curiously, the American peril applies only to men of English race or traditions, the Yellow Peril to men of entirely different origin and associations. As to American expansion in the Far East, Mr. Peel falls, quite naturally, to realize what a casual and unintended result of the war with Spain it was, and seems to impute it to deliberate policy. Americans know that but for the war

man squadron in Manila Bay during Commodore Dewey's occupation of the harbor we might very probably have turned the islands adrift. It is quite true that we have no notion of turning them adrift now. But it by no means follows that we have entered into the European rivalry for the conquest of China. As to the Yellow Peril to British India, Mr. Peel seems much to over-estimate the "solidarity" of Asia. As a matter of fact, not even in the primary ethnic classification nor in that of language are Asiatics akin, while in religion, the other great bond of union among men, they are quite irreconcilable. The notion of stable alliance between the Mohammedans of India and the Buddhists thereof, or of either with the Confucians of China, seems perfectly chimerical. When Mr. Peel speaks of Asia he seems to be thinking only of China, which it appears that he knows very well. The chapters of his volume, which are not only highly interesting but really brilliant, are those which relate his controversy with one Ah Hok, whom we strongly suspect to be a creature of Mr. Peel's own imagination, and whom he adduces as the spokesman of Confucianism against Christianity. These are particularly well worth reading, and indeed the whole book is worth reading as a sober and well-informed discussion of the great questions of world politics with which it deals.

THAT SLEEPING SWORD.

Variants of the halting first couplet of McLandburgh Wilson's Roosevelt quatrain are still received in every mail from readers of *The New York Times Book Review*. Appended are a few selections from the best of those received this week:

A loaded "Simple Life" he keeps
To slay the Trusts by scores.
His sword within its scabbard sleeps,
But mercy! how it aches!

A chained up Dog of War he keeps
Within the White House doors.
His strenuous heart with rigor keeps
The peace his tongue implores.

State secrets openly he keeps,
For peace and warships roar.
Our President's a man of peace,
Yet fears not righteous wars.

Our President, while preaching peace,
Unreadiness deplores.

Our President's a man of peace,
Though urging martial stores.

Adown the vale of life he leaps,
For peace and children roar.

Widely his eager vision sweeps
Round yet unconquered shores.

Our President, though strenuous,
The Simple Life adores.

Many more have been received, but these must suffice to close the already too prolonged discussion of even so interesting a literary subject. We must cordially thank our readers, in conclusion, for the help they have given us in our effort to give the admirable patriotic sentiment expressed in Mr. Wilson's quatrain the widest publicity.

The Fame of Shakespeare.

The new fashion of saying "Pshaw" to Shakespeare seems to be spreading. A literary chronicler, from whom we expected better things, joins in denouncing that "quite irrational attitude of mind on the part of many people—largely people with no real taste for literature—the extravagant worship of Shakespeare." And the writer of these words brings forward once more, presumably as a person with no real taste for literature, Matthew Arnold, and his lines:

Others abide our question: Thou art free.
We ask and ask: Thou smilest and art still
Out-topping knowledge.

If these moderators of Shakespeare-worship had a concrete proposition to make, as, for instance, that Shakespeare is inferior to Ben Jonson, one could understand their remarks. But inasmuch as even they would acknowledge (we hope) that Shakespeare is the ripest fruit of English genius, it seems hardly worth while to quarrel with the particular scale of adjectives on which we acclaim him greatest.

We are instructed that a "genuine study" of Shakespeare makes him "as familiar to us as Milton is to familiar to Scott." Well, a genuine student of Milton, if he be also a genuine student of Scott, which is not the height of probability, would assuredly not claim to have acquired the same kind and degree of familiarity with the one as with the other; similarly with Shakespeare, with whom, however, no "genuine student" has ever, to our knowledge, either claimed or felt familiarly. This is the day of small things, but let us not amuse ourselves with pitching pellets at big ones.

FELICIA.

His mischievous child has lately been revived in fiction with large pecuniary results, and, probably, to the edification of many English and American consumers of light literature. Mr. Edgar Jepson, who wrote "The Admirable Tinker," has now written another of the same sort called "The Lady Nogga," which, we have no doubt, will enjoy equal popularity. Nogga is a favored nickname of an eccentric little girl, who is a peeress in her own right—Felicia, Lady Grandison, or, as her friends generally call her, in defiance of the Peerage and etiquette, Lady Felicia Grandison, perhaps because she is little. Felicia is the niece and nearest relative of the British Prime Minister, a tired bachelor with a taste for German philosophy, and she dwells with him, pleasantly, in a manorial house somewhere north of London and not too far from Piccadilly. She is very pretty and has a reasonably good mind in a rudimentary state. She meddles in a love affair and brings about a marriage that promises to be reasonably happy. She plays practical jokes, such as making "booby traps" with pitchers of water placed tottering over doorways, and "apple pie beds," (whatever they are;) she climbs trees and tears her clothes, and she runs away to the woods when she is rebuked. She has the conventional British dislike of "meaka," who, in her category, include everybody who complains of ill-treatment; she has an uncontrollable taste for investigation.

A poor child from the London slums is temporarily sheltered in a cottage near Felicia's home. From her Felicia learns things about the life of the London poor which strike the infant peeress as painfully interesting. She puts them before the King's Cabinet. Felicia is a rare child.

Felicia has already made a host of friends through serial publication. To many she is as well known as the more or less admirable Tinker himself, who, by the way, is a neighbor of hers, and is concerned in some of the exciting incidents in which she is also involved. The Tinker is a droll boy who seems, viewed superficially, to be as matter-of-fact in all his doings as one of Jacob Abbott's young heroes, but is found, on closer examination, to belong, with Felicia, to the realm of pure farce.

The story in which Felicia is the central figure is a typical contemporary English novel of the lighter sort. The author affects a familiarity on his own part and that of the reader with the ways of the aristocracy so intimate that explanations are quite needless; he views the gravity of statesmanship humorously and affects a sort of amiable and reticent cynicism which suggests the very best modern British breeding.

Of the charm of Felicia, safely confined within the pages of a book, there is no doubt whatever. We view her as affectionately and cheerfully as our ancestors used to view Little Pickle and Nan the Good-for Nothing on the theatrical stage. But in real life Felicia would be intolerable. Her badness would not be interesting if one came in physical contact with it. She would surely ruffle the temper of a saint. As an everyday companion she would be as impossible as Molière's Mascarille, who, we fancy, would be about as agreeable a companion in the flesh as Dickens's Quilp.

Nevertheless, the object of these few remarks is to cordially commend Felicia, within her suitable literary bounds, as a pleasant holiday companion. Take her up for Summer reading, by all means. "The Lady Nogga, Peeress" is published by Messrs. McClure, Phillips & Co., and it is a book to bear in mind.

Medicine and Surgery.

Dr. T. Clifford Allbutt's address at the St. Louis Congress in 1904 on "The Historical Relations of Medicine and Surgery to the End of the Sixteenth Century" is being published by the Macmillan Company in book form. The "tract," as the author calls it, is a comparison of "certain eminent features" of the history of surgery and medicine. It is a study chiefly of the original works of the ancient medical and surgical writers. Dr. Allbutt has appended a bibliography on the subject, to which he is "indebted," which includes pamphlets, essays, and more extensive writings in German, French, Italian, and Spanish.

MAY

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers — The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, May 19.—An English version of M. Berard's "Empire Russe et le Tsarisme" will be published by David Nutt soon after the appearance of the original work in Paris. Another Russian book coming from the same publisher will contain a collection of stories and sketches, mostly of a tragic character, by Gorky, Tolstoy, and others, all forbidden in Russia.

Canon Otley, as a supplementary volume to his "Short History of the Hebrews," has written a historical sketch entitled, "The Religion of Israel," which will be published by the Cambridge University Press.

Prof. Dicey's new work, "Law and Public Opinion in England," will be published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

A cheap edition of Col. John Drinkwater Bethune's famous book on "The Siege of Gibraltar" will be brought out soon by John Murray. It is said that there has not been a year since the publication of the first edition of this work in 1785 in which it has not been in demand.

The Macmillans will soon publish a small book on "Mendelism," by R. C. Punnett. It gives some account of Mendel's work on heredity and its results.

John Murray will publish next week the "Personal Reminiscences" of the Hon. Frederick Leveson Gower, brother of Lord Granville.

John Lane will publish next Tuesday the "Memoirs" of a royal Chaplain of the time of King George II. The book is said to reveal a scandalous state of affairs in relation to Church preferment.

Sidney Appleton has taken as partner in his scientific, educational, and general publishing business Warner Circuit, a gentleman well-known to the publishing trade of London. W.

"A Mother of Czars."

The purpose of this book is to bring before its readers some account of Russian life at the close of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries, and it portrays the home life at the Court of St. Petersburg under the wholesome rule and moral influence of a wise and virtuous woman. Marie Feodorovna has the distinction of having reigned and ruled during the lives of three successive sovereigns, thus earning the right to bear the proud title of "A Mother of Czars."

In this "sketch" of the life of the wife of Paul I. and mother of Alexander I. and Nicholas I. of Russia, Mrs. Colquhoun Grant has sought to dwell on the pleasing rather than on the dark side of Russian life. She obtained her material from various works, both Russian and French. The first part of the present volume and the account of the prolonged tour which the Grand Duke and Duchess took when they visited the principal Courts of Europe as the "Comte and Comtesse du Nord" have been translated from the "Life of the Baronne d'Oberkirch," edited by her grandson, the Comte de Montbrisson. The Baronne d'Oberkirch was Marie Feodorovna's devoted friend, who accompanied her on the tour and described it.

Before her marriage to Paul I. Marie Feodorovna was the Princess Dorothea of Wurttemberg. She reigned as Czarina for five years, her husband having been assassinated by conspirators, and her son, Alexander I., then ascending the throne. She died in November, 1828, in the seventy-fourth year of her age. "A Mother of Czars" bears the imprint of E. P. Dutton & Co.

Norway in Its Natural Colors.

The new book by the authors of "Holland," dealing with Norway, (the pictures by Nico Jungman and text by Beatrix Jungman) is being published by the Macmillan Company. Beatrix Jungman writes about travel in Norway, the fjords, the scenery, arts and crafts, life of the peasants, forestry, reindeer, land tenure, fisheries, the Lapps, religion and morals, music, legends, and literature. The seventy-five illustrations are in the original colors, as painted from nature by Mr. Jungman.

mountains, &c. There are also portraits of Björnson, Grieg, Nansen, and Ibsen. Speaking of the Norwegians in general, Mrs. Jungman says in her final chapter:

The points about them that impressed me most were their absolute honesty and the complete absence of servility. While any Norwegian is delighted to show politeness to the stranger, and even to take a good deal of trouble in helping him on his way, all these attentions arise from a supreme feeling of courtesy, and rarely from hope of reward. Any one wishing to have particular information as to a subject concerning the country will be met on all sides with practical offers of assistance. He will find boys relating to his subject showered upon him, and kind offers to accompany him and show him practical illustrations. This generous spirit has its source in love of the native land.

Dr. Griffin on "Bushido."

In his introduction to "Bushido: The Soul of Japan," by Dr. Nitobe, William Elliot Griffin, the well-known Oriental writer, speaks of Dr. Nitobe's work, what "Bushido" means to Japan, &c. He writes:

During three years at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., I was among scores of young men from Nippon. I found that Bushido, about which we often talked, was a superbly winsome thing. As illustrated in the lives of these future Governors, diplomats, Admirals, educators, and bankers, yes, even in the dying hours of more than one who "fell on sleep" in Willow Grove Cemetery, the perfume of this most fragrant flower of far-off Japan was very sweet. At Fukuoka, in the province of Echizen, I looked on Bushido, not as an exotic, but in its native soil. In daily life I realized that Bushido formed the universal creed and praxis of all the gentry in the castled city and province. In it, as a living school of thought and life, girl and boy alike were trained. Japanese feudalism "died without the sight" of its ablest exponent and most convincing defender. To him it is as wafted fragrance. To me it was "the plant and flower of light." Hence, living under and being in at the death of feudalism, the body of Bushido, I can bear witness to the essential truth of Dr. Nitobe's descriptions, so far as they go, and to the faithfulness of his analysis and generalizations.

Dr. Nitobe, the writer continues, shows himself "admirably" fitted to his task; he is "a true interpreter and reconciler," and he says much in praise of the author as a scholar and practical man. G. P. Putnam's Sons announce the book for publication in two weeks.

The St. Lawrence River.

Two volumes dealing with the St. Lawrence River will appear late this month. They are "The St. Lawrence River, Historical, Legendary, Picturesque," by George Waldo Browne, to bear the imprint of G. P. Putnam's Sons, and "The St. Lawrence: Its Basin and Its Border Lands," by E. E. Dawson, Litt. D., which the Frederick A. Stokes Company will publish.

The Putnam's book will be included in the series of Rivers of North America. The work is presented in narrative form and includes the most important historic incidents connected with the river, descriptions of interesting scenery, and legends. The 100 illustrations are from photographs of places along the St. Lawrence from the Great Lakes to the Gulf. The author has already published volumes on "Japan—The Place and the People," "Paradise of the Pacific," &c. Other books in the series are on "The Colorado River," by F. S. Dellenbaugh, and "The Hudson River," by Edgar Mayhew Bacon. The volume by Dr. Dawson, author of "The Voyage of the Cabots" and other books on Canadian geography and history, is a study of the exploration and settlement of the valley of the St. Lawrence River, including the coast Provinces of Canada and those parts drained by the river system. The illustrations will be numerous and will show various points of interest along the river and its shores. There will also be several maps, including reproductions of the Harlequin and Descartes maps, which the author asserts, were drawn from the originals of Cartier's.

New Edition of "The Art of Whistler."

A third and cheaper edition of an "appreciation" of "The Art of James McNeill Whistler," by T. R. Way and G. R. Dennis is appearing. It is a reprint of the second edition of the book, in which a few corrections were made. The volume is the outcome of many years' study of Whistler's art. The authors attempt to explain Whistler's artistic aims and principles and to point out in simple language the characteristics of his works. Whistler's art only is dealt with. The short biographical chapter contains only dates of the more important events in the painter's artistic career. The fifty-odd illustrations are reproductions of some of Whistler's paintings. The Macmillan Company publishes the book.

An Indian Writer in English.

Sarath Kumar Ghosh, whose novel of Indian life, "The Verdict of the Gods," bears the imprint of Dodd, Mead & Co., is a high-caste Indian of ancient lineage, having eight centuries of unbroken descent from the princely Rastor dynasty of Kanan. He is just now the only popular Indian writer in England, having gone to that country at the age of nineteen to complete his education. He progressed rapidly and was called to the bar. Lord Russell, the late Chief Justice, urged him to practice law in England, but he turned to fiction writing, paying particular attention to the romances, mysteries, legends, and traditions of the East.

Fishes.

Dr. David Starr Jordan, in his "Guide to the Study of Fishes," which is out this week, has a chapter on the fishes of the world.

economic value of fishes from the various points of view of the different branches of the study of ichthyology. Extinct species are also described. And there are a large number of illustrations in the two volumes, each of which has a colored frontispiece showing some of the remarkable fish brought by Dr. Jordan from his Pacific explorations.

The author points out in his preface that he has written for the technical student as well as for the nature lover and angler. In general he has drawn on his own experience as the leading American ichthyologist as well as the literature of the science. He has not compiled a bibliography on account of the great number of books on the subject, but throughout the text he has indicated the authorities from which he has drawn some of his material, while in the chapter on the "History of Ichthyology" he discusses the principal works and their authors, whose portraits are given.

American Horticulture.

Doubleday, Page & Co. announce an arrangement with the Macmillan Company by which they will offer on an "easy payment" basis a new and revised edition of the Cyclopaedia of American Horticulture, in six large volumes, edited by Prof. Liberty H. Bailey of Cornell University, assisted by Wilhelm Miller, who has been connected with Country Life in America since its start. It will be remembered that Doubleday, Page & Co. are also the publishers of a number of other nature books. They include the Nature Library, a series of cheap, practical books, in which will shortly appear "Our Native Orchids," by the late William H. Gibson and Mrs. Smith Ely Jelliffe; "The Garden Library," which has just been inaugurated with "Roses and How to Grow Them"; the Country Life in America Library, the first volume of which will be "The Country House," by E. C. Holtzner; the Farm Library, for the amateur, which will have for its first volume "The Soil," to appear in 1906; books on poultry, dogs, driving, &c., and the magazines Country Life in America and The Garden Magazine.

A New Critic Serial.

The Critic will begin the publication serially in the June number of a short novel by Miss Jean Chamblin entitled "Lady Bobs, Her Brother, and I." The book is the result of a trip by the author to the Azores in search of rest and diversion. She has just returned from Spain, where she went to find local color for a new book. Miss Chamblin is a new writer, but she is known as a character actress, having had several seasons of dramatic experience. She is a Nevada girl by birth and was educated in San Francisco. Her father's people were French, her maternal grandfather a Virginian, who was in the first party of missionaries to the Land of Gold. After leaving school Miss Chamblin studied kindergarten work with Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, and for some years was connected with the Silver Street Kindergarten of San Francisco.

The Masai.

Henry Frowde is publishing at the Clarendon Press a volume by A. C. Hollis on "The Masai, Their Language and Folklore," which has an introduction by Sir Charles Elliot. The book deals with Masai grammar, stories, proverbs, sayings, enigmas, myths and traditions, customs, and divisions of the Masai people. There are twenty-seven illustrations and a map.

The Masai are located in the large plains extending from about a degree north of the equator to six degrees south of it, situated both in British and German East Africa. The race is a mixture between the Nilotic negro and the Hamite, in writing the present volume the author

has endeavored to place on record some of the "thoughts and ideas" of the Masai.

Some Late Pott Books.

James Pott & Co. have received for late Summer and Autumn issue manuscripts of the following books: "The Reign of Gilt," by David Graham Phillips; "The Essentials of Spirituality," by Dr. Felix Adler; a new humorous book by Charles Battell Loomis; "The Van Twillers," by Little Hamilton French; "The Woman of Tomorrow," by Helen M. Winslow; "To-day on the Nile," by H. W. Dunning; "The Ruined Abbeys of Great Britain," by Ralph Adams Cram; a book on Italy by Miss Zimmern, and volumes on "The Cathedrals of England and Wales," "Makers of Modern History," "Aspects of Balaac," "Women of Wit and Beauty," "Seven Angels of the Renaissance," and "Pageant of London."

PLANNING A VACATION.

If you're going on a vacation this year, you will make a great mistake not to read beforehand the Vacation Number of *Country Life in America*—on all news-stands next Tuesday. It is a veritable encyclopedia of the out-of-doors—beautiful, practical, and suggestive.

SOME OF THE VACATION FEATURES:

Vacation Hints.—Fifty ways of spending a reasonably-priced outing, from a camera vacation to a big game expedition.

Bass Fishing.—A stirring account by the greatest living authority on the sport, Dr. James A. Henshall, with marvellous photographs of leaping bass.

The New Tennis.—A great expert shows by photography how the game is being revolutionized.

The Future of Golf.—Showing the sensational changes made in the game this Winter by the world's greatest player, Walter J. Travis.

Seventy Miles an Hour in an Automobile.—The half dozen greatest living chauffeurs analyze the art of driving.

Building a Log Cabin.—Dan Beard tells how any one can put up a successful, cheap wood home.

Canoeing.—Rough water adventures recorded, and the proper method of treating each situation, rough or smooth, that develops.

The Country Home Reminder.—This tells in fullest detail what to do about the place, care of the lawn, treatment of live stock, hints for the house, demands of the garden—200 timely pointers.

An Index.—*Country Life in America* has grown so that it is now indexed, like a book. You will find a full-page index with 350 entries, covering every subject treated in this issue.

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LITTLE BROWN & CO., Publishers. BOSTON.

A Defense of the Danish Critic, Brandes, from the Attack of "Cosmopolitan."

COSMOPOLITAN'S letter in THE BOOK REVIEW of May 13 contains some statements about the Danish critic Georg Brandes which should not go uncorrected. In the first place, what is the meaning of the statement that Prof. Brandes' "real" name is "Maurice Cohen"? The full name of the critic is George Moritz Cohen Brandes. Old Mr. Brandes, his father, was a well-known banker in Copenhagen, Denmark. If the writer means darkly to hint that racially Brandes is not a Dane, but a Jew, this insinuation is singularly pointless. Is Georgany ready to erase the name of Heinrich Heine from the list of its greatest poets because he too might claim racial kinship with David, Solomon, the prophets, and the founder of the Christian religion? Ought similar considerations to prompt Russia to disown Antokolski, France George Bizet and Sarah Bernhardt, England Disraeli, the Palgraves, and Cardinal Newman, who was of mixed Jewish and French origin, with no Anglo-Saxon blood in his veins? As for Denmark it could ill spare the Jewish-born Henrik Hertz, one of its ablest playwrights; Melr Aaron Goldschmidt, its wittyest journalist and the father of its artistic prose, and, above all, Georg Brandes, the founder of its modern literature. And it is not only Denmark that is under obligation to him. The great Norwegians, Henrik Ibsen and Bjørnson, would not have been precisely what they are but for Brandes; in Sweden such men as Hildebrandt and Strindberg have acknowledged his influence; in Germany Paul Heyse, Arthur Plüger, and many others have borne witness to his inspiring power.

"Cosmopolitan" declares that Brandes vilifies all writers who manifest respect for "the teachings of the Scriptures, Old or New Testament," while his praise is reserved for "shocking literature" only. Among the authors particularly praised by Brandes I recall Hans Christian Andersen, Wordsworth, Mickiewicz, Joseph de Maistre, Esaias Tegnér, Novalis, Soeren Kierkegaard, and a host of others who, as far as I have been able to perceive, showed at least a fair regard for the teachings of the Bible. The poet whom Brandes of all has treated most elaborately and with the profoundest admiration happens to be Shakespeare. He must, then, according to "Cosmopolitan," be a particularly "shocking" writer.

But "Cosmopolitan" gives "proof" of his accusations by quoting some words of Brandes to the effect that "vigorous and virile" authors have invariably been charged with immorality by "literary impotence." Brandes's statement may be somewhat too sweeping; it is quite possible, for instance, that neither Homer nor Sophocles was ever thus assailed. But I fail to see how the quotation might be so construed as to defend immoral writing. For, of course, Brandes means that the charge has been an unjust one. That it has almost invariably been made in modern times against literary innovators is a matter of common knowledge to all students of literature. Racine and Molière endured the taunt, as did Goethe, Shelley, and Charlotte Brontë. In Webster and Wake's great "Kirchenlexikon" the famous Danish authors Holberg, Oehlenschläger, and Hans Andersen are severely scored for their "lack of moral principle."

"Cosmopolitan" waxes eloquent over the "virile" American literature. Yes, we have had some virile writers in this country, one of whom, Walt Whitman, was frequently accused of immorality. "Cosmopolitan" may object that Whitman's position in American literature is not yet wholly undisputed. But he will not be able to demur to my statement that never has this country produced a greater novelist nor a nobler man than Nathaniel Hawthorne. And if he will kindly look the matter up in G. F. Lethrop's life of his father-in-law he will learn that "The Scarlet Letter" was received at its publication with the charge of immorality—"French" immorality at that!

Only one more word: "Cosmopolitan" informs us that Max Nordau is "another of the prophets of misguided European youth." This is news to me. But, if it be true, surely the misguided youngsters who fancy that pretentious pseudo-scientist a prophet could not be identical with those who look up to Brandes as their leader. For throughout Nordau's most sensational and for a while quite popular book, "Degeneracy," his tendency is to decry anything that Brandes praises, and vice versa. Nor does he omit to speak of Brandes himself in almost the very terms of "Cosmopolitan."

I feel sorry for the man, young or old, who never has felt his love of liberty, his moral courage, all his manly qualities, in fact, stirred and strengthened by some passage or other in the works of Georg Brandes.

Front Royal, Va., May 17, 1905.

"Hecla Sandwith."

New York Times Book Review:

"Hecla Sandwith," by Edward U. Valentine, was happily termed "sombre" by a late reviewer. It is difficult to recall the gloom, mental and spiritual, of the fifties, as compared with the present day, when we have pretty well got rid of all foreboding whatsoever. The book is full of grim descriptions of old, unhappy, half-off things—the night of Old

the dreariness of there may be mentioned as instances. Nothing shows nation or individual more than becoming aware that what has long been held right is wrong; and the great and growing question of slavery had no doubt much to do with the gloom which overspread the time and community so powerfully depicted by Mr. Valentin.

C. E. D. PHILLIPS.

New Brunswick, N. J., May 17, 1905.

"The Pioneer."

New York Times Book Review:

Let me preface these few sentences with the apologetic statement that I am not a great novel reader. It is probably ignorance of the taste of the modern reader and writer of fiction which induces the state of disapproving surprise in which I find myself.

A short time ago a friend of mine recommended to my notice a Western novel entitled "The Pioneer." Her reason for recommendation was that the heroine was "very attractive, and so well done." On reading the book I found that the "attractive" heroine from my point of view merited the description Hector gives of Creusa when she is brought into the Trojan camp. "What the character is drawn with great skill and understanding no one can deny. From the first to the last this young woman—her name is Jane Allen, and she is twenty when you meet her, twenty-five when you say good-bye—is consistent and true to her type. She is less like a novelist's creation than a living being that the novelist has known and watched and been making stealthy mental notes about.

Where my disappointed surprise comes in is in the matter of her lack of character in the first place, and in her elevation to the part of heroine in the second. Her author has painted the portrait with provocative reserve and subtlety; but we can't believe that Miss Bonner does not want us to understand that Jane Allen was bad. Bereft of ornamental graces and a seemly reticence, this is simply a study of a woman who is naturally immoral, or perhaps it is better to say unmoral. She is unconscious (because of her youth, good bringing up, and ignorance) of her immorality, and would be the first person to be amazed at such an accusation. But from the beginning to the end her mental processes and actions are those of a woman who, if fate is kind, may stay on the straight and narrow path, but who at the first push in the other direction, takes the downward turn.

I do not cavil at Jane Allen as a character study. If an author is interested in such variations of the eternal feminine, I cannot say my taste does not run along the same lines as his. What I do cavil at is that such a woman should be boldly put forth as the heroine of a story, and that the reader should be asked to pity and love her. Miss Bonner has deliberately attempted to invest this woman with the most winning attraction, and the fatal point in her attempt is that she has succeeded. Jane Allen is indubitably charming. It is not that you are told so, and then her charmlessness is left to the imagination—you feel it, and fall under its spell. In the early portion of the book you innocently yield yourself to it, and think how sweet she was, and how abused by fate. Then, as her character is revealed in all its exasperating feebleness and moral obliquity, you experience an outraged sense of having been deceived to the verge of a passion for the kind of woman that a sensible man fears as Ulysses feared the sirens.

It may be clever to be able to create a figure of engaging vitality, but having created it, it is a pity that it is not a more improving acquaintance for the reader. Out of the depths of my ignorance let me ask—if the lady should not have some of that divinity which doth hedge a heroine—should not the woman who is the pivot of interest through some 400 pages be something more than a fascinating young thing without a shred of moral principle? And, above all, should we—having it plainly shown to us that Jane is far from what she ought to be—still be asked to bow to a charm to which our conscience tells us we should be proof and to which we are sulky and protesting victims?

A BEWILDERED READER.

New York Times Book Review:

I should like to know what is the general opinion of Dr. Weir Mitchell's late novel, "Constance Trescott." I feel curious to know whether my idea of the book coincides with that of others. I have long admired Dr. Mitchell's work, and consider his "Hugh Wynne" a classic. But "Constance Trescott" appears to me so very poor, so wooden in construction, so guiltless of even one natural, lifelike character, except possibly Susan, that it scarcely seems to be truly a product of the same pen that wrote "Hugh Wynne."

It gave me the same uncomfortable feeling that Walter Besant's works used to contain so much that was good and clever, one wondered why they were not better.

E. M. GARDNER.

North Asbury Park, N. J., May 15, 1905.

The Bishop's Niece.

New York Times Book Review:

It seems to me that the author of "The Bishop's Niece" has missed a golden opportunity. His little novel is certainly the most exasperating story that I have ever read. When one has finished reading it he cannot help feeling that he has been dealt with unjustly, that he has been defrauded of something he had every reason to expect. If it were not for the story's charm and originality, an elusive fascination that lures one on to the last word, it would not matter so much, but it is hardly fair to promise so speciously and pay so grudgingly.

Reader of this very unappealing story that the effect produced upon him is precisely the effect that is intended—that he is not purposely in the clever game which she has played. The explanation of the ill-fated ending of the book, there is only one other possible—that Mr. Plover's courage failed him at the last moment and he adopted the expedient of throwing the responsibility on the reader.

Perhaps this hypothesis is not wide of the mark. If it be true, Mr. Plover is entitled to a certain consideration. The late Mr. Johnston employed this method of evading the responsibility in his "The Lady or the Tiger?" and others have done likewise and been forgiven. But the particular thing for which one does not feel like forgiving Mr. Plover is his neglect—it has every appearance of design on his part—to tell us frankly whether it was the Rev. Stephen Essex who abandoned his Methodism or Sarah Macleod who abandoned her Catholicism. As it stands, one must be either a Methodist or a Roman Catholic to answer the question: If one be a Methodist, it is plain enough that Stephen remained theologically unimpaired, and if one be a Catholic it is equally certain that Sarah did not yield. And that, I am convinced, is the very obfuscation that was intended.

J. K. L.

Englewood, N. J., May 15, 1905.

Capt. Battine's History.

New York Times Book Review:

The time for writing a strictly impartial history of our civil war has probably not yet arrived. Yet it is doubtful if we will ever obtain more accurate accounts of the various military movements involved in that stupendous conflict than those written by foreign military attaches of the several armies, and the foreign writers who from the voluminous material at hand have written critical histories of those movements in later years.

I regard the recent volume by Capt. Cecil Battine, a British cavalry officer, entitled "The Crisis of the Confederacy," as one of the most valuable contributions to military history that has yet appeared.

Your correspondent George F. Shady, Jr., in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW of May 6, appears to think differently. He attacks Capt. Battine's book as a merely "literary venture" of little or no value to the military student, "owing to some of the glaringly erroneous statements which it contains."

The gravamen of Mr. Shady's criticism lies, first, in the alleged statement that Capt. Battine invariably claims that the Confederate forces were inferior in numbers to the Federals. The very facts which he gives to refute this statement, viz., extracts from Gen. Grant's Memoirs, prove the truth of Capt. Battine's claim: it has never been seriously disputed, and

all the statistical information relating to the numerical strength of the two combatants proves beyond any question, that the Confederates were greatly inferior. It is true that in many battles the numbers actually engaged were nearly equal. This often resulted from the superior tactical ability of Confederate commanders and the corresponding failure of Federal commanders to bring their full strength into action or use their preponderating forces simultaneously at critical points or at the proper moment.

The second charge is that Capt. Battine is the first military critic who has described the battle of Shiloh as a defeat of the Federal Army. The answer to this is—he does nothing of the kind. The word "defeated" is interpolated by Mr. Shady in his quotation from Capt. Battine's book. The Captain does not attempt to describe the battle of Shiloh as all it has no part in the "Crisis of the Confederacy" of which he treats. He mentions it merely in speaking of Gen. Grant's transfer from the Western field to the East, and says:

In truth Grant's career in the West must be considered one of the most fortunate in history. From the start he commanded troops superior in number, resources, and morale to the adversary, and except at Shiloh he was opposed to generals of moderate capacity.

This is literally true. It is also obviously true to any careful reader of Capt. Battine's book that in referring to Generals of moderate capacity he referred solely to those who had opposed Grant in the West. Concerning the battle of Shiloh Capt. Battine says further:

Easy success had made him [Gen. Grant] careless for at Shiloh April 6 he was surprised by the combined forces of Sidney Johnston and Beauregard and his army was almost routed. The fall of Johnston and the indiscipline of the raw Confederate forces, among whose ranks the victorious onslaught had spread disorder, saved the Federals from disaster.

This also is doubtless true, and is quite different from stating that Grant was defeated.

An army saved from disaster by whatever means is not defeated.

It will always remain a disputed conjecture what might have happened at Shiloh had Johnston not fallen or had Bragg's assault upon the left of Grant's army at the close of the battle on Sunday been supported by an advance of the entire Confederate forces; just as it will ever be a disputed question whether Lee's army might not have been annihilated by a counter-charge by Meade, after the repulse of Pickett at Gettysburg.

Such possibilities of warfare are frequently discussed by Capt. Battine, but he is remarkably careful not to magnify the failures or successes of either army during the "crisis" of which he writes. I am quite sure that his book must be regarded by real military critics and espe-

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By JOSEPH C. LINCOLN

Mr. Lincoln has usurped the New England field. It has had many expounders from the early romances to the later day thumb-nail sketches. In "Cap'n Eri" and "Partners of the Tide" we have New England's first great realistic fiction.

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MAY

**Theodore Roberts's "Brothers of
Peril"—New Poetry by Bliss
Carman—Some Autumn
Announcements.**

AN Indian boy, brave, astute, and modest, such a pearl as the early European settlers found here and there on the eastern coast of North America, divides the interests of Mr. Theodore Roberts' "Brothers of Peril" with the real hero, the young adventurer whom various chances sent on the Island of Newfoundland just as the Beothic tribe, having grown large enough to develop more or less of a social organization, had one able chief, is breaking into factions. The boy, a son, being to be taken to see the white man's country, and, being accepted as a comrade, serves his friend nobly. The author in no way imitates Mr. C. G. D. Roberts, but he is developing a love of natural beauty that may lead him in the direction of "The Heart of the Ancient Wood."

Mr. Bliss Carman, self-exiled from New York, and secluded from the Californians who would like to show that they can admire some one besides the late Mr. Bret Harte, is staying on the Pacific Coast, and working at his new volume of poetry, "From the Book of the Valentinines," the fifth in the "Pipes of Pan" series. The third volume of his prose essays, "The Poetry of Life," is also undergoing revision, and both will appear in the Autumn.

All three books will be published by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co., who will also issue an American edition of the little book privately put forth in 1893, by Mr. Richard Le Gallienne, under the title "Odes from the Divan of Hafiz." Those to whom copies were sent praised the work enthusiastically, and Mr. Wilfred Scawen Blunt described it as "the quintessence of lyric poetry."

Among the Autumn editions are classic gift-book form will be the "Memoirs of Benvenuto Cellini," from Roscoe's translation, revised by Luigi Ricci, and illustrated by four photographs; a portrait of Cellini; the portrait bust of Cosimo I, the celebrated salt cellar executed for Francis I, and the Perseus. Two English novelists will swell the list of Autumn reprints, Mr. E. F. Benson with "Valkyrie," and the Rev. S. Baring-Gould with "Siegfried." The former book has illustrations by Mr. T. Noyes Lewis, and Mr. Charles Robinson has made the pictures for the latter.

The C. M. Clark Company is to publish a novel by Mr. Matt. Stan. Kemp, the author of "Boss Tom," the novel of the anthracite strike produced by the Sault field Company. The title has not yet been chosen from the many presenting themselves as suitable to a book of some what complex interest.

Miss Ethel D. Puffer's "The Psychology of Beauty," published by Messrs Houghton, Mifflin & Co., consists of eight papers, of which "Criticism and Aesthetics," "The Aesthetic Repose" and "The Beauty of Ideas" have appeared in the Atlantic Monthly and the International Monthly. The others are "The Nature of Beauty," "The Beauty of Fine Art," "The Beauty of Music," "The Beauty of Literature," "The Nature of the Beautiful in Nature," "Drama." The mere titles indicate that the author has taken a very wide field. In truth, she has brought together the results of recent experiments with aesthetic elements, the various university and personal investigations into the physiological psychology of aesthetic reactions, the great body of curious studies of the genesis and development of art forms, has added some experiments of her own, and has endeavored to make a synthesis of the results in the form of beauty to the end of making them a philosophical, intelligible theory of beauty.

Memrs. H. M. Caldwell & Co. are preparing a great number of reprints for the holiday trade as is their custom, but they are also making ready a variety of other books, among which are "The Value of Courage," edited by Mr. Frederic Lawrence Knowles, who has given the book a scholarly introduction, and "The Value of Simplicity," edited by Miss M. A. Burrows, provided with an introduction by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

The series of "Animal Autobiographies" will be continued—"Yoggy," by Mrs. Melba Lee Clifford; "Nattie," by Miss Gertrude Salem, and "Peg," by Miss Clara Hurd Reagon. Peg is a grayhound, Yoggy a mongrel, and Nattie a cat.

and Fly," by Mr. Charles Welch, and
"The Bird Hospital," by Mrs. Caroline
Crowninshield Bascom.

Mr. John R. Carling's "The Weird Picture," which appears this week, is a tale of murders and ghosts and other fearful wild fowl, and of underground passages. This last feature, although not exactly new in English stories, may be regarded as fortunate, inasmuch as the English papers abound in gossip about Danc's Holes, in Essex, and some other places, and readers will accept almost anything subterranean as possible.

The postponed publication of "The Breath of the Gods," by the author of "Truth Dexter," is to take place tomorrow, and, inasmuch as the American Minister to Japan in 1904 and certain French diplomats were last week mentioned as characters, it is necessary to say that a prefatory note from the author declares that all the incidents are purely imaginary. The remarks made by peasants and servants are the only part of the story borrowed from life. The book is dedicated "because of faith and reverence" to Yamato Damashii.

Following these two will come the last novel in Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.'s Spring list, Mr. E. Phillips Oppenheim's "The Master Mummer." This book adds one more to the imaginary realms now arranged in layers over the entire extent of Central and Southern Europe. The Princess of Bartenia is the heroine, the "Master Mummer" the hero of the tale. In future this house will be Mr. Oppenheim's sole publisher, and will probably issue two of his novels annually, that being his yearly product, almost perfect for when the English novel reader is once accustomed to receiving two books a year from an author, he regularly demands two from the circulating libraries, and almost compels their production.

STEPHENSON BROWNE
Boston, May 18, 1906.

BY THE IONIAN SEA. Notes of a Ramble in Southern Italy. By George Ginzler. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 235. New York Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons \$1.75.

It is not often that a traveler makes so charming a volume of such slight material as the late George Gissing has made of this. The novelist, now so untimely dead, wandered for several weeks among those sleepy—often fever-haunted—towns of Southern Italy which were once the cities of Magna Græcia—that Greater Greece which appealed so strongly to Mr. Gissing and for whose sake he undertook the wanderings.

He journeyed by steamboat from Naples to a little coast town called Paola, thence to he drove over the Calabrian Mountains to Cosenza, where, according to the story, is the grave of Alaric, hidden somewhere beneath the waters of the Busento. From Cosenza, where the inn (of the Two Lions) was very bad—Gissing is quite English in his attention to inns—he travelled on to Tarentum, where he met the Greeks Tarentum, lunching upon the journey at a way station called Sybaris, after the Greek city of evil and luxurious memories. Of the famous ancient city "nothing remains above ground," and "not even recently the modern stopping place ever was called Bufulara. At Tarento, where the inn was good, the city furnished the traveler with much to hang his pleasant talk upon—mingled talk of observation and historic reminiscence. At Cotrone, of old Greek Tarentum, he called on a well-known citizen, now mayor of the town, and malignant climate—Mr. Gissing fell sick of the fever of the country, trying in one of the worst inns in the world. There he lay miserably many days, and had strange visions of his beloved dead and gone antiquity. He writes to us, of the doctor of Cotrone, an excellent and polite man; of the landlady of the worst of inns, of the fat cook who sometimes waited upon him, of the boy who brought him the wine, of the noise of people in the neighbourhood, outside.

person, however, that I saw. I was, I think, the only one of his health's make to Catanzaro, a city set on a hill and much visited of earthquakes; a city, too, which, unlike all the others, was never Greek. However, the climate and the people were delightful. At Catanzaro it was that hospitality reached heights undreamed of in his duller lands. For it is related that a gentleman of the place, dining at the favorite café of the city and seeing a stranger also dining there and approached the stranger with a sharp bow, begging that he might have the pleasure of buying the stranger a bill. He could not bow the gentleman of Catanzaro, that a guest within the gates of the city should be at any expense.

[illegible]

The Ultimate Passion

A young man of high ideals playing into the hands of a powerful corrupt political ring in order to gain power through their influence and ultimately to defeat them—this is a hint of the plot of this strong, virile novel by Philip Verrillagh. It is a work of unusual power, an absorbing story, showing the machinations of political schemers and others prominent in social and business life in New York. The startling incidents that the political situation brings forth are closely woven in with a charming love-tale. Mr. Verrillagh will be remembered as the author of *Bruwer Jim's Baby*.

Hamlin Garland's latest novel goes into a new and fascinating field—that of the occult. Strange things happen as the story develops along startling lines. The heroine is a delightful Western girl, such as Hamlin Garland portrays so well, and under this baffling "tyranny of the dark" her romance becomes a moving tale of strange beauty. The book is a striking departure from modern fiction,—one that everybody will be talking about and reading for its remarkable novelty.

Frederick Trevor Hill, the author of *The Web* and other stirring fiction, has produced in this volume a novel of mystery along lines wholly new in fiction. The story is told from a novel point of view—the hero being the foreman of the jury at a hotly-contested murder trial. The story goes in and out of the courtroom through a maze of mystery and sensational developments. It is a new way of telling a tale of love and presents a new method of solving a great mystery.

There is more than a bookful in this wonderful new volume of sensuous impressions by Maurice Hewlett. Here are four glowing love tales out of the heart of the Middle Ages, each alone long enough for a little book. Since the publication of *The Forest Lovers* Mr. Hewlett has written nothing so palpitating with the full and splendid life of that virile day.

"The four stories that make up Maurice Hewitt's new book are faultless works of art. Few living writers possess the mastery that Mr. Hewitt displays."—Newark News.

cially by the men who bore the brunt of our civil conflict as a competent and impartial history of the period of which it treats. E. ELSWORTH.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 15, 1906.

New York Times Book Review:
 "Permit me to make an inquiry as to the meaning of something which appeared in the New York Times of the 11th of October. The note states that "The Daughters of the American Revolution have recently placed a monument above the grave of Tomma-chi-chi in the city, that his grave might for all time defend it against his people." I might infer from the fact that your notes come from Boston that the old chief was buried in that city. The truth is he was buried in the city of New York, and the large irregular rock weighing several tons stands as his memorial in the little square on Bull Street in front of the Court House. The inscription on this rock tells the stranger who Tomma-chi-chi was and gives the names of his three sons. It is the past, the past in fine stone coping has been placed around this memorial, and it may be that this coping is the "monument" referred to in the New York Times.
 D. G. Clayville, N. Y., May 16, 1906.

New York Times Book Review:
Your correspondent S. A. Bender in the issue of April 29 wrote in a commendatory vein of "Two Practical Heroines." So far as the merit of the story and the beauty of the author's diction are concerned I coincide with his opinion, but cannot commend myself to the character of Viola as a natural product of any climate. Her virtue is abnormal. Her view of the proper course is not that of the young woman just arrived at the age of romantic impulse.

Duty preconceived becomes a soluble quantity under the ardent, forceful pressure of a nature attuned to love. This remarkable character is far beyond my conception of the "real" young woman.

I wish to enter a woman's protest. This picture of Viola, representing her as superior to every inclination and prompting of her nature as originally implanted, must surely have had its origin in the author's imagination.

A. C. GREY.

New York, May 15, 1905.

New York Times Book Review:
Recently I imported a book by Louis Tracy with the title "The Strange Disappearance of Lady Della." London, 1901. Pearson, publisher. I also purchased a book by Gordon Holmes called "A Mysterious Disappearance." (New York, 1905 copyright, E. J. Clode). The latter story is now running serially in a daily newspaper. On comparing the two, I found that the chapter headings were identical and they were the same, paragraph for paragraph, except for changes in the proper nouns. Occasionally in phraseology. Are Louis Tracy and Gordon Holmes the same? F. B. E.
New York May 17, 1905.

A posthumous volume by the late Lady Dilke is in preparation by E. P. Dutton & Co. It is "The Book of the Spiritual Life," and contains also two short stories, "The Shrine of the Soul" and "The Last Hour." The Right Hon. Sir Charles Dilke, Bart., M. P., has edited the book and written a memoir of the author, who will be recalled through her contributions to The Pall Mall Gazette, The North American Review, The Art Journal, Atlantic Monthly, and other periodicals; her books, "Art in the Modern State," "The Shrine of Love," "The Shrine of Death," and French art in the eighteenth century, and her work among the working classes. The writer, in speaking of the appreciative letters Lady Dilke received upon the completion of her work on eighteenth century French art, says:

Although her genius widely differed from that of Renan, both in its character and its expression, she resembled him in two particulars. Lady Dilke had a power of work which, even in a strong man, would merit the epithet of Benedictine, applied to it by me; while in her social hours she gave the impression of having no other preoccupation than that of enjoying the pleasant side of life and of communicating to others her heart-fulness.

Throughout the memoir are opinions of friends concerning the personality of Lady Dilke. It is illustrated with portraits and other pictures.

Longmans, Green & Co. are publishing "Songs and Poems" about Erin by Lady de Twigg. The poems are written in English by an Irishwoman. Among the subjects are "Youth," "April," "Ireland," "Joy of Spring," "At Sunset," "The Wind," "My Friend," &c. The book has an introduction by the Very Rev. Canon Sheehan, F. P., of Downside. He writes about the poems, "The poems are Irish poems. Like the presentment of the Irish people, they are simple, but he says, 'all is Celtic, wild, nature in its unaffected and untouched simplicity.' The poet does not write about progress, the workers in the city, the life in the large towns, &c. Her poems are sad, show 'friendship and affection, great love for Ireland, a poet's appreciation of all the beauties that are discoverable by those who have the vision; and several long and noble stanzas, in which she sings of the future of Ireland."

Valencia by Clifton Scollard, Wallace Rice, and Owen Seaman.

THE "Valencia" poems, that have been the light at this season of the year, are naturally numerous and are most of them inspired by the kind of interest in nature that is allied either to science or to sentimentality. We do not often hear a deep, resonant note of true nature, wherein, such as Meredith strikes in his least utterance concerning the wise and lovely Earth of his imaginative vision. It is a pleasure to find in Mr. Scollard's latest volume this serious tribute to the inspiration of the eternal world in its larger, and at present unfashionable, aspect. The stanza is taken from the poem entitled "The March of the Ideal":

Whichever be the plan,
Nature through mountains, or through
Nature man,
The Nature is the great idealist,
Fashioning from out the sombre morning
mist,
Mountains of rose and hills of amethyst;
Moulding with inconspicuous toil
From out the base essentials of the soil
The immaculate sky-tower,
All grace and sweetness centred in a
flower.

Prisoning within one small wood-war-
bler's throat
Ecstatic note upon ecstatic note,
The three close cleaving unto Nature,
then,
Who are the master spirits among men,
Idealists,
Holding their noontide and nocturnal
trysts
With what is lofty, elemental, pure—
The essences divine that shall endure.
An interesting anthology called "The
Athlete's Garland," expresses a vigorous
love of the open air and out of doors
games and pastimes, which is far from
being a negligible element in the nature
worship of the present day, and which
has at least the advantage of immense
sincerity. In lusty physical exercise the
hypocrite has little chance, which no
doubt accounts for much of the unformu-
lated enthusiasm for athletics existing
in most minds of an essentially honest
tendency.

Remembering Emerson's moderate de-
light in any form of exercise more ex-
acting than a neighborhood stroll, it is amu-
sing to find a passage from his "May
Day" entitled "The Seed of Athleticism."
Wordsworth and Stevenson are also
pressed into service with perhaps inade-
quate justification from the athletic point
of view. In the main, however, the poets
who have sung of cricket and basket ball
and tennis and curling and skating and
running have been thoroughly inspired
with the spirit of their sport, so much so,
indeed, that it is quite comforting to come
occasionally upon some stanzas that com-
bine the literary with the athletic flavor,
as in these by Wallace Rice, (the com-
piler,) called "In Elizabeth's Day":

Who would not give the treasure
Of very many lives
If some kind fate would pleasure
To let him be where Ben is
A-playing Kit at tennis,
Or playing Will at fives?
The racket ne'er so deftly
Is turned, whoever strives,
The ball flies ne'er so swiftly
As thought and tongue where Ben is
A-playing Kit at tennis,
Or playing Will at fives.

When the literary touch falls and the
desire to shout in numbers becomes uncon-
trollable, there is always the resource of
parody. The best parodies of the best
poets at their best moments are not light-
ly to be spoken of, but there are almost
as many grades of parodists as of poets.
Wordsworth's mood of solemn simplicity
offers a tempting target, and Mr. Owen
Seaman shoots close to the bull's eye in
his modernized "Lucy Gray," the first
four stanzas of which will quite suffice
to give the quality:

Well I remember Lucy Gray
In skirt of two-some cut,
For on the link of the link day
I boshed her winning put.
And often through an oversight,
My head delayed her pellet's flight
And spoilt a spanking drive.
Hard by a sporting course she kept,
All sandy from the sea,
No keener artist ever stepped
Upon a human toe.

You still may hear strong men at play,
Blaspheming on the green,
But I regret that Lucy Gray
Will never more be seen.
This is not, perhaps, a kind of poetry
that will appeal to the romantic imagina-
tion. It has at best the character ascribed
by Scott to his own versification—"a bur-
pled frankness of composition," which
pleases soldiers, sailors, and young people
of bold and active disposition," but at its
worst the present generation is bound to
like it better than the sentimentality and
unreality of the earliest verse of—say,
Tennyson, since it breathes of their own
vigorous modernity.

"Nuremberg."

Another volume in the series of books
with colored illustrations is shortly to be
brought out by the Macmillan Company.
The pictures, which are reproduced in

POESIES AND LEGENDS, by Clifton Scollard.
Published by G. W. Brownlee, \$1.35.
THE ATHLETE'S GARLAND, Compiled by
Wallace Rice. Chicago: A. C. McClurg
& Co.

A HARVEST OF CHAFF, By Owen Seaman.
New York: Henry Holt & Co.

by Arthur G. Hall on the spot depicted from
nature. The greater part of the letter-
press, by Mrs. Nancy Bell, was written
at Nuremberg, the remainder from notes
made during a long residence in the city.
The book deals with the "berg" of
Nuremberg, the connection of the Hohenz-
staufen family with the city, Nuremberg
and its convents and churches in the thir-
teenth century, the growth of the city in
the fourteenth century, Nuremberg un-
der the rulers from Karl IV. until the
present time. The illustrations number
twenty, and show Albrecht Dürer's house,
old houses on the Pegnitz, a market place,
some public buildings, churches, and
scenes. Mrs. Bell writes:

Intensely conservative, yet abreast with
the latest achievements of scientific
progress, she (Nuremberg) has through-
out all her vicissitudes retained the individual
character which is also becoming ever
more rare among Continental cities. Her
electric cars dash past slow-moving coun-
try carts of the heavy old-world fashion,
familiar to Albrecht Dürer and Hans
Sachs, drawn by gentle cows or patient
oxen; her numerous factories belch forth
black, poisonous smoke, unchecked by the
Sanitary Inspector; ladies decked out in
the height of the latest Parisian fashion
rub shoulders in public vehicles with
peasant women wearing short, bright-col-
ored petticoats, black kerchiefs folded
across the breast, and the heavy turban
head-dresses introduced at the time of the
Crusades.

Gen. Oates's Civil War.

THE WAR BETWEEN THE UNION AND
THE CONFEDERACY, AND THE LAST
OPPORTUNITIES, with a History of
the Fifteenth Alabama Regiment and the
Forty-eight Battles in which it was En-
gaged. Being an Account of the Author's
Experiences in the Greatest Conflict of Mod-
ern Times; a Justification of Secession and
Showing that the Confederacy Should Have
Succeeded. By William C. Oates, Brigadier
General in the War Between the United
States and Spain. By William C. Oates,
Colonel in the Confederate Army. Ac-
tually by portraits. Two. Pp. 308. New
York and Washington: The Neale Publish-
ing Company. \$3.

There is in this thick volume, in which
Gen. Oates has recorded his opinions and
recollections of the war between the
States, much matter which the future
historian will be glad of; yet, as the
General himself speaks frankly as a
partisan, (and sometimes unguardedly),
his work cannot in itself be counted
history, save in the minor sense—the
career of the Fifteenth Alabama Regi-
ment, in which the author served, and of
which he rose to be commander. That
regiment was concerned in some half a
hundred battles, and Oates was with it
until he was wounded before Chattanooga.
It served with Jackson's corps in the
Shenandoah Valley, in the seven days'
battle around Richmond, in the Maryland
campaign, at Fredericksburg, and was a
part of Longstreet's corps at Gettysburg,
at Chickamauga, and at Chattanooga.
Gen. Oates gives accounts of all these
battles—especially of Gettysburg, (with
speculations on what might have been
there,) and of most of the other famous
battles of the war, East and West. He
gives his story, too, of each of the Con-
federate Generals and their careers and
campaigns, praising and criticizing freely
and quoting the praise and criticism of
others. In this manner he deals with Al-
bert Sidney Johnston, Longstreet, Brax-
ton Bragg, Stonewall Jackson, Joseph E.
Johnston, Jubal A. Early, the Hills, Dan-
iel H. and Ambrose P., John B. Hood,
Nathan B. Forrest, and Gen. Lee himself,
his view sometimes agreeing and some-
times disagreeing with the accepted esti-
mate. No doubt what he has to say will
contribute more or less to the final ver-
dict in each case.

Gen. Oates has, moreover, an account
of Jefferson Davis, of whom he is not
utterly a partisan, and of Abraham Lin-
coln. He introduces his more than 900
pages of text with a historical exposition
of the right of secession, and maintains
that but for a cumulation of errors which
he points out the Confederacy might have
achieved a permanent place in the family
of nations. Throughout the book takes
the character of a personal account of
an affair very dear to the author's heart,
and while he has no narrative gift he
brings out many useful and entertaining
facts. For instance, details of the meth-
ods of forming and equipping a company
or a volunteer regiment at the beginning
of the war and of the jealousies among
the raw officers. Gen. Oates relates, by
the way, that during the Confederate oc-
cupation of Hagerstown, Md., a lady
"said she wished the two armies would
hang the two Presidents, Jeff Davis and
Lincoln, and stop the war."
The author, who was made Brigadier-
General of Volunteers in the late war
with Spain, includes in the volume of
his warlike reminiscences a summary of
that little conflict and some account of
his own troubles in securing a brigade
and in getting sent—or not getting sent—
to the front. As a matter of fact he saw
no service in the Spanish-American war.
Appendices give the separate history of
the Fifteenth Alabama Regiment and an
epitome of the organization and services
of the other four regiments of Law's
Alabama brigade.

"The Dream of the Road."

Henry Frowde is publishing at the Claren-
don Press "The Dream of the Road,"
edited by Prof. Albert S. Cook of Yale

attributed to Geoffrey Chaucer, the introduc-
tion of the poem, translations, the au-
thorship, and the views of different writ-
ers. There are also notes, an appendix,
and a glossary.

Chesterton's Short Stories.

THE CLUB OF QUEER TRADES, by
G. K. Chesterton. Illustrated by
New York: Harper & Brothers, N. Y.
Funniness of the most fantastic char-
acteristics the six short stories in
which Mr. Gilbert K. Chesterton details
the doings of "The Club of Queer Trades,"
and, while developing some remarkably
entertaining detective stories of his own,
most ingeniously satirizes the methods by
means of which such astute gentlemen as
Sherlock Holmes and his kind have gained
great popular esteem. In his most serious
work this writer has sometimes been
rather sharply criticized for his tendency
toward the fantastic, and one can readily
understand that exactly the fancifulness
of thought that makes these stories such
a delightful parody on the solemn hy-
potheses and deductions of the popular de-
TECTIVE yarn would likely be irritating
when applied to the really serious matters
upon which Mr. Chesterton has been
known to discourse. Here it serves the
excellent purpose, in a parody, of timely
exaggerating all the salient points of the
original.

There are two sleuths in Mr. Chest-
erton's stories—one of the regulation Sher-
lock Holmes type, who sees tremendous
mysteries in the most innocent-appearing
trifles, and, with faultless logic, reasons
to conclusions which invariably turn out
to be false; the other occupies most of
his time in proving how unjustifiably sus-
picious Detective No. 1 has been, and
how easy it is to explain most things of
man's invention, since the latter is always
included in the greater, and therefore
truth will always be stranger than fiction.
In this case the source of all Mr. Ches-
terton's humorous imaginings is a "Club
of Queer Trades," which was made up
exclusively of persons who had invented
some new and absolutely original method
of earning their living and really earned
their living by their trades. It was the
difficulty of pursuing their odd vocations
in a wholly unnoticeable manner that fur-
nished such food for useless thought on
the part of Mr. Rupert Grant, Esq.—a
private detective of the conventional var-
iety—and such apparent triumphs in
sleuthing to his very impractical and
dreamy brother, who had resigned from
the Judge's bench in a fit of disgust with
what he termed "the mountainous friv-
olity" of courts of law, and was, sub rosa,
the President of "The Club of Queer
Trades." Mr. Chesterton does not let the
latter fact dawn on his readers, how-
ever, until the sixth page from the last in
the book, thereby showing his own clever-
ness in the weaving of plots.

After the first story, "The Tremendous
Adventures of Major Brown," one realizes
the author's satirical intent and suspects
vaguely that none of the prospective hor-
rors are going to be real, but nevertheless
such is Mr. Chesterton's ingenuity in con-
struction that it is just as delicious a
surprise when the innocent little vicar who
told such a harrowing tale about being
kidnapped by burglars turns out to belong
to the trade of "Professional Detainers,"
as it was when poor Major Brown's "tre-
mendous adventures" proved to be en-
tirely the work of an "Adventure and Ro-
mance Agency," but arranged for another
customer who pined for a more romantic
form of existence than he could find for
himself in prosaic London. And the same
may be said of the breathless chase that
resulted in the unmasking of the vener-
able criminal who "hired himself at din-
ner parties to lead up to other people's
repartees," and of the house agent, with
so far one tenant, who made a specialty
of "Arboreal Villas," in plain terms, lit-
tle houses, swung up in the tops of tall
trees.

"Glottled Hottentotism."

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MAN, By Rob-
ert Arden Holland, B. A., D. D., LL. D.,
Lecturer, 1894, Delivered at the Univer-
sity of Michigan, 1895. Pp. 184. New
York: G. E. Putnam's Sons, The Knick-
erbocker Press.

Here is no half-hearted or timid de-
fender of that old order which by ruled
degrees of growth changes and gives
place to new. The text is Mr. Edwin
Markham's poem of the "Man with the
Hoe," the method is by epigram and
counter-epigram, proceeding from an
honest acceptance of and a brave confi-
dence in the ultimate goodness of Chris-
tendom and the civilization which it has,
if not actually builded, at least, in the
words of Dr. Holland, "consecrated."
This is no place to go into the rights and
wrongs of the questions discussed in a
series of lectures delivered upon a foun-
dation (that at Ann Arbor) devoted to
Christian evidences. It is enough to in-
dicate Dr. Holland's position and quote a
few characteristic phrases. He will have
it that Mill's peasant in the picture
which inspired Markham leans upon a
hoe which, because it is his own, shows
that he has taken one step forward at
least, that the idea is not of one oppressed

and another, but of one who is free to
think "brother to brother," and who is
not responsible, says Dr. Hol-
land; he "stands so, naturally. He is
merely one whom society has not uplifted.
If he is really as dull as Mill's peasant
would have him, then 'machinery can fabricate
a manlier man to-day and does by tens of
thousands.' As for visions of a millen-
nium, these come only to men who are
drowsy, (and as least of that 'drowsy
vision' which by the 'drowsy
modern Socialists' is to hasten his own
life by way of atonement for his mis-
deeds." For "how will such visions come
to empty eyes? Not by grubbing dirt.
Ideals are not potatoes." Nor may such
visions of a British past ever of their
own power overturn the ruling system.
"Their hoe will avail little against dy-
namic guns."

Dr. Holland speaks of stunts as relics
also. For stunts are now but small parts
of cities; once whole cities were stunts.
And the "stunt of the stunt" is more
in the civilized eye than two than any
conspicuous exhibition of the stunts dwellers.
Still further, as showing the progression
of institutions and of morals, Dr. Holland
says this: "Slavery, too, was right when
it took the place of manumission. To release
captives meant to fight them again." As
to the church, he is bold to say it works
by power as well as by persuasion. "Its
supreme evangelist has ever been, and
still is, the sword." There are eleven
lectures, all pretty vigorous writing and
not bad reading.

The Modern Child.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CHILD.
By Edward H. Cooper. 18mo. New York:
John Lane.

Here is a book written in a pseudo-
serious vein on the subject of children
and the rearing of them. Mr. Edward
H. Cooper declares himself a bachelor,
but insists that as such he has every op-
portunity to observe the children of his
friends and neighbors. Above all did he
cultivate the acquaintance of the young
people themselves.

The idea that women are infallible and
best left alone in their judgment of nur-
sery affairs in modern times is a non-
sense, and in these days when women are
assert (and very clearly prove) that they
can do what used to be thought men's
work men folk surely need have no hesi-
tation in making a counter-claim.

However, in spite of the inefficiency of
mothers, Mr. Cooper admits that a "kind-
ly disposed Providence usually arranges
the rescue of the brood and gives them
their chance."

One of the principal conclusions at
which he arrives is that parents, gener-
ally speaking, are unfit to rear their chil-
dren. Being actively engaged with the
many outside interests which occupy the
modern woman's mind, the mother, Mr.
Cooper considers, finds it almost impos-
sible to give her children the attention
necessary. But he does not sit down to
sadly deplore this state of things without
suggesting a remedy. On the contrary
he cheerfully offers a solution whereby
both children and parents should profit.
This is the employment of the "deputy
mother"—a young woman fitted for the
position of taking full charge of the chil-
dren of a household, in whom full power
of control is vested, who exercise au-
thority over governess, nurse, and dress-
makers, who even have the power to re-
fuse the requests of the ubiquitous aunt.

I know two such persons among the
homes of my clients, and their work is a
brilliant success. The two mothers here
are, in their children's eyes, clever and
beautiful and favorite playmates, with
whom they occasionally have tea and
rump; the father provides pocket-money;
takes the party to the pantomime, chooses
schools for the boys, buys ponies and fish-
ing rods for the holidays, and joins their
sports whenever he has time. I cannot
describe the exact work of these ladies
more simply than by saying that it is the
doing of everything which I have de-
scribed as being now left undone.

The book is full of humorous anecdotes
along with criticisms of modern methods
of education, remarks on the sports and
recreation of children, the administration
of punishment, inmate and cultivated
characteristics, and several "true" sto-
ries told by prominent young people in
English society.

Elizabethan Drama.

"Spectimens of the Elizabethan Drama,
from Lyly to Shirley, 1580-1642," which
Henry Frowde is bringing out, contains
introductions and notes by W. H. Wil-
liams of the University of Tasmania. Se-
lections have been included from the dra-
matic writings of Lyly, Kyd, Marlowe,
Peele, Greene, Lodge, Nashe, Chettle,
Munday, Jonson, Chapman, Dekker, Mar-
ston, Middleton, Rowley, Heywood, Day,
Beaumont and Fletcher, Massinger, Field,
Webster, Tourneur, Ford, and Shirley.

Business Methods.

United States business and system ex-
perts are preparing papers for the new
department, The New Science of Busi-
ness, the publication of which will be-
gin in the June World's Work. In this
issue the subjects, "Using Credit to Ad-
vantage," "The Bookkeeper as a Human
Being," and "The Value of Organiza-
tion Charts," will be treated of.

M
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QUERIES
To secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be headed. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number of queries upon our columns is always very great, inquiries must always be prepared to await their turn.

J. L. H. Prushing, N. Y.—Can you oblige me by informing me where the phrase: "Much of which I saw, part of which I was," may be found?
In the Aeneid, Book II, Lines 5 and 6:
"Quaeque ipse miseram vidi. Et quorum pars magna fui."

W. J. DEWITT, Syracuse, Lake, N. Y.—Can you tell me if Prince's "Worthies of Devon" is still published and who are the publishers? It probably has never been published in America.

This has not been republished since 1810, when it was reissued in London. It has never been published in this country.

M. B. LEVICK, San Francisco, Cal.—Near the beginning of Chapter III. of "The Light That Failed" Dick Reade addresses the housemaid of Port Said thus: "Oh, you rabbit hatched!" Do you know what you've got to do later on? You have to supply me with men servants and maid servants—here he smokes his pipe—and the peculiar treasure of Kings. What is "the peculiar treasure of Kings"? The phrase is also to be found in the short story, "A Memorandum of Sudden Death," by the late Frank Norris, who probably got it from Kipling.

Helder is looking, not at the house of Port Said, but at "a row of highly respectable semi-detached residences" in London. Under the circumstances, the "peculiar treasure of Kings" can refer only to the money which he expects to get by turning out middle-class art for middle-class people.

E. G. KOCH, New York City—Could you give me the titles and publishers of a few books dealing with house aquaria, their care, etc.? I was unable to secure any at a bookseller's.

Baleman and Bennett's "Book of Aquaria," published by L. V. Gill in London in 1890, seems about the latest book on the subject. The Boy's Own Book, The Girl's Own Book, contain chapters on aquaria.

A. G. L., New York City—Can you give me a list of fiction or historical novels whose action is laid during the time of Hannibal or the second Punic war? This epoch, which has always been of great interest to me, while one of vast importance in the world's history, seems to have been comparatively neglected by the novelist. I know of but two books of the class of which I speak, namely, "The Lion's Brood," by Duffield Osborne, and "The Young Carthaginian," by Henry, the last-named being a juvenile work.

"Lords of the World," by the Rev. A. J. Church, is another juvenile book on this period.

J. MARLETT, Navy Yard, N. Y.—"A few years ago I saw a note to the effect that some one was going on a whaling trip with a camera to get a record of the exciting scenes incident to that pursuit. I would ask if any publication has been made of the results." So far as we know the results have not been published.

W. D. NOYES, Eastchester, N. Y.—(1) Who were the "three Sergeants of Rochelle"? I find frequent allusion to them in French books. In Murray's Paris Guide, speaking of a certain cemetery there, it says: "The three Sergeants of Rochelle are buried there." (2) What is the meaning of the word "Irurach"? There is, or was, a Spanish war steamer so named, and a certain hotel has adopted the word as a motto. (3) I am trying to find a book, published some time about 1852, called "A Mantis of the Fine Arts. By a Lady." It gives biographical sketches of artists, lists of their works, etc., and was an interesting and useful book. I should like to know who wrote it and by whom it was published.

1. The three Sergeants were really four: "The Four Sergeants of La Rochelle," Bories, Sergeant Major; Goubin, Sergeant; Pomier, Sergeant Major, and Raoulx, Sergeant, in the Forty-fifth Infantry Regiment. They were all members of the Carbonari, and in 1822 began to preach insurrection to their fellow-soldiers, one of whom, Goupillon, betrayed them. They were taken to Paris, tried, convicted, and on Sept. 21, 1822, were decapitated. They are buried in the cemetery of Montmartre, in Paris. 2. We find no such word or name in Spanish, and no such vessel in the Spanish Navy. 3. In 1854 "A Lady" edited a "Handbook of Painting." It described the German, Flemish, Dutch, Spanish, and French schools. The "Lady" was Elizabeth, Lady Eastlake. We do not know the publisher. In the same year Miss Maria Parquhar, under the pseudonym of "A Lady," compiled a "Biographical Catalogue of the Principal Italian Painters." Either of these might be what you have in mind.

L. A. S., Madison Avenue, New York City: In reply to the query of Glendower, Washington, D. C., in your issue of May 13, I wish to say the lines (misquoted) are from an unpublished poem called "Via Solitaria," attributed to Longfellow. The date of composition is given as Sept. 18, 1868. Following is the correct wording:

For life to me is as a station
Wherein apart a traveler stands—
One absent long from home and nation,
In other lands:
And I, as he who stands and listens,
Amid the twilight's chill and gloom,
To hear approaching in the distance,
The train for home.

WILLOUGHBY, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Please decide a question of some interest regarding Mr. Lincoln's Gettysburg speech. I assert that Mr. Lincoln said: "The world will little reckon long remember what we may say hereafter." My friend points to the speech as recently printed, in which the word "reck" is changed to "remember." My assertion is based on the report of the speech as published at the time in New York papers. If I am correct, the recent change is little less than sacrilege. How would that line sound in the "Burial of Sir John Moore," "But little he'll reckon, if they let him sleep on," with not changed to note! Is a good old Saxon word, which, as

The word "reck" seems not to have been changed. It is, however, Lincoln's, published in 1863, "note" is the word used, and so everywhere else, so far as we can find.

F. B. G., Amsterdam Avenue, New York City: Will you please list the following books and what are their prices: (1) "The National Encyclopedia of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution," by Louis E. Connelley, 1902; (2) "West Point in the Early Nineteenth Century," by Lieut. Col. W. F. Shaw, 1902; (3) "Official Crests of the British Army Now in Daily Use," and "Views of Woolwich and the Royal Military Academy," both published by Lyle & Fokker, Ltd., of London.

1. This is printed for circulation among the members only. Apply to the Secretary, 239 Broadway, New York City. 2. The Fairbanks Book Company, 234 Cannon Place, Troy, N. Y.; \$2. 3. The Van Nostrand Company, Murray Street, this city; \$2.50. 4. You may get these from Van Nostrand, but probably will have to import them from England.

A. E. W., New York City: Can you furnish me with the modern equivalent of the medieval names of cities given below: Daventr, Eshelme, (or Coppenham), Hagia Schauenburg, Isorum, Benricopol, Isacel, Neomagi, Fedepont, Sangerhuma, Silusia, Zagraba, (Cron-Sa), Agrom.

You are right as to Hafnia and Zagraba, of which, as of the others, you give the genitive forms: Daventr is Deventer, Holland; Hagia Schauenburg is Hagen, in the Rhine; Isorum is Isenstadt, Brunswick; Isenacum is Eisenach; Neomagus is Castellum, in the Gironde, or possibly Châtillon, in the same department; Fedepontum is Stadt am Hof, Bavaria; Sangerhuma is Sangerhausen, Prussia; and Silusia is Schleusingen, Prussia.

N. W. H., Brooklyn, N. Y.: In reply to R. L. C. White, Nashville, Tenn., who states in the Review of April 8 that he desires to have every anthology of poems in English worthy of shelf room, if his collection does not already contain the following, I would urge him to obtain copies: "The Two Voices," poems of the mountains and the sea, selected by John White Chadwick; "Out of the Heart," John White Chadwick; "Through Love to Light," a selection of songs of good courage, made by John White Chadwick; and Annie Hathaway Chadwick, all published by the Joseph Knight Company of Boston.

To the list given on April 8 may be added Griswold's "Poets and Poetry of America," Leland's "Poetry of Dreams," Randolph's "Fifty Years of English Poetry," Carman's "World's Best Poetry," Longfellow's "Poems of Places," Henley's "Political Verse," Johnson's "Fifty Perfect Poems," and many others yet not named here.

Mrs. EMERSON OPDYCKE—M. C. L., Plainfield, N. J., will find the lines she is looking for in James Russell Lowell's Letters, edited by Charles Eliot Norton, second volume, page 215, where Lowell prefaces the lines with this explanation: "I made an epigram (extempore) on the G. O. M. and repeated it to Lord Acton."

M. U. O., New York City.—One of your readers inquired some time since about modern France. As no one has seemed to reply, I venture to suggest René Basin's excellent book, treating, however, so far as I remember, only of Western France. Then there are exquisite bits of village life from the novels of Pierre Loti, dealing with the west coast, going further back we find Mme. de Witt's stories of Normandy, and Edmond About's of Central France. And, best of all, though perhaps of too old a period, Erickmann-Chatelain's tales of Alsace Lorraine.

R. N. T., Orange, N. J.—Unless it is a fact Mrs. Ward's "Marriage of William Ash" opens with an impossibility. Lady Kitty Bristol's father was an Earl, and her mother Countess of Blackwater. Now British custom permits a woman of title who remarries to retain her original title, and unless the incident is a fact it is practically impossible that the Countess of Blackwater should have dropped her English title and become Madame d'Estrees. Did Lady Caroline Lamb's mother do as Lady Kitty Bristol's is described as having done?

No. Lady Caroline's mother, the Countess of Besborough, married but once, and died more than twenty years before Lady Caroline's father.

Appeals to Readers.

W. D. NOYES, Eastchester, N. Y.—Can anybody tell me who wrote a poem called "The Dying Archer"? It used to be in the school readers when I was a boy. It related to Robin Hood, and began:
"The day is near ended, the light quivers through."
etc.

X., New York City.—I would like to find a poem which used to appear in several old recitation books, and was called "Socrates Snooks." The first few lines ran as follows:
"Socrates Snooks, the Lord of Creation,
A second time entered the marriage relation.
Socrates Snooks accepted his hand,
And made him the happiest man in the land."

HARMANUS BENNETT, Farmingdale, N. Y.—Is it possible for some one of your readers to inform me where I can get a copy of a song entitled, (if I remember correctly,) "An Ode to Science"? My father, a veteran of the War of 1812, used to sing it. The chorus was something like this:

"The British yoke, the galley chains,
Was urged upon our necks in vain;
All haughty tyrants we disdained,
And so long live America."

ETHEL A. KEDDIE, Roselle Park, N. J.—Will you kindly let me know the author of a poem called "As Through a Glass Darkly," and where I can find it?

R. G. BELL, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Please tell me the author of these lines:

"A man may cry 'Church, Church,' at every word,
With no more piety than other people.
A daw's not reckoned a religious bird
Because it keeps a casing on a steeple."

JOHN HOYT, South Norwalk, Conn.—Will you kindly inform me who is the writer of the "Shipwreck"? I think the first lines are: "Bore the wine shop which o'erlooks the beach, sits John Gaytor."

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Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming

New Books.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS are preparing for publication "The Child and Religion," being a collection of passages by various authors, edited by the Rev. T. Stephens, B. A. It will make its appearance in the Crown Theological Library. To their Theological Translation Library the same publishers are about to add "St. Paul: The Man and His Work," showing the beginning of Christianity, of Christian organization, and of dogma, by Prof. H. Weinel of Jena.

Two more theological books are announced which will bear the imprint of Charles Scribner's Sons. "Comparative Religion: Its Genesis and Growth" is the title of the Rev. Louis Henry Jordan's new book. This is an attempt to describe the origin, progress, and aim of comparative religion, and sketch the advent of a new discipline and problems. The second Scribner volume is an English version of Prof. Theodor Zahn's "Introduction to the New Testament," which has been undertaken under the direction of the Hartford Theological Seminary. The work will appear in three volumes and will have the author's recent corrections and revisions; it is announced, however, that it will not be published for some time. The translation has been going on for several years and it is stated that the work will be among the best on the subject.

Another biography from the pen of Arthur Christopher Benson is shortly to be brought out by the Macmillan Company. It is a "Life of Edward Fitzgerald." This author's biography of Rossetti, which appeared in the English Men of Letters Series last year, will be remembered.

Vols. VII, VI, XI, of the Connoisseur's Library are to be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons in the Autumn. They are: "English Furniture," by F. S. Robinson; "Enamels," by H. E. Conynghame, C. B.; and "Goldsmiths and Silversmiths' Work," by Nelson Dawson. The books are to be brought out under the supervision of Cyril Davenport, author of "Mesopotamia," the first volume to appear in the series, which will be complete in twenty volumes. With the issue of these three new books, seven volumes will have appeared. All are profusely illustrated.

The Fleming H. Revell Company is bringing out "Duncan Polite," a novel by a new author, Marian Keith, who is known in Canada through her contributions to the papers. The scene of the tale is in the upper region of Ontario, among the mixed population of English, Irish, and High and Lowland Scotch.

The Macmillan Company has set May 21 as the date for the appearance of Jack London's volume, "The Game." It will have several full-page plates in color and other drawings in the text and decorations.

Charles Scribner's Sons are to publish shortly two volumes on "The Oxford, Gloucester, and Milford Road: The Ready Way to South Wales," by Charles G. Harper, an English writer, on the historical associations of his native land. The volumes will have many illustrations, including pictures from old-time prints and from photographs by the author. Besides descriptions of historic scenes, there are anecdotes and reminiscences.

"The Walk, Conversation, and Character of Jesus Christ Our Lord," is the title of a new book by Dr. Alexander Whyte, which the Fleming H. Revell Company is issuing.

Prof. Edward Dowden has finished the correction of the final proof of his book on "Montaigne," which the J. B. Lippincott Company will publish as the first volume in the French Men of Letters Series, simultaneously in Philadelphia and London.

The Oxford University Press is publishing in this country, through Henry Frowde, "Cantonese Love Songs," in two volumes, which are sold separately. Vol. I has the Chinese text of the songs, with a glossary, and was printed in China; Vol. II contains the translation of the songs by Cecil Clement, with an introduction explaining the origin of the songs and their importance, and a short account of the author, besides full explanatory notes.

The J. B. Lippincott Company will publish immediately "The Complete Bridge Player," by "Out Cavanaugh." The volume includes a vocabulary of bridge, instructions in the principles of the game, special chapters on "Play" under special conditions, "Strategy of the Game" and the discard, the importance of the game, and other Southern Stories," by Bettie Freshwater Pool; "Poems," by Elizabeth M. Foster, and "Philosophy and Froth," a book of epigrams, by Florence James Roese, a first cousin of the novelist Henry James.

Two volumes of "Select Documents Illustrative of the History of the French Revolution," edited by L. G. Wickham Legg, M. A., of New College, are being sent out by Henry Frowde. They contain speeches of the leaders of the assemblies, edited by H. Morse Stephens.

The J. B. Lippincott Company will finally publish the end of this month Dr. A. B. Scherer's new book, "Young Japan," in which the author gives a history of the Japanese people, their institutions, and their life. The volume is fully illustrated from photographs and pictures by native artists. Dr. Scherer will be recalled as the author of "Japan To-day."

John Lane is bringing out anonymously "The Creed of Christ," which is an attempt to interpret the personal belief of Christ Himself so far as it can be deduced from the record of His acts and sayings.

The Griffith and Rowland Press of Philadelphia is publishing "The Ethics of the Christian Life; or, The Science of Right Living," by Dr. Henry E. Robbins. After a long introduction, the author discusses personality as an essential to morality, and gives an analysis of the human constitution. He then considers "The Scope of the Ethics of the Christian Life," closing with a consideration of "The Method of the Application of the Principles of the Christian Life." Most of the examples are taken by the author from the Scriptures, especially the New Testament.

Doubleday, Page & Co. have postponed until May 27 the publication of Thomas Dixon's new book, "The Life Worth Living"; Hamilton Wright Mabie's "Fairy Tales Every Child Should Know," and Part III, "Setters: Irish, Gordon, and Spanish," of James Watson's "Dog Book."

John Lane is issuing "Rifle and Romance in the Indian Jungle," which contains the record of thirteen years of jungle life, by Capt. A. I. R. Glasford. The stories of the ways of wild animals and human creatures, hunts, &c., are all from the author's experiences. The illustrations are from sketches and photographs by Capt. Glasford.

A Book for the Young.

THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT. By Wesley Johnston. Author of "Dwellers in Gotham," "The Mystery of Miriam," &c. Cloth, 12mo. Pp. 212. New York: Bates & Main, 75 cents.

While Mr. Wesley Johnston has used an old title, he has given an entirely new version to the familiar story. Instead of house building, we see character building and follow Jack Hurstley from childhood to manhood as his life work continually broadens. There is a deep moral sentiment running through the book, and it is quite possible that it may be classed as one most suitable for a Sunday school library. This is true, but the volume is as different from the old-fashioned "goody-goody Sunday school books," that seemed to leave the human element of children wholly out of reckoning, as black is from white. If all children read books such as this in their Sunday school days, it is safe to say there would be less juvenile complaining about religious duties, and the feeling of repugnance would be less keen in future years.

The characters are all cleverly drawn, and one's interest is not allowed to lag. The scene is laid in a country village which has its share of sour-minded Christians as well as those who possess the ordinary amount of common sense and buoyant good humor. The picture of the district school, where Jack almost thrashes the teacher when that worthy uses the ferrule upon his sister; the church gossip, the petty jealousies, and the noble sacrifice of life are admirably portrayed.

Jack does not become the man he is by inherent goodness of his own. The moral of the book may be said to lie in the fact that sensible methods of teaching, the influence of example being relied upon even more than the imparting of book knowledge, will have a greater effect in building up useful lives than any amount of preaching. Jack discovers, much to his surprise, through the minister's love of rowing and open-air sports, that a man can enjoy life and be a preacher, too. The minister helps Jack in his studies and teaches him many things that are of great use to him later in life; but, after all, it was the influence of the minister's life, devoid of all clerical pompousness and his kindly treatment of all classes of people, that left the greatest impress upon Jack while he was building his house.

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MAY

1913

ABOUT THINGS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

A new English writer has compiled a new volume dealing with Shakespeare, which Charles Scribner's Sons will publish in this country. It is entitled "Shakespeare's Marriage, His Departure from Stratford, and Other Incidents in His Life." The author is Joseph William Gray. He is said to have studied historic records of the dramatist's time, and deals with some disputed problems regarding his career.

Hugo Richard Meyer of the University of Chicago, has with the Macmillan Company a volume dealing with "Government Regulation of Railway Rates." He writes about the advantages and disadvantages of the two opposing policies: the foreign policy of equality of charges for equal services, and the American policy of charging what the traffic will bear.

Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, author of "The Harvest of the Sea," bearing the imprint of the Fleming H. Revell Company, is visiting New York before starting north to return to his labors on his hospital ship. Dr. Grenfell's visit has resulted in an organization of prominent men who are giving their support to the work, which has been described to the public through Dr. Norman's "Dr. Grenfell's Parish," and Dr. Grenfell's own writing and lecturing.

Margaret Armstrong has made a cover design for Myrtle Reed's new novel, "At the Sign of the Jack o' Lantern," which G. P. Putnam's Sons have in press. It represents a tavern swing sign with the proverbial pumpkin in the background.

Charles Egbert Craddock, in her new novel, "The Storm Centre," which The Macmillan Company will publish in June, gives a picture of a Tennessee household and its inmates, and of their life in the old mansion surrounded by the Federal Army. There is no fighting or history in the story, but much love, flirtation, and courtship.

Miss May Sinclair, author of "The Divine Fire," says in a recent letter that, until Owen Seaman "spoke up" for her, this last book, which Henry Holt & Co. publish, was not as well received as all her earlier books, particularly "Audrey Craven." She denies the report that it took her seven years to write her new novel. She wrote it in "exactly" two years and three months. She adds that her next book, when she writes it, will be "as much better than 'The Divine Fire' as that book is better than its predecessors. But it will probably be different, so different that the people who liked the one may not like the other a bit." She closes with the remark that Rudyard Kipling "admired" the new story "very much."

Dr. James G. K. McClure has just published, through the Fleming H. Revell Company, his new volume of sermons, which he preached annually for ten years at Yale University, "Loyalty, the Soul of Religion." Dr. McClure has been appointed President of the McCormick Theological Seminary in Chicago.

Gen. Tremain's new book, "Two Days of War: A Gettysburg Narrative," will be published by Bonnell, Silver & Bowlers of this city next week.

Dr. Arthur Mahler, the well-known art authority, has compiled a handbook to the Spanish and Italian "Paintings of the Louvre." He describes the works of the Italian painters—Fra Angelico, Botticelli, Leonardo, Raphael, Titian, Tintoretto, Veronese, Correggio, etc.—in historical order, from the Byzantine school to that of the Renaissance. The part devoted to the Spanish paintings deals mostly with the works of Velasquez and Murillo. There are 106 illustrations and an appendix containing a complete and up-to-date list of all the Spanish and Italian paintings in the Louvre. Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish the volume in the Autumn.

F. Howard Collins, author of "An Epitome of the Synthetic Philosophy of Herbert Spencer," has been assisted by authors, editors, printers, and others in making the volume. "Author and Printer," a guide for authors, editors, printers, correctors of the press, compositors, and typists, which is "an attempt to codify the best typographical practices of the present day. A full list of abbreviations has also been supplied. Among other things the volume tells the sizes of type, books, and paper; explains printing terms, punctuation, the spelling of place names, the correct meaning and pronunciation of foreign terms, etc. It bears the imprint of Henry Frowde of the Oxford University Press.

H. W. C. Davis, M. A., of Balliol College, has written an introduction, analysis, and index for Benjamin Jowett's translation of Aristotle's "Politics," which Henry Frowde is publishing at the Clarendon Press.

M. Mohn has written the sixth volume of the series on the scientific results of the Norwegian North Polar Expedition,

Cyrus Townsend Brady, the well-known author, has decided to keep the pulpit at Trinity Church, Toledo, Ohio, which he filled temporarily. He will remove his family from New York.

Prof. Angelo Helgria, who conducted an expedition of Mount Pelee, is reported to be working on a new edition of the "Froissart's Chronicle of the World," published by the J. S. Appleton Company. Prof. Helgria has become an "Officer d'Académie" of France by the decree of the French Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, who has also bestowed on him the decorations accompanying the title.

Dr. John E. Sanders in his "Harvard Lectures on the Revival of Learning," about to appear with the Macmillan Company's imprint, writes on such subjects as "The Age of Discoveries," "Theory and Practice of Education," "The Homes of Humanism," "The Academies of Florence, Venice, Naples, and Rome," "The Study of Greek," etc.

Violet Jacob, author of "The Interpreter," has with Doubleday, Page & Co. for issue in September "The Golden Heart." This is a volume of fairy tales, including "The Golden Heart," "The Dovecot," "The Peacock's Tail," "The Pelican," "The Cherry Tree," "Grumman," "The Sorcerer's Sons and the Two Princesses of Japan," and for very small children "Jack Frost." The book is being decorated and illustrated by May Sandheim.

Prof. J. A. Fleming of University College, London, aims, in his "Scientific Principles of Wireless Telegraphy," in active preparation by Longmans, Green & Co., to present an account of the scientific principles on which the modern methods of electric wave, or wireless telegraphy, are based. The book is an expansion of lectures delivered to the Society of Arts.

The author of "The Yellow War" has sent the following note to McClure, Phillips & Co., which partly clears the mystery of the identity of "O": "As several reviewers have suggested that 'O' has imitated the style of 'Intelligence Officer' in his 'On the Heels of De Wet,' you are at liberty to state that 'O' is the contracted form of 'Intelligence Officer,' so that both 'The Yellow War' and 'On the Heels of De Wet' are from my pen."

The Abbé Constant Foudard will complete with the book, "St. John and the End of the Apostolic Age," which Longmans, Green & Co. have in press, his series of "The Beginnings of the Church," being histories of the first century.

Science and Religion.

THE WORLD AS INTENTION. A Contribution to Teleology. By L. P. Gratacap, Curator of American Museum of Natural History. 8vo. Pp. 346. New York: Eaton & Mains.

This volume contains yet another elaborate, laborious, and obviously sincere attempt to reconcile science with revealed religion. The author views the world, as he expresses it, as "intention," and by this means arrives at what is, to his mind at least, a basis of adjustment between a full recognition of scientific laws and a belief in God and the supernatural.

Mr. Gratacap defines law as "the manifestation of the properties of things." "A natural process," he also says, "is the interaction of two or more agents whose contacts are scientifically conceivable; a supernatural process is the interaction of two or more agents whose contacts are scientifically inconceivable." An interaction of agents of inconceivable contact is a miracle. The interaction of body and mind is a process thus scientifically inconceivable, yet undoubtedly a fact of experience; it is, therefore, the great miracle proved beyond question. More specifically, "a miracle is a creative act involving a supernatural process, and is a demonstration of law, being the manifestation of a property of God—creativity."

Mr. Gratacap proceeds to examine Revelation and show how it is "intention" as springing from a desire and a need—God's desire, man's need; he argues that the full revelation of Christianity could have come nowhere save to the Jewish people, specially prepared and intended for it, and he traces intention as the essential element in the world, in the Bible, in conduct, in creeds, and in the Church. The argument may not be reproduced here. It depends, as do all such arguments, upon a cunningly contrived series of definitions of familiar terms of wide connotation, which serve as steps to the central doctrine of the author. He "holds us responsible in forming our conclusions, or regulating our manners, but remits the penalties of condemnation by the intercession of intention." Initially Mr. Gratacap admits that "the great difficulty in thought to-day is the realization of the supernatural." He admits that scientific education has produced the difficulty and

come it.

Rome Painted.

About half of the volume on "Rome," painted by Alberto Pisa, with the text by M. A. E. Tuler and Hope Mallinson, appeared in The British Monthly Review, Macmillan's Magazine, and one or two other periodicals. Each of the twelve chapters is by one or the other of the authors. They have attempted to present some aspects of the Eternal City as they have themselves seen it, and have drawn on their long acquaintance with it and the inhabitants. The twelve chapters are entitled: "Rome," "Roman Building and Decoration," "The Roman Catacombs," "Roman Regions and Guilds," "The Roman Campaigns," "The Roman Menage," "The Roman People," "Roman Princes and Families," "Roman Religion," "The Roman Cardinal," "Rome Before 1870," and "The Roman Question Before 1870 and Since That Year." The writer, in the beginning of the book, speaks of the Forum:

"The Forum symbolizes all human civilization. It is the symbol of the common meeting ground—the common sentiments and needs—of human beings, where passions are laid aside for the business of life—its common but its noblest business, civic, civilized, pursuits. It is the symbol of human greatness, also, for the Roman never suffered the common necessities to force upon him an ignoble peace. The battleground became the centre of civic life, but only on condition that the interests for which men should combat were never sacrificed to the interests for which men should co-operate."

There are seventy colored illustrations in the book. The artist shows the Forum, the Pantheon, the Colosseum, the Fountain of Trevi, some dwelling places of Cardinals and noble families, churches, Roman peasants, gardens, etc., which he

A Town in Persia.

Napier Malcolm has written in "Five Years in a Persian Town," which is about to be issued by E. P. Dutton & Co., what he calls a "short sketch." It should not, he adds, be mistaken for a book of travel. He describes Yezd, where he lived for five years. He writes about the Yezdi's life, character, and mental attitude toward the missionary, and "something of the way in which the modern missionary attempts to meet this attitude." An idea of the scope and contents of the volume may be had from the summary in the concluding chapter:

"We have seen, first of all, the strange staccato effect of Persian scenery, particularly of that which meets the eye of the Yezdi, and have noticed how this has influenced the Yezdi's mind. Then we have seen the extreme barbarity of the town, and how this has given rise to symptoms which resemble intense fanatical bigotry. . . . Then we have tried to discover the essential system of Islam and to decide whether or not the Persian Shah has been greatly influenced by the prophet's life and teaching. . . . An attempt has also been made to explain the religiosity of the Mohammedan, and to show that it is neither hypocrisy nor yet religion in the Western sense. Then there was a chapter on the Yezdi's character. . . . After that there was an attempt to show the peculiar nature of the search after truth that is just now going on in Persia, and very particularly in Yezd. . . . Lastly, I have tried to show that towns like Yezd present a field not only workable for one class of missionary organization, but approachable in many different ways."

There are a number of illustrations from photographs by the author and others, and some colored drawings by a native artist.

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MAY

POBEDONOSTZEFF SEES RUIN AHEAD FOR RUSSIA

Reactionary Leader Dying, an Embittered Old Man.

POWER SHATTERED AT LAST

Mestchersky Gloats Over His Downfall—Project for Assembly to be Published Soon.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 20.—The power of M. Pobedonostzeff, Procurator General of the Holy Synod, who during twenty-five years has been the dominating reactionary influence in Russia, seems shattered at last. He is over eighty years old, is confined to bed practically continuously, believes that he sees everything for which he fought slipping away, and is dying an embittered old man. Yet with the threads of life snapping, he still protests against reform with all the fire of his remarkable mentality.

M. Pobedonostzeff has been denominated a fanatic by the West. The secret of his wonderful sway over the minds of two Emperors has been his unshaken belief in and devotion to the principles of autocracy and orthodoxy as the twin cornerstones of Russia's future greatness. Holy Russia, he has believed with all the intensity of his soul, was destined to dominate the globe, and he was ever fond of asserting, as he did to Senator Beveridge of Indiana: "Russia! Russia! is not a State, Russia is a world."

But the crowning defeat of M. Pobedonostzeff came with the imperial ukase striking the shackles from religion, the blow being all the harder because it was delivered on the anniversary of his jubilee as Procurator of the Holy Synod. To intimates who are admitted to his bedroom M. Pobedonostzeff talks bitterly. He says he has lost hope and washes his hands of everything. He sees only ruin ahead for Church and State. The Government, he declares, has gone mad, and to allow the people to play with questions of State they would with new toys is deplorable. The present crisis he attributes to the lack of a strong and commanding statesman, and he severely blames the Emperor for his weakness in yielding to the importunities of the Liberals. Yesterday M. Pobedonostzeff said to a friend:

"Ten years ago one of the Emperor's subjects would have been exiled to Siberia for saying what the Emperor now proclaims in his imperial manifesto."

Prince Mestchersky, editor of the *Grasshopper* and political defender of the autocracy, gloats over the downfall of his religious rival. While admitting the Procurator General's passionate love and veneration for the Church, Prince Mestchersky describes him as the incarnation of negation not only with regard to foreign ideas, but toward everything new.

"If Christ himself should appear before Pobedonostzeff," Prince Mestchersky says, "he would fall down upon his knees and worship him; but he would deny the living Word. Pobedonostzeff will brook no opposition. He has dominated men and made them puppets to do his will."

The Bouligand Rescript Commission has practically completed its labors, and it can be announced that it will recommend the establishment of a representative assembly with limited legislative powers. The project will be published at the end of May, after which it will be considered by appointed representatives of the various classes, and it will then go to the Council of the empire for final action.

A proposition for the erection of a legislative chamber on the Champ de Mars is already being considered.

The Catholics, the Poles, the Stundists, and the followers of the dissidents, through the empire are testifying their appreciation of the grant of religious freedom and are holding thanksgiving services.

JAPAN'S CONTROL IN KOREA.

France Hears That Things Are Being Carried with a High Hand.

PARIS, May 20.—Reports received here through authoritative channels represent Japan as carrying things with a high hand in Korea.

Whether the reports are influenced by sentiment it is impossible to say, but they recite a number of specific facts supporting the view that M. Hayashi, the Japanese Minister to Korea, no longer respects the position of the other Ministers at Seoul. He is said to consider himself a sort of Resident General or Viceroy, thus taking precedence over his diplomatic colleagues, who are obliged to await his convenience in dealing with the Court and Government.

The General commanding the Japanese troops is represented as seconding this assumption of precedence on the part of the Japanese Minister.

Official reports confirm the reports from Peking that the Japanese recently exerted strong pressure upon the Emperor of Korea to induce him to leave the country and go to Japan, with the evident purpose of removing as an obstacle to the development of Japanese control.

The Emperor is said to have requested the departure of the Japanese officials who made these representations, and to have taken discreet means to permit the Japanese Government to learn of the prospect of his removal. Finally, when this information reached the St. Petersburg Foreign Office, it issued a protest against Japan's assumption of control of the affairs of Korea.

PRESIDENT MUCH INTERESTED.

Greeting All the Information He Can About the Coming Sea Fight.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Secretary of the Navy Morton and Commander Schroeder, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Intelligence, had an interview with President Roosevelt to-day concerning the prospective battle between the Russian and Japanese fleets.

Commander Schroeder has prepared a document, in which he compares the strength and qualities of the two fleets. He explained to the President his figures and deductions.

A FRANCO-GERMAN PUZZLE.

Some Things Make for More Trouble and Others for Harmony.

PARIS, May 20.—Although there are no further developments in the Franco-German conflict in Morocco the officials here are prepared for a renewal of the strain at any moment. This leads to marked sensitiveness on various subjects in which Germany is interested.

Emperor William's action in receiving from Cardinal Kopp at Metz the Grand Cross of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre is discussed as another move of German diplomacy toward establishing German ascendancy at the Vatican at the moment France is breaking off relations with the Holy See. The action is also interpreted as a German move to displace France in the protectorate over Catholic residents in the Near and Far East.

On the other hand, Franco-German relations have received a favorable turn by the appointment of a French mission to attend the wedding at Berlin of Crown Prince William; and the suggestion in certain German quarters of the possible return of Alsace-Lorraine to France. The mission, which will be headed by Gen. Lacroix, will arrive in Berlin on June 2.

The suggestion that Germany might eventually return Alsace-Lorraine is welcomed here, but the French officials consider it purely platonic and impossible of practical realization, at least during the present generation.

KNAPP ANSWERS RAILROADS.

Head of Inter-State Commerce Heard by Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Chairman Martin A. Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Commission was heard by the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce to-day. He did not favor a radical departure from the present law, but desired to have its defects corrected and its weak points strengthened.

He referred to the statement filed by President Stickney of the Chicago Great Western Railroad and remarked that Mr. Stickney was always surprising, whether filing a statement or making a bluff.

Mr. Knapp did not believe in the argument that there was danger of inflexibility in rates or of fixed mileage rates in case the proposed legislation was adopted, as seemed to be feared by the railroad men. Notwithstanding the fluctuations in the price of cotton, there had been no change in transportation cost in ten years. Mr. Knapp cited this as an answer to the assertion often made that rates must constantly change to meet changed conditions.

He did not regard the courts as the best remedy for unreasonable rates. "If you want to regulate railroads," said the Commissioner, "do it yourself, and do it by legislation. If you don't want to regulate them, leave it to the courts."

Howard Elliott, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, told the committee that he agreed with the President when he said the great highways of the country should be kept open upon equal terms to all, and that rebates should cease. He opposed giving any Government commission power to fix rates.

H. R. Brown, attorney for the Atlantic, Topeka and Santa Fe, denied a statement that Knapp had said in evidence that an official of that road had acknowledged giving rebates.

VOTE FOR CHURCH MUSIC.

But Only Say the Covenanters, Where Congregations Want It.

After an agitation lasting several years the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, in session at the First Church, in Twelfth Street, west of Sixth Avenue, decided yesterday that instrumental music might be used in the services of churches of the denomination.

The body, better known as the Covenanters, is notable for its stern adherence to ancient usages, and even these rock-ribbed Presbyterians have at last yielded slightly to the spirit of the age, although not without strenuous opposition, and with a condition attached which may to a large extent negative the step taken.

The retiring Moderator, the Rev. William J. Smiley of Sparta, Ill., presented a resolution in opposition to the proposed move. The preamble recited the historic attitude of the denomination in opposition to instrumental music, and the resolution directed all the Presbyteries and sessions to conform to the action of General Synod in the matter.

A substitute resolution, authorizing the session of each church to settle the matter for its own people, was moved by Dr. David McKinney, of Cincinnati, and seconded by the Rev. James D. Steele, pastor of the First Church in this city. After a warm discussion the substitute was finally passed, but only after a preamble moved by the Rev. J. L. Ritchie of Lisbon, Ohio, had been prefixed, and a special condition had been added on the motion of James W. Houston of Pittsburgh. As finally passed, the resolution says:

Without hereby approving the action of those who have introduced the use of instrumental music without waiting for the permission of the General Synod, the question of instrumental music in the praise service be left to the discretion of the sessions of the congregations under our control.

In no case shall any session attempt the introduction of an instrument when it would distract the peace and harmony of the congregation.

In this form the measure was passed by a vote of 29 to 23. The vote of the Presbyteries which met in New York was unanimous in the affirmative.

PEOPLE'S PALACE DEDICATED.

Annex to Pastor Scudder's Church is Formally Opened.

The People's Palace, an amusement hall of the Rev. John L. Scudder's First Congregational Church, of Jersey City, was dedicated yesterday afternoon. It is at the northeast corner of Forrest Street and Bergen Avenue, near the church. The building cost \$200,000, and another \$100,000 is to be spent in extensions and improvements. Joseph Milbank, a parishioner, furnished the money.

About 3,000 persons attended the exercises yesterday. Mr. Milbank presented the keys of the building to Chairman William Rowland of the Church Board of Trustees and eulogized Pastor Scudder and the "Institutional Church." Pastor Scudder gave a history of the People's Palace and Mayor Farago congratulated the congregation upon its new building.

Other speakers were the Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D.; Dr. K. Boyce Tupper of Philadelphia; Dr. Josiah Strong, President of the New York Institute for Social Service; William D. Murphy of the New York Union League Club; and Alfred E. Marling. The exercises closed with a dance in the assembly hall in the evening. The hall seats 1,100 persons.

The membership of the People's Palace Club includes more than 800 men and boys and girls from 300 to 400. There are reading rooms, a library, two billiard and pool tables, a shooting gallery, and a gymnasium. Military drills are given weekly. Classes in dancing for old and young have frequent sessions.

CAPT. CLADO DISMISSED FROM THE RUSSIAN NAVY

Patience of the Admiralty with Its Critic Exhausted.

IGNORED REPEATED ORDERS

Nothing Could Stop His Campaign in the Press—Has Been Called the March of Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, May 21.—The dismissal from the navy of Capt. Clado is gazetted.

Capt. Clado has been called the "March of Russia" by the press. Doubtless owing to his recognized ability, the authorities have forgiven him again and again, but repeated warnings, and even orders to him to refrain from publishing articles without previous authorization have all been contemptuously disregarded by the young naval tactician.

Clado is one of the most picturesque figures brought into prominence by the war. A few months ago no one outside of Russia had heard of him, and he came into notice after he had been Rojestvensky's chief tactician, was detached from the Baltic Squadron in order to give evidence before the commission in Paris. Pending the inquiry Clado returned to St. Petersburg and at once began a campaign in the *Novoye Vremya* for the dismissal of the Admiralty. He attacked the Admiralty, the High Admiral Alexei, and the Foreign Office, and he caused resentment in the highest quarters by his declaration that Rojestvensky, unless he were reinforced, would not have a fighting chance against the fleet of the Grand Duke Alexei ordered the arrest of Clado, but he was soon released and went to Paris to testify before the Dogger Bank board. On his return to St. Petersburg he renewed his campaign, this time directing his criticisms mainly against Admiral Alexei. The Admiralty's aide challenged Clado to a duel, but Clado apologized.

Nothing, however, could stop Clado's campaign in the press, and recently it was announced that he had been assigned to a post on the Amur River, which meant virtual banishment. Later, it seems, the authorities decided to give him one more chance, for it was said that he would be navigating officer of one of the new battleships. Even this prospect failed to check his criticisms, and at last his dismissal has come.

BRITISH WARSHIPS LAUNCHED

16,350-Ton Battleship and 13,550-Ton Cruiser Enter the Water.

LONDON, May 20.—The first-class battleship Africa was launched at Chatham Dock Yard to-day. She is of the King Edward VII. type. When completed she will have cost \$7,500,000.

The armored cruiser Cochrane of the Duke of Edinburgh type was launched at Glasgow to-day. The specifications demand that the engines develop 23,000 horse power.

The battleships of the King Edward VII. type, of which Great Britain will soon have eight, are slightly less in size than some battleships being constructed for Japan, Russia, and the United States. The British vessels are of 16,350 tons each.

The Africa's engines are to be of 18,000 horse power. She has an armored belt of 9 inches of steel, has 8.7 inches of armor above the belt, 12 inches of steel armor over her hulls, 12 inches of steel armor over her heavy gun positions, 7 inches of Krupp steel over her secondary battery, and an armored deck from 1 to 2 inches thick.

The armament of the King Edward VII. type of battleship is the subject of some criticism. The British Admiralty being blamed for adhering to the six-inch gun after the lessons of the Russo-Japanese war. The Africa will have four 12-inch guns, four 9.2-inch, ten 6-inch, and twenty-eight smaller guns. She will also have two tubes, is designed to steam 18.5 knots an hour, and will have a complement of 776 officers and men.

The Cochrane is of 13,550 tons, is to have 23,000 horse power, and is expected to develop a speed of 23 knots. Her armor is six inches thick, and her armament will consist of six 9.2-inch guns, four 7.5-inch, two 12-pounders, and thirty smaller guns. The cruiser has three torpedo tubes and her complement will be 704 officers and men. When completed she will have cost about \$5,735,000.

HAY TO VISIT CAPITALS.

Going to Paris and London—Will Sail for Home June 7.

BAD NAUHEIM, May 20.—Secretary Hay will have finished the prescribed cure next week and will leave Bad Nauheim on May 27 for Paris. Thence he will go to London and will sail for New York on the White Star liner Baltic, leaving Liverpool June 7.

The Secretary intended to go to Berlin, but Prof. Groedel advised him against the tiring railroad journey.

While in Paris Mr. Hay will call on Foreign Minister Delcasse, and he will probably be received by President Laube. These calls will be social, for no international business will be discussed seriously.

Secretary Hay has sent word to the American Embassy in Paris that he regrets that he will be unable to accept invitations while there. That will also be his course in London.

Mr. Hay will go direct to Washington from New York and remain at the State Department until the President leaves for the Summer. Then the Secretary will go to New Hampshire.

General Mason has returned to Berlin from Bad Nauheim.

Mrs. Hay will remain in Paris until Mr. Hay joins her there.

BESIEGED BY ALBANIANS.

Town Surrounded and Threat Made to Massacre Serbian Population.

VIENNA, May 20.—It is reported from Belgrade that 2,000 Albanians have surrounded the town of Gullane, Albania, and are threatening to massacre the Serbian population of that place.

There are 300 Turkish troops at Gullane and reinforcements are expected from Ustak.

Guides Torpedoed by Serbian Waves. MADRID, May 20.—Dispatches from Puerto de Santa Maria (on the Bay of Cadix) announce that experiments made there with an invention of Señor Beldern, an invention of the torpedo boat, have been successful.

WANTS THE KAISER WARNED.

Paper Says Cardinal Activities Will Overtake His Strength.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TIMES. BERLIN, May 20.—The *Vossische Zeitung* prints an editorial article in which it asks:

"Is there no one in the Government or at Court who considers it his duty to protect the Emperor from the excessive demands on his vitality caused by his continuous journeys and the festivities in which he takes part? Does no statesman or courtier consider it his duty to spare the Emperor the exertions which even his strength cannot stand for long?"

The paper recounts the Emperor's recent visits to Morocco and Italy, with the numerous festivities in which he took part, which have been followed by his extended journey in Germany. As soon as he returns here the elaborate ceremonies in connection with the Crown Prince's marriage will begin, and these in turn will be followed by the yachting week at Kiel.

The *Vossische Zeitung* says these activities not only tax the strength of the Emperor but also lead the people to displays of extravagance which they can ill afford.

DELCASSE SOON TO RESIGN?

It Is Thought He Will Give Up Office After Alfonso's Visit.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TIMES. PARIS, May 20.—It is improbable that M. Delcasse will remain Minister of Foreign Affairs after King Alfonso's visit to France is ended, and a new complication has arisen which may hasten his resignation.

France has begun negotiations at London and Rome to induce the British and Italian Governments to agree that the control of the railway in Abyssinia between Jibuti and Addis Ababa be left entirely in French hands. It is believed at the Quai d'Orsay that these negotiations will be successful. In that case the Negus Menelik, who desires that the railway shall be an international undertaking and that its administration shall be in the hands of a mixed French, English, and Italian Board of Directors, will be confronted with a fait accompli.

This is M. Delcasse's wish, but there are reasons for dispensing of the portion of the railway already constructed to a new international financial group, and those interested in this combination are strongly represented in Premier Rouvier's Cabinet.

MOORISH PIRATES AGAIN.

British Vessel Attacked—Lowther Mission Starts for Fez.

PARIS, May 20.—The Temps publishes a dispatch from Fez, Morocco, that a small British vessel cruising on the Moorish coast was recently attacked by pirates, who fired on the crew and killed the British flag with bullets.

Representations, it is added, have been made to the British Minister at Tangier with a view to obtaining redress.

A MOVE AGAINST CANADA.

Germany Will Try to Stop Getting Her Wheat via America.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TIMES. BERLIN, May 20.—The shipping of Canadian wheat to Germany by way of the United States will form one of the subjects which the German Government will bring up in the tariff negotiations with the latter country. It is felt here that in view of the existing tariff situation between Germany and Canada it is unfair that the Dominion should send its wheat to the United States, have it ground into flour there, and then send it to Germany as a product of the United States.

Germany will endeavor to include in the commercial treaty with the United States a provision that a certificate of origin shall accompany all flour from America.

CUBA'S FOURTH OF JULY.

Celebration in Havana—None in Santiago Owing to Gomez's Illness.

HAVANA, May 20.—The third anniversary of the inauguration of the Cuban Republic was celebrated to-day. The holiday, which was universally observed, was similar to a Fourth of July celebration in the United States. There was a parade of artillery, infantry, mounted Rural Guards, and police, which was reviewed by President Palma. Big crowds gathered along the line of march and the buildings generally were decorated.

By order of the City Council fifty sewing machines were presented at the Mayor's office to deserving poor people. There were boat races in the afternoon and fireworks in the evening.

The celebration was more generally observed than on either of the preceding anniversaries. This afternoon President Palma received the diplomatic corps, officials, and public. This evening, besides appearing at other functions, the President was the guest of honor at the Spanish Casino, an aristocratic club, which for the first time gave a ball in honor of the anniversary, and at which the most cordial feelings prevailed.

The Spanish press has congratulated and commended the Cuban Government.

The National Liberal convention, which is in session here, suspended work for the day. The convention will meet again to-morrow.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, May 20.—Sunday quiet prevailed here to-day. The Mayor having issued a proclamation suspending the celebration of the anniversary of the inauguration of the republic owing to the illness of Gen. Maximiliano Gomez. Masses for the sick General took the place of noisy demonstrations.

Gen. Gomez continues to improve.

Eight Killed by Lightning. BERLIN, May 20.—Eight persons were killed by lightning and ten were injured in various places in Silesia in storms on Thursday and yesterday.

Schooner Clarendon Wrecked. MARACAO, Venezuela, May 20.—The American schooner Clarendon (Capt. Peterson), from New York April 15 for Maracaibo, has been wrecked outside the bar here. The crew has been landed.

Saron de Rothschild Much Better. PARIS, May 20.—The condition of Baron de Rothschild, who is suffering from a severe attack of influenza, is reported to be much better.

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PICTURESQUE WELCOME FOR FUTURE KAISERIN

City Fathers of Berlin to Meet the Crown Prince's Bride.

FOUR DAYS OF FESTIVITIES

Will Last from June 3 Till June 6—Wedding Entertainments Are to be Comparatively Private.

BERLIN, May 20.—The entertainments in celebration of the wedding of Crown Prince Frederick William and the Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin will last four days, beginning Saturday, June 3, the day the bride and her family arrive here from Schwerin and take up their residence in the Bellevue Palace.

The Duchess will be received at the Brandenburg Gate by the Chief Burgomaster and the City Fathers and by 100 young women of leading families, who have been drawn by lot from several hundred candidates, and who will present flowers to their future Empress. The girls will be dressed alike in Gretchen costumes, with their hair in braids down the back.

Behind the Crown Prince and his bride will ride butchers, postmen, and deputations from other trades and occupations, according to immemorial custom. Those chosen to form the cavalcade are now in training at the garbosa riding schools. The Emperor has commanded that this entrance into the city, which will be the only public celebration, shall be simple, and if possible beautiful. The three-quarters of a mile of Unter den Linden, from the Brandenburg Gate to the Palace, where the Emperor and Empress will await the Duchess Cecilia, will be hung with garlands of roses. Artificial ones will be the only sort used, as they will have to stand four days' exposure. Eighty thousand garlands have been ordered.

Seats and windows along Unter den Linden have been selling for from \$7.50 for the former to \$125 for the latter.

Except for the numerous Court eunuchs and uniforms which will be seen in the streets and the Princes going and coming from every hotel, there will not be anything else for the public to see, as the festivities will be private, and only members of royal families, Ambassadors, officials, and a few other important personages will take part in them.

The chapel of the Palace, where the wedding will take place, holds only about 300 persons, but there will be a service at the cathedral on Sunday, and a dinner at which the Hohenzollern and Mecklenburg-Schwerin families and the visiting Princes, of whom there are to be fifty or sixty, will be present.

There are so many Princes coming, each of whom must be treated ceremoniously, that the Imperial Court Marshal's office is perplexed over questions of precedence. The Ambassadors will probably be invited only to one or two functions, so as to avoid placing them below members of small German houses.

The wedding gifts will be presented in the palace on the morning of Monday, June 5, when deputations with congratulatory addresses will also be received. Later there will be a breakfast, and the State dinner will be served at 5:30 in the afternoon, so as to be ended in time to permit of the punctual appearance of all the guests at a gala performance at the opera the same evening.

The civil marriage ceremony on June 6 will be performed by House Minister von Wedel, and the religious rite will be celebrated by Dr. Bryander, the Court Chaplain, in the palace chapel.

The procedure to be observed in the wedding of the Crown Prince fills 113 pages of the "Book of Ceremonies of the House of Hohenzollern."

KING RECEIVES MR. STOKES.

Italian Ruler Much Interested in the Work of the Y. M. C. A.

ROME, May 20.—King Victor Emanuel to-day received James Stokes of New York, Vice President of the Young Men's Christian Association, in private audience. The King spoke lengthily to Mr. Stokes about the work accomplished in Italy and other countries by the Young Men's Christian Association, manifesting great interest in the progress of the association.

In the course of his stay here Mr. Stokes has also been received by Premier Foris and the Ministers of War, the Navy, and Agriculture, discussing with them the work of the association among the soldiers, sailors, and Government employees.

Pierre Loti Running a Cat Show. PARIS, May 20.—Pierre Loti, the French writer, is conducting a cat exposition at Bordeaux. There are 200 entries.

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Stern Brothers

will close out to-morrow, a collection of Women's
Tailor-made Walking Suits
of Cheviots, Mixtures, Mohairs, Panama, Broadcloth, etc.
at **\$17.50, 24.50 and 35.00**
Former prices \$30.00 to 60.00

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Clearance Sale of
Imported & Domestic
Wraps, Coats and Redingotes
of Embroidered Linons, Laces, Pongees, Silks and Broadcloths,
at **Greatly Reduced Prices**
Also To-morrow

TAFFETA SILK COATS, Extra Quality, **\$14.50, 18.50, 22.50, 28.50**
BLACK CHEVIOT AND COVERT CLOTH COATS, **\$6.75, 8.75, 12.50, 15.00**

On the Second Floor, Will Be Offered
Nainsook and Cambric
Undergarments
Most Desirable Styles from Their Own Workrooms
Comprising
Night Robes, Petticoats, Corset Covers, Drawers,
Chemises, Dressing Sacques, Long
and Short Kimonos,
Very Much Below Their Value

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HIGH-CLASS IMPORTED NOVELTIES
GREATLY REDUCED—Also

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| Extra Quality Taffeta Silk and Homesteaded Linon, | Value \$2.75 | \$1.95 |
| Plain and Fancy Taffeta Silks, | Value \$3.75 to 4.50 | \$2.50, 2.95 |
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Exceptional Values in their
Lace Departments
Lierre, Chantilly, Maline, Net Top, Point d'Alencon, Valenciennes and Point de Paris INSERTIONS, GALLONS and EDGES, 25c to **\$3.75** yard
Former prices 45c to \$5.50
FLOUNCINGS, to match, 22 to 45 inches wide, **\$1.50 to 8.50** yard
Former prices \$3.25 to 10.50

An Important Offering of Summer Dress Silks

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| 25,000 Yds. { CHECKED and STRIPED LOUISINES and Taffetas, also 24 and 27 inch Printed Foulards, Value 85c to \$1.00 yd. | 55c |
| 11,000 Yds. { 21 inch BLACK CHIFFON TAFETAS, superior quality, Value 85c yd. | 59c |
| 16,000 Yds. { IMPORTED PLAIN and CHANGEABLE LOUISINES, in desirable colors and combinations, Value \$1.00 yd. | 68c |

Decided Reductions in Foreign Dress Fabrics

| | |
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| 2,500 Yds. IMPORTED BLACK GOODS, in plain and Fancy Woven Voiles, Etamines and Grenadines, 42 to 45 inches wide, Value 95c to \$1.75 yard | 53c |
| Also
2,800 Yds. FRENCH VOILES, in Melange and Novelty Effects, and ENGLISH MOHAIR SICILIANS, in all the newest shadings, including cream white, | |

Continuation of Clearing Sale
Boys' & Young Men's Clothing
RUSSIAN SAILOR, NORFOLK & VEST SUITS, 2.95, 3.50, 5.00
TOP COATS & REEFERS, Formerly 5.00 to 9.75
WASHABLE SAILOR & RUSSIAN SUITS, Elton and Sailor Collar, Formerly \$3.00 to 5.00 **\$1.95, 2.25**
WASHABLE BLOUSES, highest grades, with and without collar, Formerly 95c to \$1.45 **69c**
YOUNG MEN'S SUITS, of Worsteds, Serges and Cheviots, Formerly \$10.75 to 25.00 **\$7.50, 9.75**
IMPORTED & DOMESTIC STRAW HATS, also WASHABLE TAMS, GOLF & YACHTS, Formerly 95c to \$2.25 **48c, 95**

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For Summer Homes
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the ideal bed covering is the handsome, sanitary, convenient and inexpensive

DOVE DIMITY QUILT

Outwears three of the old-style crocheted quilts. Laundered as easily as a sheet. Protects the bed-clothes absolutely with a dainty attractive covering. Sold by leading dry-goods stores in four sizes; also special grades for hospitals and institutions.

SHERMAN, REID & CO.

SIGHTS FLEUR DE LYS WITH THE ENDYMION

Tramp Steamer Reports Kaiser Cup Boats on Southerly Course.

MAKING FOR GULF STREAM

Apache Is Again Seen by Ocean Liner—Was Sixty-five Miles East of Nantucket.

Special to The New York Times. Estimates of the positions of the yachts reported thus far in the Kaiser Cup race from the places last sighted and their speed under conditions known to exist it would appear that:

The Hamburg and Atlantic had traveled 500 miles or more by Saturday midnight.

The Endymion and Fleur de Lys ought to be nearly as far advanced on a more southerly course.

The Atlas is likely to have made from 750 to 800 miles.

The Valhalla ought to be about 700 miles out.

The Apache has probably made something under 650 miles.

BOSTON, Mass., May 20.—The Endymion and the Fleur de Lys have been sighted, making the sixth and seventh boats heard from since the start of the ocean race for the Kaiser's Cup. They were passed by the British tramp steamer Kennell, which arrived here today from Cienfuegos, Cuba. They were spoken on Thursday night by the Kennell well south of the Nantucket Shoal Lightship, and proceeding on a more southerly route than that taken by any of the other yachts reported. They were proceeding east, and the evident intention of avoiding the beaten track followed usually by ocean liners and of picking up a Gulf Stream current which would add their speed.

This bears out the report of the course taken by the Endymion as made by the party of Indian Harbor yachtsmen who followed their representative forty-five miles out on the first day. It shows Capt. Loesch knows what he is doing, and is missing no tricks in this race. That Capt. Bolling, on the Fleur de Lys, is following the same general direction is not surprising. It was thought these two old sea dogs knew the same tricks, and would follow a line different from that pursued by any other skippers. What advantage they may find is not known, but it is safe to say they are confident that they are taking the wiser course.

The speed of the two boats up until the time spoken was not as great as that shown to have been attained by the Atlantic and the Hamburg. The German and the Marshall boats were undoubtedly leaders on Thursday night. Capt. Loesch and Capt. Bolling were making good progress, nevertheless, and undoubtedly have a satisfactory position in the race at this time, if they have experienced anything like equal luck.

The Endymion was reported in longitude 70 degrees 6 minutes west, latitude 39 degrees 45 minutes north. The time was 6:10 P. M. on Thursday. This position lies south of the Nantucket Lightship 23 degrees west, true 37 miles, and is about 25 miles west of Nantucket and 50 miles south. This means the Endymion had covered about 187 miles from New York in the thirty hours she had been out and was making about six and a quarter miles an hour on the average. This was about a mile slower than the Atlantic and the Hamburg were recording.

The Fleur de Lys was sighted three hours later, at 9:10 P. M. Thursday. She was reported in longitude 69 degrees 40 minutes west, latitude 40 degrees 8 minutes north. This position is south of Nantucket Lightship 18 degrees west, true 31 miles, and is about 17 miles west of Nantucket and 22 miles south. This would mean the Fleur de Lys was 195 miles from New York in thirty-three hours and making an average of 6 miles an hour.

The Hildegarde also took the same direction as the Endymion and the Fleur de Lys. She ought to be somewhere in the same general neighborhood. Capt. Torney of the Kennell said he had recognized the Endymion readily in a good light. He described her as a black painted hull, flying the pennant of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club and the signal letters "K. F. Q. L." her special signal for this race. She had balloon jib and spinnaker set, and was making good headway.

The Fleur de Lys he did not see clearly in the darkness, though he saw she had a white hull and showed a green, red, green light signal. This is the private code signal for Dr. Stimson's boat in the race.

Edmund Randolph's bark Apache has been again sighted. The North German Lloyd steamer Prinzess Alice, which arrived in New York yesterday, passed her sixty-five miles east of Nantucket at 2:30 o'clock Friday afternoon. She was then heading east under full sail with a twenty-knot breeze blowing off port quarter from west-northwest. She was footing fast, and appeared to be making a good pace, probably about ten miles. Her position was some 120 miles east of where she was previously reported seventeen hours before, so that she had averaged in that time a trifle under eight and one-quarter miles an hour.

When seen by the Grosser Kurfurst, 138 miles out, she was heading against the head wind and making very little headway. The wind continued for quite three or four hours, according to the outward-bound steamer's report, so that the Apache could not have advanced more than fifteen miles or so against it. The wind, shifted to north-northwest, and freshened after this, the conditions improving to the bark's liking, and in the thirteen hours that elapsed before she met the Prinzess Alice she apparently averaged over nine miles an hour. In view of the fact of the breeze during part of that time, she evidently was giving a good account of herself.

The Nantucket Light lies sixty miles east of where she was sighted by the Grosser Kurfurst at 10 o'clock on Thursday night. It doubtless took her several hours to make the distance, in view of the head winds that prevailed half the time. This would mean she passed in the neighborhood of the lightship at 7 o'clock Friday morning. Since it was clear then, she must have passed well south of the shoal.

The Valhalla had been reported there at midnight Thursday. She thus had a seven-hour start of her big square-rigged rival. In that time under prevailing conditions she might be expected to make from nine to ten knots an hour. This would mean that she would have proceeded 75 miles before the Apache passed the shoal light. The Valhalla would thus be about 180 miles beyond Nantucket Light when the Apache met the Prinzess Alice. Both these boats should make faster time with westerly winds than either the Hamburg or the Atlantic. Estimating the speed the two so-called "leaders" were making when last sighted it is presumed that in the same time they would have run about 350 miles from their former position. That would mean they had passed the light at about 10 o'clock on Thursday night, and about 200 to 250 miles ahead of

AUTO UPSETS CAB IN PARK.

Chauffeur Escapes with Machine, Leaving Two Women Hurt.

A large touring automobile crashed into a cab containing two women in the west drive near Eighty-first Street, in Central Park, shortly after 12 o'clock today. The cab was overturned, both women thrown out, the cab demolished, and the horse killed.

After the crash, the automobile backed from the wreckage and started down the Drive at a rapid rate. Mounted policemen started after them, blowing their whistles, but the machine pulled away and left the policemen far behind. The cab was owned by Emil Seelig of 234 West Fifty-fourth Street, and was driven by Michael Cochran of 789 Ninth Avenue. Both the women were slightly injured. They refused to give their names to the police.

DOCTOR SLEEPING TO DEATH.

Trouble Diagnosed as Form of Meningitis—Trephining of No Avail.

Special to The New York Times. Dr. Erwin Fischer of the East End is dying from oversleeping. He has been asleep about five weeks, and it is feared cannot recover.

Overwork and worry about patients caused the breakdown. Dr. Carl A. Emmerling today diagnosed the case as meningitis, but of an entirely different nature from the cerebro-spinal form.

As a last hope the operation of trephining was performed at the home of the patient last Tuesday. Dr. Carl Beck of St. Mary's Hospital, New York; Dr. Carl A. Emmerling and his son, and Dr. Stewart of Mercy Hospital, were in attendance. Little hope, however, is entertained of Dr. Fischer's recovery. It was announced that Mrs. Fischer was prostrated, and could not be seen. Her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Beck of Washington, the former an artist, have come to Pittsburgh.

LIKE A ROAD, BUT IT'S A DAM.

And You Mustn't Travel More Than Four Miles an Hour on It.

It has been discovered that a splendid piece of hard roadway in the western part of Patuxent, L. I., is a "dam." The discovery was made while pouring over some old records. Vehicles are allowed to go no faster than four miles an hour over dams, so the Deputy Sheriffs have had signs set out on either side of what is known as West Lake, reading: "Slow Down 4 Miles an Hour While Crossing This Dam."

When the designation of dam was given the district was really a dam, twelve feet wide, and a kind of speeding over it would have been a menace to its safety. But the old-time designation at present, H. O. Davis says he hopes the town will not be distracted by the use of the old-time designation at present. H. O. Davis says he hopes the town will not be distracted by the use of the old-time designation at present. H. O. Davis says he hopes the town will not be distracted by the use of the old-time designation at present.

1,000,000 BEERS HIS GIFT.

Constable, Recipient of Brewer's Bounty, Sorry Life Is So Short.

Special to The New York Times. PITTSBURG, May 20.—Perhaps the most envied man in western Pennsylvania today is Constable John Beriges of Alderman Stork's office.

The constable having done some slight favor for Anton Lutz, the brewer, and having refused cash payment, has just received an order for 1,000,000 glasses of beer. The order is not transferable, nor can Beriges collect in bulk, the agreement being that he shall call at the different breweries controlled by Lutz as he becomes thirsty and drink the beer on the premises.

WARSHIP IN SEVERN RIVER.

The Texas Successfully Tests Dredged Channel at Annapolis.

Special to The New York Times. ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 20.—The battleship Texas steamed into the Severn River Friday, and is the first battleship that had ever done so. Since the channel has been deepened thirty feet, it will permit of the entrance of any of the ships of the navy.

When the Texas first came there was some indecision as to whether she could come into the river, but after much consideration Admiral Dickens decided to steam into port. The big battleship is now moored at the Santee dock. The Texas will remain here now until the midshipmen embark for their summer cruise.

The Severn channel was dredged at a cost of \$30,000. Before this was done it was necessary for battleships or other large craft to anchor in the roadstead outside of the harbor and in the open bay.

LINER FRIESLAND GROUNDED.

But Got Off Again in an Hour—Miss Sutton Aboard.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—As the American liner Friesland proceeded down the Delaware to-day on her voyage to Liverpool she grounded when just off Washington Park and remained fast for an hour. She succeeded in releasing herself without assistance, and sailed from Delaware Breakwater to-night.

Among the cabin passengers who left on the Friesland was Miss May Sutton of California, the champion woman tennis player of the United States, who will try her skill against the best of the female tennis players in London or more friends were at the wharf to see her off, and Miss Sutton said that during the long string of victories.

TO SELL THE LIGHTHOUSE.

Vesey Street Structure Called Oldest in Manhattan Except St. Paul's.

The "Lighthouse," at the northwest corner of Vesey and Greenwich Streets, believed by many to be the oldest building on Manhattan Island except St. Paul's Church, is to be sold at auction on June 7 by Philip A. Smyth.

The property is owned by the estate of Joseph P. Graham. Several months ago the old structure was badly damaged by fire.

\$2,000 for Mme. du Gast's Rescuer.

PARIS, May 20.—Mme. du Gast (who attempted to navigate her automobile Camille in the race from Algiers to Toulon by way of Port Mahon, Minorca) has sent 10,000 francs to the sailor who jumped into the sea from the French cruiser Kieper and rescued her during the storm which scattered the racing boats.

Pardons Turkey Stealing Policemen.

NEWARK, N. J., May 20.—Thomas J. Finnerty, William F. Steele, and James M. Jackson, the three former policemen who were sentenced last February to nine months in the penitentiary for stealing turkey legs, have been pardoned by the Court of Pardons, and will probably be released next week. The court acted on May 11, but the fact was not made public.

Mr. Delmore Still Improving.

It was said last night that Lawrence Delmore, who has been ill for some time at his home, 118 East Eighty-ninth Street, had passed a very comfortable day and night. Dr. Delmore is in a pleasant

BRODIE DUKE CONVEYS PROPERTY TO TRUSTEES

Turns Over Everything to Two Appointed for One Year.

WILL LIVE ON \$100 A MONTH

Provision for Extending the Term Unless He Applies in Writing for Restoration.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 20.—Brodie L. Duke, a son of the late Washington Duke of Durham, N. C., today turned over to trustees all control over all his property. The instrument in part said:

For good and sufficient reasons the party of the first part (Brodie L. Duke) is desirous of relinquishing all power of alienation and all right of control over all real and personal property and estate of every name, and wheresoever the same may be situated or located of which he is now seized or possessed, for the period of at least one year.

The property is conveyed in due form to C. M. Edwards and R. B. Boone as trustees. The instrument provides that \$100 a month shall be paid to Brodie L. Duke for living expenses by the trustees out of the revenue. At the expiration of one year, Duke shall make written application for the property, it shall be reconveyed to him. Otherwise, the trust deed shall remain in full force. Provision also is made that if Duke dies in the hands of the trustees, he shall be reconveyed to his heirs. Trustees are to receive \$100 a month each.

After failing of election to the North Carolina Legislature last Fall from the City of Durham, Brodie L. Duke, half-brother of James B. Duke of the American Tobacco Company, did not appear before the public until the night of Jan. 1, this year, he was taken by detectives from the Park Avenue Hotel in this city, where he had been staying with his bride, formerly Miss Alice Webb of Chicago, to the Sanford Hall Sanitarium at Flushing, L. I.

It was alleged, as basis for the warrant, that Duke was addicted to the use of alcohol, and was irresponsible, and that she had obtained from him considerable cash, as well as promissory notes. Mrs. Duke left the hotel, but appeared on summons before District Attorney Jerome C. Gurnea, who was investigating an alleged case of embezzlement by Duke. She was released, and the Texas authorities having failed to produce evidence that a crime had been committed.

HALIFAX MAY NOW DRINK.

Reversion of Provincial License Law Put Through After Contest.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, May 20.—"For the first time in many years it will be legal to drink a glass of beer or whiskey in a bar-room in the City of Halifax," writes Consul General W. R. Holloway. "A liquor license bill for the City of Halifax, which has been passed by the Legislature. It is a complete reversion of the provincial license law, and was bitterly opposed by the temperance people."

Under the new amendments a scale of high-licence fees is adopted. The hours for selling are extended from 9 to 10 o'clock at night, except on Saturday, when the time is extended from 9 o'clock in the evening till 9 o'clock, and selling by the glass is made legal. The City Council guaranteed in effect that if these amendments were passed the law would be strictly enforced, including the prohibition of Sunday selling.

CAR TWICE AFIRE.

Woman Hurt in the Scramble to Get Out—Six Cut in a Collision.

There was a stampede of passengers from a crowded Flushing Avenue trolley car on its way to the bridge in Brooklyn yesterday morning when it was discovered that the floor was on fire. The car had then reached Sands and Bridge Streets. Defective insulation caused the fire.

Some one turned in a fire alarm, and when the firemen arrived they put out the fire—or thought they put it out—with chemical extinguishers. The car went on. It had gone only a block or two when the woodwork caught fire again. This time the firemen made sure of the job in putting it out. In the first scramble to get out of the car a woman wrenched her neck. Friends here and there in the crowd helped her to the sidewalk. About the same time two cars of the Putnam Avenue line collided at the switch at Fulton Street and Greene Avenue. Half a dozen of the passengers were cut and bruised. Two men and a woman were attended by a physician.

UNITED BRETHREN'S BOOKS INVOLVED.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 20.—A commission of the United Brethren Church today refused to accept the report of Dr. McKee of Dayton, Ohio, as Treasurer. He was placed in charge four years ago when the General Conference adopted a new system of bookkeeping. McKee, however, makes no charges against Dr. McKee, but asserts that a bad system of bookkeeping has mixed up the accounts. It is expected that he will resign.

Plank Made Excise Attorney.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., May 20.—Charles B. Plank, Assemblyman from the First St. Lawrence District for six years, has accepted office as attorney in the State Excise Department, and will leave the Legislature. Fred J. Gray is the only announced Republican candidate for the vacancy in the Assembly.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, May 20.—Lieut. Col. James B. Pettit, Military Secretary, is relieved from treatment at the general hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will join his proper station.

The retirement from active duty of Lieut. Col. Edward C. Conroy, Deputy Surgeon General, at his own request on account of thirty years' service is announced. Major C. G. Wood, Adjutant, and First Lieut. J. H. Conroy, are detailed to attend the encampment of the organized militia of Wisconsin from July 1 to 15.

Major William C. Borden, Surgeon, will proceed to New York City for the purpose of consulting with architects regarding plans for a new general hospital to be constructed at Washington.

Capt. B. A. Cheney, Engineer, is assigned to the chief engineer's office, Northern Division, to take effect upon his relief as aide de camp to Major Gen. John C. Bates.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Brooklyn, Tacoma, and Chattanooga at Tompkinsville, Maine, Wednesday. Arrived—Brooklyn, Tacoma, and Chattanooga at Tompkinsville, Maine, Wednesday. Arrived—Brooklyn, Tacoma, and Chattanooga at Tompkinsville, Maine, Wednesday.

METER SWINDLE CHARGED.

Police Get After the Hoyt Company, Alleging False Pretences.

Mrs. Anna Hoyt, said to be the head of the Hoyt Inspection Company, which makes a specialty of inspecting gas and water meters, was in the Tombs Court yesterday on a charge of swindling, which later was changed to one alleging violation of the statute prohibiting a corporation or individual from doing business under an assumed name except where notice had been filed with the County Clerk. Under the latter charge Mrs. Hoyt was paroled in the custody of her counsel until to-morrow afternoon, when a further examination will be held.

The woman was arraigned by Detective Sergeant Herlihy, who told Magistrate Finn that many complaints regarding the Hoyt Inspection Company had been received at Police Headquarters. Before a charge was amended Ludwig Suto, President of the Suto Brothers' Braid Company of 127 Spring Street, was the complainant.

He said that a man representing himself as an emissary of the Hoyt Inspection Company called at the office of the Suto firm about a month ago and offered to inspect the six meters on the premises at a rate of \$100 for each inspection, with the further pledge that if it should be found that the meters were registering too fast the inspection company would put in a claim to the gas company and recover what Suto Brothers had paid in excess of the legitimate charge.

Mr. Suto said he fell in with the proposition, and that another man, who called later and tested the meters certified that they registered 3 per cent too fast. After collecting \$10 for his work he went away, promising a refund check on the excess charge. This, Mr. Suto avers, was the last he saw or heard from the Inspector or the company.

Mr. Suto, who lives at 44 West Seventy-sixth Street, said last night at his home that under similar pledges and with similar results the inspection concern had been retained by Mrs. Suto to inspect the gas meter at their residence, and his son Herbert had had a similar experience. Mrs. Hoyt, whose husband, according to the police, was the active head of the company until recently, when he went to Connecticut to live, could not be found last night.

TWO MEN AND WOMAN KILLED IN ELEVATORS

Three Accidents in Different Downtown Buildings.

ELEVATOR RUNNER ARRESTED

Man Crushed to Death on Twenty-first Floor of Trinity Building—A Porter Killed.

Two men and a woman were killed by elevators in different downtown buildings in business hours yesterday. Alice Rosen, thirty-three years old, who lived at 317 Furman Street, Brooklyn, a scrubwoman in the Lord's Court Building, 27 William Street, was killed on the thirteenth floor in the morning. Eugene Brickman, the elevator runner, was arrested on a charge of homicide, and was later paroled in the custody of his counsel by Coroner Goldenkrantz.

Samuel Goldstein, who ran one of the eleven elevators of the new Trinity Building, 115 Broadway, was crushed to death at the twenty-first floor. No one saw the accident. The elevator descended to the basement and the body was then found. Goldstein was twenty years old, and lived at 24 Newark Avenue, Jersey City.

Carl Phillips, sixty years old, of 7 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, porter for the American Hard Rubber Company, 8-13 Mercer Street, became wedged in the door of the elevator shaft and was killed by the descending car.

Paul Richardson, forty years old, of 410 Traphagan Street, Hoboken, the elevator runner, who was a close friend of Phillips, fainted when he realized what had happened and was still unconscious when he was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, nominally a prisoner.

B. Altman & Co.

An extraordinary sale of Misses' Suits and Girls' Reefers will be held on Monday and Tuesday, May 22d and 23d, at the following important reductions in price:

MISSES' SUITS, \$15.00, 22.00, 28.00
Original prices were from \$20.00 to \$42.00

GIRLS' REEFERS, \$2.50, 4.50, 6.50
Original prices were from \$5.50 to \$14.50

Also a number of styles and sizes of Misses' Fancy Suits, Muslin, Crystalline and Embroidery Trimmed Dresses, and Jackets, also Children's Frocks and Reefers, at corresponding reductions in price.

A. AVANTINE & Co.

BROADWAY and 18th Street.

Specials
In Summer Draperies
For Hotels, Cottages and Yachts
Third Floor

| | | |
|--|---------|----------------------------|
| Arabian Madras, cross stripe, mixed colors, for window and door curtains, | 42-inch | 35c yard |
| Figured Madras, assorted colors, reduced from 65c, | 45-inch | 35c yard |
| Figured Madras, extra quality, reduced from 75c, | 50-inch | 45c yard |
| Remnants of Oriental Crepes, Cretonnes and Madras for Curtains, Cushion Covers and Kimonos | | At Half our regular prices |

Franklin Simon & Co.

Special Offerings for Monday

Women's Apparel

MOHAIR SUITS—new Tuxedo or long tight fitting coat, closely pleated skirt, in solid colorings, plaids, checks or stripes. Regular price \$42.50..... 29.50

TAILORED SUITS of Homespun, Serge, Mohair, Broadcloths and Panamas. Heretofore \$34.50 to \$45.00..... 19.75

CHINA SILK WAISTS, in white and black, various models, richly trimmed with Val. lace. Heretofore \$6.50 to \$7.75..... 4.50

FIFTH AVE 37th and 38th Sts

B. Altman & Co.

WOMEN'S SUMMER DRESSES.

Summer Dresses for Women are offered in imported models and in styles made up in the establishment, including an exceptionally interesting selection of plain and figured muslin, batiste, mul, and cotton net frocks, and tailor garments of white and colored linen.

A selection of Dresses of appropriate Summer fabrics will be offered, as follows,

On WEDNESDAY, May 24th:

Dresses of Dotted-White Valenciennes Net, trimmed with lace, \$28.00
Redingote Suits, of White French Linen, having colored collars, cuffs and belts, \$16.00
Bolero Coat Suits of Cotton Popinette, in white and delicate shades, \$14.00

Separate Skirts made from new plaited models,
Of White Repp, \$5.50 Of White Linen, \$6.50
(Department on Second Floor.)

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT.

For the present, a number of styles of Tailor Gowns and Costumes for informal dress wear, will be made to order from especially prepared models, and in fashionable Spring and Summer fabrics, at the following low prices:

\$68.00, \$75.00, \$85.00 or \$90.00

In addition, the remainder of this season's Paris Gowns are offered at less than One-Half the Original Prices.

(Department on Third Floor.)

RUGS for Cottages and Country Houses.

Rugs, suitable for Country Homes, are shown in extended varieties. The most appropriate weaves and color effects are amply represented, including Wilton, Brussels and Smyrna Rugs in selected patterns; Reversible Cotton and Wool Art Squares, Homespun and Washable Rugs and Mazourk Veranda Mats.

STORAGE. Rugs, Portieres and Draperies are received for Storage during the Summer months with the usual guarantees for safe-keeping.

TRIMMED HATS.

On Monday, May 22d, a number of the latest styles of Trimmed Hats, recently made up, will be offered at EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES, including:

Trimmed Sailors and Leghorn Hats, at \$12.00
(Department on Third Floor.)

WOMEN'S SILK HOSIERY.

The following assortments of Embroidered and Openwork Hose have been marked at unusually low prices:

Black Silk Embroidered Hose, \$2.50
Usually sold for \$3.25 to \$4.00 per pair.
Black Silk Openwork Hose in embroidered styles, \$3.50 and 4.50
Usually sold for \$5.00 to \$7.00 per pair.

WOMEN'S SUITS.

Smart designs are shown in Street Suits, and in styles appropriate for visiting and other occasions, representing the season's most fashionable fabrics and colorings.

On TUESDAY, May 23d:

Blouse Coat Suits of Black and Colored Taffeta, with walking length skirt, \$30.00
Shirt Waist Dresses of Black, Colored and Checked Taffeta Silk, \$25.00
Evening Suits of Black and Colored Mohair, trimmed with braid, and having walking length skirt, \$22.00
Walking Skirts of Black and Blue Panama Suiting, \$12.00
(Department on Second Floor.)

CHAS. M. HOGAN DEAD AFTER A BRIEF ILLNESS

He Was General Manager of the Siegel Cooper Company.

STARTED WITH WANAMAKER

Robert C. Ogden's Tribute to Him as a Valuable Organizer and a Popular Figure in the Dry Goods Trade.

Charles M. Hogan, General Manager and Secretary of the Siegel Cooper Company, died yesterday afternoon of erysipelas at his residence, 302 Central Park West. Mr. Hogan had been ill about two weeks, and those closest to him had known for several days that there was no chance for his recovery. Many of his friends, however, were not aware of his serious condition, and the news of his death came as a shock to them.

Mr. Hogan was born in Burlington, N. J., fifty-one years ago. His boyhood and his business career in Philadelphia when only seventeen years old. Starting in at the bottom of the ladder with John Wanamaker, his ability and tireless industry at once won recognition, and he was promoted from one post to another, and at a comparatively early age he was in charge of the credits and accounts of the establishment.

In 1894 he came to New York and associated himself with the management of the Hiltion, Hughes & Co. store. Here he won new fame for himself, and when the Siegel-Cooper store was being started in 1896 he was chosen to be its manager. Several years ago he was made Secretary of the concern.

His connection with the enterprise was a story of untiring success. During his long and busy career he acquired an extraordinary grasp of the best business methods, and an expert knowledge of every branch and division of store management. He was one of the foremost men in his particular field.

Mr. Hogan was interested in athletics. He was an enthusiastic member of the New York Athletic Club and other kindred organizations. In addition to his membership in these organizations he belonged to the Aldine Association, the Pennsylvania Society, the Sphinx Club, and the Presbyterian Union. He had been a member of the Central Presbyterian Church since he moved to New York, and was one of the foremost in its affairs.

Besides his connection with the Siegel-Cooper Company he was Secretary and a Director of the Siegel-Cooper Building, and the Manhattan Laboratories.

Mr. Hogan was one of the survivors of the Johnstown flood. He was in that city on business when the dam burst, and had a narrow escape from being killed. He was married to Mrs. Hogan, who survives him. He was buried in Camden, N. J., on Tuesday.

"I first knew Mr. Hogan twenty-five years ago, when I became connected with the Wanamaker store in Philadelphia," said Robert C. Ogden last night. "He was then holding a responsible position and enjoying the highest confidence of his superiors. He was with us until 1894, when he came to New York. The pleasant, quick and alert mind, the pleasant, fully clear of comprehension and quick of action. These qualities with an absolute gift for organization won for him his place in the business world. Of genial and kindly spirit, he was easily approachable by all, and deservedly popular. I was deeply grieved to learn of his death."

The following resolution was adopted yesterday at a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Sphinx Club, called to take action upon Mr. Hogan's death:

In the death of Charles M. Hogan the Sphinx Club of New York City has lost one of its influential members. He had been a member of the Executive Committee for several years, and always manifested a lively concern for the welfare of the association.

His high character, his unusual ability, his courteous bearing, and his consideration for others greatly endeared him to all the members of the club, and, indeed, to all men with whom he came in contact. In his death the City of New York loses a valuable and public spirited citizen.

The Sphinx Club offers to the bereaved family the expression of its sincere sympathy.

BANK TELLER ROBBED.

Boy Burglars Gather in a Wagon Load from Marshall Clements's Store.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., May 20.—The home of Marshall H. Clements, a teller in the Metropolitan Bank in New York, who lives at 123 Urban Street, this city, was discovered to-day had been looted in the absence of the family by boy burglars who carried off nearly a wagon load of plunder and stored it in a cave on the outskirts of the city. There are six boys in the gang.

In the plunder was the Clements baby carriage, a bathrobe, a hall clock, and the contents of several trunks. Besides taking the property found in the cave, they broke open an iron box containing Mr. Clements's bonds and mortgages, and kicked holes through a half dozen paintings.

BABY STOLEN; FOUND DEAD.

Mother Left It Outside While She Went Into Toronto Store.

TORONTO, May 20.—Mrs. William Murray left her nine-months-old baby in a go-cart at the entrance to one of the department stores yesterday. When she returned in a few minutes the go-cart and baby had disappeared. The police searched all night without avail.

This afternoon the child's body was found strangled in the go-cart close beside the Grand Trunk Railway tracks, in the eastern limits of the city. It had been stripped of its underclothes, and there were bruises on the head.

B. B. OGDEN'S DOUBLE FREED.

Man Held in Tennessee Was Not Fugitive Jersey Mayor.

Special to The New York Times.

SMITHVILLE, Tenn., May 20.—Harry Palmer, arrested on suspicion of being Benjamin B. Ogden, formerly Mayor of Jersey City, N. J., who disappeared some time ago, leaving big debts, has been released from custody, as the New Jersey detective failed to identify him.

The detective stated that while Palmer had the physical characteristics of Ogden, he was not the man wanted.

Biggest Five-Master Ashore.

NANTUCKET, Mass., May 20.—The schooner Jane Palmer of 2,823 tons, the largest five-master schooner afloat, is ashore on Great Rip, off the east end of Nantucket. The crew came ashore in boats. The vessel was bound for New York, and was carrying a cargo of coal. She is in an exposed position, but is leaking only slightly. Steamers with wrecking crews are trying to save her.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.

8:50 A. M.—488 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; Mary Kuhl; damage, \$500.

11:45 A. M.—12 West Third Street; J. L. Nelson; damage, \$200.

1:20 P. M.—21 West Third Street; J. L. Nelson; damage, \$200.

3:05 P. M.—13 Manhattan Avenue; Nathan Lowy; damage, \$200.

3:30 P. M.—25 Day Street; Cleveland & Ryan; damage, \$200.

4:45 P. M.—117 Second Avenue; J. Blumenfeld; damage, \$100.

5:40 P. M.—122 Amsterdam Avenue; O. M. Gortin; damage, \$100.

6:45 P. M.—102 West Seventy-sixth Street; Angelo Ayo; damage, \$200.

8:15 P. M.—1,027 Third Avenue; M. Well; damage, \$200.

8:30 P. M.—387 Ryder Avenue; owner unknown; damage, \$200.

8:55 P. M.—750 Melrose Avenue; A. D. Ray; damage, \$200.

9:15 P. M.—200 West 101st Street; A. D. Ray; damage, \$200.

IS IT PAUL JONES'S BODY?

Serious Doubts Expressed as to the "Find" of Ambassador Porter.

Special to The New York Times.

"For many years I have been so much interested in matters relating to the life and death of John Paul Jones, the founder of the American Navy, that I have accumulated quite a collection of newspaper and other clippings on the subject. I find a paucity of matter touching upon the later days, death and burial place of the illustrious naval man, and following the discovery of a body said to be that of John Paul Jones in the old St. Louis Cemetery, 14 Rue Grange aux Herbes, Paris, I do not wish to cast doubt upon the integrity of Ambassador Porter, who is to be commended for his untiring efforts to determine the whereabouts of the Admiral's remains, but I consider it my duty to state that the accounts which have so far reached me of the finding of the body and the measures taken to identify it have failed to drive out of my mind a suspicion that there may be a mistake somewhere."

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MORE FUSS IN PATERSON OVER PASTOR DE LARME

Denial of His Engagement to Miss Mather Causes Trouble.

MINISTER MUST EXPLAIN

Church Trustees Have Refused to Accept His Resignation, but May Give Him a Vacation.

PATERSON, N. J., May 20.—The Board of Trustees of the First Baptist Church in this city are not inclined to accept the resignation of their pastor, the Rev. A. De Larne, and have offered him a six months' leave of absence with pay. Mr. De Larne requested that his resignation take effect on June 1, and gave as his reason for resigning that he was in poor health and needed a rest. The trustees have refused to accept his resignation, and have offered him a six months' leave of absence with pay. Mr. De Larne requested that his resignation take effect on June 1, and gave as his reason for resigning that he was in poor health and needed a rest. The trustees have refused to accept his resignation, and have offered him a six months' leave of absence with pay.

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TO SON AND DAUGHTER.

Edward Stolte's Will Complies That They Were Unkind.

The will of Edward Stolte, who died recently in the Borough of the Bronx, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday.

"After making bequests of a dollar to his daughter Emilie and a dollar to his son Edward there follows this statement in the will:

"My reason for disinheriting my said daughter Emilie and my said son Edward is that they were unkind, inattentive, ungrateful, and disrespectful to me, and never cared for me, and my daughter Emilie received all of my household goods from me and spoke untruthfully about me."

The residuary estate is bequeathed to the testator's other daughter, Mrs. Sophie Rube, of 721 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street. Mrs. Rube's husband, Edward Rube, a bird dealer of Grand Street, is named as executor. The value of Stolte's estate is not given.

WAS PRISONER IN OFFICE.

Woman Stenographer Locked In Until Policemen Freed Her.

Miss Ballard, a stenographer employed in the office of Mooney & Boland at 180 Broadway, remained to finish some work last night, at 7 o'clock, when she was ready to go home, found that the caretaker of the building had locked the door of the office on the outside.

After a wait of two hours Miss Ballard attracted the attention of Patrolman Grogg of the Church Street Station, who called Patrolman Dengehardt to assist him. The two policemen climbed the fire escape and reached the third floor. They threw a box over the transom to Miss Ballard, and she climbed upon this and was able to reach the transom. She climbed through with the aid of the policemen. Miss Ballard thanked Grogg and Dengehardt and, refusing to give her address, hurried home.

TWO ASK DIVORCES.

Wife Names as Co-respondent Wife of Man Who Names Her Husband.

WHITE PLAINS, May 20.—Two closely related divorce actions came before Judge Knapp in the Supreme Court here to-day. One was the application of Mrs. Jennie Fletcher for a divorce from her husband, James Fletcher of Croton-on-Hudson, and the other was the suit for divorce brought by William H. Paine of Peekskill against his wife, Abbie Paine. In Mrs. Fletcher's suit Mrs. Paine was named as co-respondent, and Fletcher was named co-respondent in the action of Mr. Paine. No defense was made in either case.

A Sheriff's jury yesterday awarded Mrs. Fletcher \$10,000 damages in a suit against Mr. Paine for the alleged alienation of Mr. Fletcher's affections.

Gorham Co. Buys Durgin Company.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company, Broadway and Nineteenth Street, which has works in this city and in Providence, R. I., has purchased the William B. Durgin Company, which has its New York office at 41 Union Square and its factory at Concord, N. H. The business of the Durgin Company will be continued by the new owners under the old name.

Woman Who Lived Alone Found Dead.

WOODBURY, N. J., May 20.—Miss Margaret Bradley, aged fifty years, who lived alone in a small house at Franklinville, near here, was found dead late last night. She is supposed to have been dead for nearly a week, as nothing had been seen of her since last Sunday. Testimony at the inquest showed that the woman suffered from heart trouble, and the coroner decided that she had died of natural causes. She ran a small truck farm.

Wedding Trip in a Canoe.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 20.—John Luther Wilkin of New York and Helen Hughes Manderly of Toledo, who were married this afternoon, will take their wedding trip in a canoe through the streams of Maine and he is staying in the cabin in the woods. They will live in New York on their return.

Muslin Underwear Dept.

Monday, May 22nd.

Gowns, Chemises, Skirts, 98c., \$1.25, \$1.95, \$2.45 & \$2.95.

Drawers, 50c., 98c. & \$1.25.

STATEN ISLAND MAY NOT GET WATER FROM JERSEY

Injunction Will Be Served on the Hudson Company.

WILL STOP LAYING THE PIPES

Litigation May Be Continued by the State Until the Legislature Meets.

TRENTON, May 20.—Attorney General McCarter has announced the State's determination to fight to the bitter end the attempt of the Staten Island authorities to take drinking water out of New Jersey. The act signed by Gov. Stokes last week to prevent the diversion of the waters authorizes an application to Chancery against any company attempting it.

The Hudson County Water Company, an offshoot of the East Jersey Water Company, has contracted with the Bayonne city authorities to lay pipes from the public dock at Bayonne and under the Kill von Kull to Staten Island. The company had not carried its work, at the time the act was signed, where the act could not reach it, and the State will, if the company continues to lay pipes toward the waterway, seek to stop it by injunction. The water company says that the act is unconstitutional. That question will be adjudicated in the injunction proceedings. It is a question whether the court granting a temporary injunction, if it finds the act of questionable validity, will make the injunction good till the end of the litigation in the courts of appeal. A dissolution of the temporary restraining order might permit the company to go on with its work in spite of the act.

If, however, the injunction holds to the end, and there is serious doubt of the validity of the act, the State authorities will keep the litigation alive until the Legislature at the next session can amend it. There is talk, if the exigency demands it, of a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of passing a supplemental act strengthening that about to be litigated.

JOHANN HOCH COLLAPSES.

Murderer Spends Time Weeping—Says He Was Not Properly Convicted.

CHICAGO, May 20.—Johann Hoch has collapsed. The convicted wife poisoner, who all through his trial seemed to regard the charge against him as a joke and its possible outcome as a matter of no consequence, seemed to-day to realize for the first time the situation in which he is placed.

He spent the greater part of the day in his cell weeping, and at times his sobs were audible throughout the greater part of the jail. His lamentations brought scant sympathy from his fellow-prisoners, who jeered at him and constantly urged him to "brace up and die like a man."

He asserts that he was not properly convicted, because the three "cat bars" murders were found guilty in forty-five minutes, and he was convicted in less than thirty minutes.

Daughter of Bishop Lawrence Weds.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 20.—Miss Julia Lawrence, second daughter of Bishop William Lawrence of Massachusetts, and Morton L. Fearey of Albany, N. Y., were married to-day at St. John's Memorial Chapel in this city. The bridegroom was graduated from Yale in 1898 and from the Harvard Law School in 1902. The ushers were well-known Harvard and Yale graduates. Bishop Lawrence performed the ceremony, assisted by Dean Hodges of the Episcopal Theological School of this city.

MT. POCONO REGION BUSY.

Good Train Service Expected to Aid Lively Season.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT POCONO, Penn., May 20.—News from the many hotels and camping grounds scattered over the 300 square miles of the Pocono Plateau indicates they will be more popular in the coming season than ever before. None of these resorts is more than three hours and a half by train from New York, an advantage to be considered by people with children, and especially business men who want to be within reaching distance of the city on their vacations. The Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad has arranged for a fast and frequent train service.

The golf course here is being rapidly put in shape and many laborers are now at work on the putting greens in anticipation of the golfers who will begin the season with Memorial Day.

The hotels at the Delaware Water Gap are making engagements for Decoration Day, expecting a record-breaking holiday crowd. Many improvements have been made in the mountain walks and drives in anticipation of an early opening of the season. The Caldico Golf Club has a large number of men at work on the links. Everybody here expects the liveliest sort of a season.

SPECIAL CARS FOR BATHERS.

Will Convey Scantily Clad to Atlantic City's Beach.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 20.—The local trolley car company proposes an innovation that will attract the attention of all bathing resort patrons. There has been much criticism for years past of the propriety of bathers running through the streets to and from the beaches in their bathing costumes.

The habit has been the object of several restraining city ordinances that are poorly observed.

The trolley car company is to undertake to meet the situation by running special trolley cars for the use of bathers in suit gear. Several cars are being rebuilt and arranged with particular view to the service. They will be run frequently in the bathing hours and will be put on about June 10.

GOT \$800 FROM A BUGGY.

Stranger Fooled Cleveland Firm's Cashier, Who Was Driving.

CLEVELAND, May 20.—Just after the cashier of the Fuller Baking Company had placed a satchel containing \$800 under which to meet the payroll to-day under the seat in his buggy, after drawing it from the bank, a stranger attracted his attention, and he turned to get into the buggy when he discovered that the money had been stolen.

Announce Their Semi-Annual Clearing Sale

Women's Misses' and Children's Suits, Dresses and Coats.

Beginning Monday—Continuing During the Week.

In accordance with established custom, we shall dispose of the entire stock of Dresses for Reception and Evening Wear.

Tailored Suits, Coats and Wraps, Misses' and Children's Dresses and Coats.

The greatly "Reduced Prices" which are always such marked features of our Semi-Annual Sales, will, on this occasion, average 1/3 to 1/2 Recent Prices.

Women's Tailored Gowns, recently priced \$40.00, \$48.00 and \$60.00, Now \$29.50.

Women's Tailored Gowns, recently priced \$60.00, \$68.00 and \$78.00, Now \$39.50.

Dresses for Reception and Evening Wear

At 1/2 Recent Prices.

\$300.00 Gowns now \$180 \$100.00 Gowns now \$50 \$250.00 Gowns now \$125 \$75.00, \$60.00 and \$50.00 Gowns \$200.00 Gowns now \$100 \$150.00 Gowns now \$75 now \$38

Women's Silk Blouses.

Recently Priced \$28.00, \$30.00, \$35.00 and \$40.00, now \$15.00 and \$20.00

Women's Covert Top Coats.

Recently priced \$18.00 to \$40.00, now \$10.00, \$15.00 and \$20.00

1,000 Girls' Wash Frocks, (4 to 14 yrs.)

In all the prevailing fabrics, including whites and colors. Dozens of styles to select from. Recently priced from \$8.00 to \$10.00, now \$1.95, \$2.95, \$3.95 and \$5.00

300 Girls' Coats.

Recently priced \$7.50 to \$20.00, now \$4.75, \$7.90 and \$10.00

Broadway and 29th St.—Fifth Av., 19th St.

PROHIBITION WON; SAG HARBOR DOUBLY DRY

Contributions for Watering the Streets Refused.

RETALIATION FOR "NO LIQUOR"

Women Who Worked for Temperance Rebuffed in Campaign for Street Sprinkler.

Special to The New York Times.

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STATEN ISLAND JOYFUL SEES FERRY LAUNCHING

Last of Five Municipal Boats Rides Kill von Kull.

CROWDS CHEER, BANDS PLAY

Richmond Is. Expected to Make Trip Between Battery and St. George in Twenty Minutes.

The new ferryboat Richmond, named for that borough, and the last to be completed in the fleet of five modern boats constructed at the city's expense for its new municipal ferry service between the Battery and Staten Island, was launched yesterday morning at the yard of the Burles Dry Dock Company, Port Richmond, S. I.

The launching was most successful, and in that respect differed from the launching of the four other ferryboats at Sparrow's Point, Md., a few weeks ago, where two of the four vessels could not be budged from the ways. Mayor McClellan traveled to Port Richmond on the Dock Department's tender Manhattan, accompanied by Dock Commissioner Featherston, Corporation Counsel Delany, and a number of city officials, and a large committee from the Board of Aldermen. The Mayor and his party were received at Port Richmond by Borough President Cromwell.

Staten Island was in holiday array for the occasion. From Rittenhouse to Mayor's Harbor on the North Shore public buildings and private dwellings were decorated with bunting, and American flags fluttering in the sharp breeze everywhere gave evidence of the pride and pleasure Staten Islanders took in the event. Large delegations from the Staten Island Board of Trade and Transportation, the North Shore Board of Trade, and the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce went to the launching in special cars as guests of William J. Burles, President of the company. Nearly every person on the promenade in the Borough of Richmond and 1,500 guests from other boroughs were present by special invitation. Among the guests were many women.

The weather was ideal and a large crowd of spectators filled the spacious shipyard as well as every possible vantage point from which the launching could be seen, when the gates were thrown open to the general public at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

EARLY HOUR WAS FIXED.

Mean high tide was at 9:35 yesterday morning and the launching had to be done before the hour when the tide should be at its highest in the Kill von Kull. The ceremony was started on schedule time, even though some of the official guests had not arrived.

The Mayor and his party were on hand. On May 19 last year, when Mayor McClellan assisted at laying the corner stone of the Richmond Borough Hall, he said in his speech that within a year he expected to visit Staten Island as a passenger on one of the city's own ferryboats. So anxious was the Mayor to make good his prediction that preparatory to the launching he boarded the Richmond together with Dock Commissioner Featherston and stood on her upper deck as the flag-decked craft slid down the ways.

The party of official guests were escorted to a flag-decked stand which had been erected at the corner of the ways, directly under the bows of the ferryboat. Miss Mae Frances Davidson, the seventeen-year-old daughter of William J. Davidson, Vice President of the Burles Dry Dock Company, who was to be the new boat, was waiting there for the guests, the center of a little group composed of her parents and many girl friends. She wore a becoming lavender gown and a large picture hat.

At 9:30 sharp Municipal Judge Thomas C. Brown of Staten Island, who is Chairman of the North Shore Board of Trade, gave the signal for the ceremony to begin. The last shores were knocked away, Miss Davidson broke the traditional bottle of champagne over the bow of the vessel, and the sharp breeze wafted a fine shower of the liquid back over the guests and the young woman herself.

The vessel did not wait for the naming ceremony to be completed, but slid off the ways with express speed, and in an instant was midway in the Kill.

WELCOME TO NEW CRAFT.

The multitude cheered, caps and flags were waved, two bands played on the shore, and small steam craft in the Kill footed their whistles joyfully in welcome to their biggest sister, as the Richmond, stately and graceful, rode the waves where, in the middle of the seventeenth century, the Aquehonga and Raritan Indians who in those days roamed the wilds of Staten Island emerged from the forest and, with trunks of trees hollowed out by means of heated cones, entertained the first ferry service between the "Sleeping Beauty of the Bay" and the mainland.

About 1,500 guests had been invited to the luncheon that followed the launching ceremony. Not a few of the breakfasters visitors who had been invited for a good cheer returned unpaid because the police reserves sent down to maintain order insisted upon doing their full duty and established a triple line between the hungry ones and the feast which had been spread in the midnoon of the ways. After the luncheon there were speeches by the Mayor, Dock Commissioner Featherston, Borough President Cromwell, Judge Brown, and District Attorney Kenney of Richmond County.

The Mayor was warmly greeted as he arose to speak, and seemed very pleased as he repeatedly cried of "four years more" were borne to his ears. He congratulated Borough President Cromwell, Mr. Burles and all concerned upon the completion of the Richmond.

"I am glad to say," he continued, "that we have found a way of retaining all the splendid old crews of these ferries, from Pilot down."

Ladies and Gentlemen: I drink to the good ship Richmond, may she see many years of useful service to the city, and when she is relegated to the scrap heap, may she have the record of never having been late or missed a train."

The Richmond, which is almost ready for her trial trip, is 220 feet long, 66 feet beam and 12 feet draught. The hull is of steel, with six water-tight compartments. Her speed will be the trip between the Battery and Richmond in about twenty minutes. All the cabins are fitted with cross seats, and she will have seating accommodation for 300 passengers in stationary seats alone.

HORSE BROKE POLICE RULES.

Dragged Patrolmen Into Saloon and Upset Pinocchio Game.

The driver of a horse owned by Nienke & Voigt, Jersey City, left horse and wagon standing in front of 110 Oak Street yesterday while delivering some goods. The horse ran away. As it turned the corner into Jackson Avenue Policeman Douglas seized the bridle. The horse swerved to the sidewalk and crashed through the window of Thomas Crockett's saloon, dragging Douglas into the room in violation of the Police Department rules.

Neither he nor the horse was hurt, but Douglas was severely scolded by an irate German, one of a party who were playing pinocchio. He had just melted 100 trumps and 100 cards, and lost it all because his friends, in trying to get out of the room, upset the table.

The driver soon arrived and said the

HUMMEL CASE UP TUESDAY.

To Use Move to Disbar Him as Argument for Quashing Indictments.

While to-morrow is the day fixed by Justice Davy for the counsel of Abraham Hummel, Benjamin Steinhart, and ex-Judge Edgar L. Furman, Jr., all of whom are under indictment in connection with the Dodge-Morse case, to appear before him and make whatever motions they may desire, nothing will be done until Tuesday, according to an agreement reached between counsel and District Attorney Jerome.

When the cases are called on Tuesday, De Lancy Nicoll, who represents Mr. Hummel, will move for the dismissal of the three indictments against his client, two for subornation of perjury and one for conspiracy to receive the courts, on the ground that Mr. Hummel was called as a witness before Grand Jury during the investigation preceding the finding of those indictments, although the District Attorney had already begun disbarment proceedings against him before the Bar Association, and thus placed him in the position of a man accused of a crime.

Mr. Nicoll will also contend that the real object of the criminal proceedings now brought by the District Attorney is not to obtain a conviction by a jury, but to secure evidence which may be used subsequently in the disbarment proceedings.

What will be the action taken by ex-Judge D. Cady Herrick and John R. Dos Passos, the counsel for the other two defendants, is not yet known, but it is expected that the cases will be permitted to go on under the question raised in connection with the Hummel case have been passed on.

Mr. Hummel has already been disbarred once. It happened more than twenty-five years ago, and not long after he had been disbarred he was re-admitted to the bar before Justices Davis, Brady, and Daniels, and it resulted in a verdict that kept Mr. Hummel out of the practice of the profession for three years, at the end of which period he was reinstated on the petition of a number of lawyers, who presented an excuse for his offense that he had been led astray by an older lawyer, Mr. Hummel paid money to another lawyer to be handed to the Judge who was trying his client's case.

DUGROS IN A RUNAWAY.

Wife and Daughter Thrown Out, but Almost Unhurt.

Mrs. Dugro, wife of Justice P. H. Dugro of the Supreme Court, with Miss Dugro, left the city yesterday morning in a dogcart bound for the Twenty-third Street Ferry. Miss Dugro drove. Alfred T. Downs of 338 West Fifty-ninth Street, a servant, sat behind. The spirited pony decided that he wouldn't pass a beer truck that stood in front of 45 West Twenty-fourth Street. Workmen had been digging up the street there, so that only a narrow passage was left. The pony bolted toward the team of horse trucks.

One of the dogcart shafts wounded the shoulder of the mare, and all three animals reared and began to fight to free themselves from their harness. The dogcart was upset, but the occupants were not injured beyond a few scratches. Following the fall, the dogcart ran up, and the dogcart was upset, but the occupants were not injured beyond a few scratches. Following the fall, the dogcart ran up, and the dogcart was upset, but the occupants were not injured beyond a few scratches.

ASBURY PARK'S COTTAGERS.

Summer Residents Flock to the Resort on the Ocean.

Special to The New York Times. ASBURY PARK, May 20.—Cottagers have flocked to Asbury Park in droves this week, despite the disagreeable weather. The finest continuous rain interfered with outdoor pastimes early in the week, but Thursday brought the sunshine and caused the beach resorts once more to teem with life.

It was officially announced this week that the steel pier project had been rescinded by the promoters and that work on the structure, to be built on the shore front at Eighth Avenue, would be started within a day or two, and that at least 400 feet of the structure would be ready for the public by the middle of July.

Complications over the appointment by Mayor Ten Broeck of three new members of the Public Grounds Commission this week have been satisfactorily settled. The term of J. Lyle Kinnmonth expired last month by limitation. Mayor Ten Broeck refused him reappointment. His cot-agers, Henry C. Winsor and Clarence S. Steiner, then sent their resignations to the Aldermen. The Mayor then appointed a new board, consisting of Dr. Fred F. Coleman, Scott F. Hazlerigg, and Theodore H. Beringer. Mr. Beringer was appointed in Kinnmonth's place for a full term. The Board of Trade, in the interest of harmony, named a "peace" committee to wait on the Mayor and seek to induce him to reconsider his determination to drop Kinnmonth. They were unable to do so, and the city's Executive Committee, meantime, sent a communication to the Aldermen asking them to confirm his new appointment. At a special meeting, Alderman Atkins withdrew the two resignations, and contending that there was but one vacancy in the commission, Beringer was confirmed. Messrs. Winsor and Atkins are once more acting as Commissioners. Mayor Ten Broeck does not take kindly to their change of front, but will, it is believed, abide by the action taken by the Aldermen.

Recent cottage rentals include the following: Folies de la Mer, Laurence T. Fell of Orange, N. J., in Sixth Avenue; C. Graves of Jersey City, N. J., in Seventh Avenue; William M. Keenan of Troy, N. Y., in Emory Street; William L. W. of New York, in Sixth Avenue; Selig Scheuer of Newark, N. J., in Seventh Avenue; and L. Weingarten of the same city, in Fourth Avenue. E. Pearsall of New York, in Third Avenue; William Hutton, Jr. of Troy, N. Y., in Asbury Avenue; and F. D. Douglas of the same city, in Fourth Avenue; J. C. De Winter of New York, in Sixth Avenue; William S. Bogert of Leonia, N. J., in Third Avenue; Edward T. Jenkins of Brooklyn, in Seventh Avenue; William M. Perkins of New York, in Grand Avenue; and M. J. Kenny of Summit, N. J., in Sixth Avenue.

Bishop Potter Talks to Alumnae.

At the annual Spring reunion of the Associated Alumnae of the Normal College, held in the old chapel of the college yesterday, Bishop Potter was the chief guest and principal speaker. He talked about the present public school system and the close association of different nationalities in the schools. Among other speakers were President Thomas Hunter of the Normal College, Miss Isabelle Sullivan, President of the Alumnae, and Mrs. Archibald A. Hill. The alumnae attended the reunion in great force.

Wedding Plans Changed by Death.

Owing to the recent death of Mrs. J. H. V. Arnold, the marriage of her son, Mortimer Percy Arnold, to Miss Mary Constance Perry will be quiet affairs at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Thomas Andrews, 48 East Sixty-seventh Street, instead of at the Fifth Avenue College Church as intended. The ceremony will be performed on Saturday, June 10.

Nap on Bridge Will Cost Life.

While asleep on the inside seat of a Brooklyn trolley car near the New York anchorage of the Brooklyn Bridge, Albert Footner, twenty-two years old, janitor of Public School No. 2, at 116 Henry Street, slipped off the seat and fell between the stone wall and the car, a space of about ten inches. He was rolled along and when he woke up he was found in Hudson River Hospital, where he was

found in Hudson River Hospital, where he was

15,000 HAPPY CHILDREN AT HAGAN'S MAY PARTY

West Side Youngsters Have Glorious Day in Central Park.

LUNCHEON SERVED TO 19,000

Hospital Tent Has Only One Patient, but Bureau for the Lost Is Kept Busy.

The big ball grounds in Central Park presented a gay scene yesterday, when 15,000 children of the west side were the guests of James J. Hagan, Democratic leader of the Nineteenth Assembly District, who was giving his annual May party.

It was an ideal day for an outing. Spring had just put the finishing touches to Summer's new gown, and in the open field the sun drove the sharpness out of the brisk wind. To the nostrils came the odor of crushed grass, to the ears music and laughter, and to the eyes a vista of dancing colors, red, blue, pink, and royal purple, against a background of restless black, white, and green.

The children of the west side invited to Hagan's big May party met at the corner of Sixtieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue shortly before 10 o'clock. The army that it was found necessary to divide it into ten divisions. In the middle of Division No. 1, in a go-cart decorated with flowers and ribbons, were gaudy cushions for the King and Queen of May, Madeline about the age of 12, and Sixty-sixth Street was the Queen and Frederick King. The King was on time and was considerably alarmed when his Queen did not appear in an appearance. His Majesty dispatched a courier to her residence. The Queen came running, and when she saw that the suite was waiting, she explained that she sat up too late learning "Call Me Early, Mother, Dear," that she overslept. To the tune of "Good-bye, My Bluebell," the procession started, headed by 100 flower girls dressed in white and wearing wreaths of blossoms. The Democratic leader's son, Foster L. Hagan, and Lucy Cooke of 138 West Sixty-third Street were, respectively, Prince and Princess of Flowers.

As soon as the Park was reached the army disbanded. The children gave themselves up to frolic, while Leader Hagan superintended the erection of department tents around the field and the bringing up of the commissariat. Ten divisions of 45 West Twenty-fourth Street were given over to the various divisions, and tea, coffee, sandwiches, bonbons, ice cream, and other things that gladden the heart of the small boy and girl were served. Several other tents were erected. One was a bureau for lost children, and another was a hospital where a corps of physicians was ready in case of sickness. The children were given over to the various divisions, and tea, coffee, sandwiches, bonbons, ice cream, and other things that gladden the heart of the small boy and girl were served. Several other tents were erected. One was a bureau for lost children, and another was a hospital where a corps of physicians was ready in case of sickness.

For an hour the children did as they pleased, pending the settlement of 19,000 luncheons served out to families, parents, and children. The mothers basked in the sunshine, nursing the younger hopefuls, while the boys and girls played ball, coaxed squirrels with candies and nuts, or climbed the rocks and played shooting imaginary Indians in the trees.

In the afternoon there was a Maypole dance, at which the King and the Queen were crowned. The Maypole was missing for about fifteen minutes, when it reappeared. The pole was found, but not before Hagan, who is thin and tall, said: "All right, kids, if it isn't found in five minutes, I'll be the Maypole."

After the dance the children settled down to games of tag and hide-and-seek. The band played, and the children lost patience, nor did Hagan, who was here, there, and everywhere, keeping the fun going, dancing with the children, helping them in the singing, and responding to every "play ball, Mister Hagan."

The hospital tent had only one patient. She was little five-year-old Mary, who had been taken to the hospital by her mother, who was going to have, and had eaten more ice cream than was good for her.

All day long the Bureau for Lost Children was crowded with mothers critically examining a number of lost children who sat in rows munching things and apparently quite contented that there was no one to check their consumption of candy.

Shortly after 4 o'clock the huge procession moved back to Sixtieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The children, a multitude of cheering, the army was finally mustered out.

William F. King gave a May treat to Central Park yesterday to nearly 200 girls of the Gospel Settlement at 211 Clinton Street. Five children conveyed the children from the Home to Seventy-second Street and Fifth Avenue, near which the city's Executive Committee, meantime, sent a communication to the Aldermen asking them to confirm his new appointment. At a special meeting, Alderman Atkins withdrew the two resignations, and contending that there was but one vacancy in the commission, Beringer was confirmed. Messrs. Winsor and Atkins are once more acting as Commissioners. Mayor Ten Broeck does not take kindly to their change of front, but will, it is believed, abide by the action taken by the Aldermen.

AT SPRING LAKE.

New Yorkers Filling Up Cottages at the Jersey Resort.

Special to The New York Times. SPRING LAKE, N. J., May 20.—The New Monmouth Hotel will open for the season on June 1. It will be managed by F. F. Shute, who last winter conducted the Laurel-in-the-Pines at Lakewood.

Mrs. M. A. Corlies of Brooklyn has leased a cottage at the corner of Brighton and First Avenues. Justice J. Franklin Fort of Newark, N. J., is arranging his Newark Avenue residence for early occupancy, as is Congressman Benjamin F. Howell of New York. Arthur J. Horgan, the New York architect, building a stone residence in Monmouth Drive, which will be completed late in the summer. Richard Croker, Jr., of New York, has purchased the block between New York and Richmond Avenues just north of the Deal Country Club, and contemplates the erection of a house. The house will cost about \$50,000, and the stables and kennels for the housing of the Crocker horses and dogs will call for an expenditure of an additional \$20,000.

SEA BRIGHT NOTES.

Special to The New York Times. SEA BRIGHT, N. J., May 20.—Carl von Bergen and family, who have rented the Aubuchon cottage, arrived Wednesday for the season.

C. K. Couillard and family are among the recent cottage arrivals.

Mrs. W. Shilpen of New York has arrived at the cottage and family of New York are here for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Carmichael have moved into their cottage.

G. Milbank of New York has taken up his summer residence here.

Wendell Kendall and family are here for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Caswell and family are here for the summer.

ATLANTIC CITY'S QUESTS.

Rush to Resort—Plans for Marine Parade and Other Events.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, May 20.—In anticipation of the opening of the bathing season on Memorial Day most of the yachts owned by members of the Atlantic City Club are being prepared to go. The commission on the school of the city along the city's ocean front will be held, and the club will also keep open house on that day, as is their custom.

The Seaside Yacht Club has arranged for several races and regattas to be held at the club grounds. The races will be for 15-foot cricket boats, launch races, and races for snappers. Yachtsmen at the inlet are creating interest in an ocean race for the aloof yachts about July 10. A dozen crack boats will contest for the pennant.

Elaborate arrangements are being made for the meeting of the Advisory Council of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which will be held here on June 7 and 8, and which will be attended by many of the leading club women of New Jersey. Headquarters will be at the Hotel Chalfonte.

Something of a rush marked travel to the shore yesterday and to-day. The beach-front hotels found a sudden demand for accommodations, and scenes characterized the streets and beach. Bathing masters are hoping for a continuance of warm weather and an early summer. The prospects are very bright for a remarkable season.

Cottage owners in Atlantic report an excellent season. This news is interesting because it bears out the general judgment, long asserted and often disputed, that Chelsea, rather than any other section of the city, was to build up first as a select cottage section outside of the older part of the city.

The annual floral parade on the Boardwalk will be held on June 7. The committee has decided to have five divisions in the parade—hotel class, individual class, commercial class, humorous class, and floats. The humorous class is expected to attract considerable attention. The start will be made from in front of the Royal Palace Hotel, and the parade will proceed down the Boardwalk to Florida Avenue, countermarching to the Steel Pier, where the judges will award premiums to the winners in each class.

Mrs. Sheffield Phelps of New York City, who is spending May at the Brighton, is a daughter of Gov. Preston Lea.

Gen. R. N. J. Reed of Philadelphia, Chief of Staff of the Sons of Veterans, will be at the shore with his family. Col. Theodore A. Reed, who is here for the season, Mrs. Johnson, who was Miss Rose Barnett of this city, was married last week while she was filling an engagement with May Irwin. She has received a pretty villa as a wedding gift. Her husband, Mr. Johnson, is an expert whip as well as a good golf player.

Taylor, manager of the Pittsburgh Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, arrived here yesterday with his family. He is accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Taylor, and his daughter, Miss Taylor. They are stopping at the Hotel Traymore.

Mrs. James A. Roosevelt of New York, who is stopping at the Chalfonte, is a daughter of President Roosevelt. She is accompanied by her daughter, Miss Christine A. Roosevelt, and Miss E. Kelly. North Dakota spent the week at the Hotel Traymore.

Gen. Hays, United States Army, retired, is a guest with his sister at the Whitelake. Gen. Hays is a figure of national prominence, and he is the oldest living graduate of the West Point Military Academy.

A number of the guests at the Hotel Traymore are Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Seltz, Miss C. J. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Warr, and Miss E. Bennett.

Mrs. J. Scholms, Mrs. L. A. Robertson, and Mrs. D. Toplitz are at the Pierpont.

L. C. Carey and daughter, Mrs. Henry Miller, and Miss C. Dowley of New York are guests at the Berkshire Inn.

AT LONG BRANCH.

Bad Weather Delays the Cottagers—Rush Expected Soon.

Special to The New York Times. LONG BRANCH, N. J., May 20.—The bad weather of the past week has delayed the influx of cottagers, but it is expected that within a short time now the houses will all be filled. A majority of the cottages are rented.

Mrs. Uriah H. Painter of Washington has moved into her cottage at Takansan Lake.

Harry J. Braker of New York has already arrived at his Norwood Avenue cottage.

I. R. Benjamin of New York, who owns considerable property at Hollywood, is here for the summer. Mr. and Mrs. Ben Benjamin are occupying the Edwards cottage on Branchport Avenue.

The New Jersey Mortgage Company has purchased the P. T. Troutman property, Ocean and Chelsea Avenues.

P. W. De Witt of New York took possession of his Monmouth Beach cottage on Friday.

Henry Block and family of New York are now occupying their Cedar Avenue cottage.

Mr. George J. Jackson took possession of her Monmouth Beach cottage on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Barber arrived at the Codding cottage, in Ocean Avenue, last evening.

The Church of the Precious Blood at Monmouth Beach will open for the summer to-morrow.

Richard Croker, Jr., and A. J. Morgan, the Architect, to Build.

Special to The New York Times. DEAL BEACH, N. J., May 20.—A number of handsome summer homes are being erected here and at Atlantic City. Arthur J. Horgan, the New York architect, building a stone residence in Monmouth Drive, which will be completed late in the summer. Richard Croker, Jr., of New York, has purchased the block between New York and Richmond Avenues just north of the Deal Country Club, and contemplates the erection of a house. The house will cost about \$50,000, and the stables and kennels for the housing of the Crocker horses and dogs will call for an expenditure of an additional \$20,000.

David O'Day of New York, Vice President of the Standard Oil Company, will again occupy his country home, Kilday, on the east branch of one of the arms of Deal Lake.

Col. George Harvey, the head of the Hays family, is here for the summer. He is accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Harvey, and his daughter, Miss Harvey. They are stopping at the Hotel Traymore.

John F. Shanley of Newark, N. J., will again occupy his cottage in Deal.

John C. Sheehan of New York will spend the summer at his cottage in the Darlington Road.

Free fireworks every Thursday evening as a new feature to be introduced at North Beach. Set pieces, bombs, and other intricate and novel devices are to be set off.

Special to The New York Times. FIREWORKS AT NORTH BEACH.

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URGENT ODELL TO RETURN; NEEDED IN CITY FIGHT

Republican Leaders Alarmed by Attitude of Citizens' Union.

PLACED IN A NARROW POSITION

To Accept Municipal Ownership Would Repudiate Their Own Party—Little Chance for Straight Ticket.

State Chairman Odell has been urged by cable messages from some of his local lieutenants not to delay his return from Europe. The independent attitude toward fusion assumed by the Citizens' Union has given the Republican sub-leaders great concern. They are practically unanimous in the opinion that a situation has now arisen which calls for all Chairman Odell's skill as a politician.

There will be a regular meeting of the Republican County Committee to-morrow night, but it was said by officers of the committee yesterday that nothing of any importance would be done until the monthly meeting after the return of State Chairman Odell.

In fact, the Republican politicians regard the situation created by the independent course adopted by the Citizens' Union as so delicate from a political standpoint that they are loath to even privately discuss either their own feelings or the probabilities. The declaration of the Citizens' Union was little short of offensive to them. They are, nevertheless, afraid to say anything about it until they know what the policy of Chairman Odell for the municipal campaign is to be.

Talks with members of the Citizens' Union confirm the impression made by the organization's declaration of principles that the Union will decline to fuse with the Republicans unless the Republicans are willing to accept the municipal ownership issue. There is only one way in which the local Republican organization can meet the Citizens' Union on this issue, and that is by virtually repudiating the Republican State organization. In the bill passed by the Legislature, and now awaiting Gov. Higgins' signature, providing for a State Commission of Gas and Electricity, there is a specific inhibition against any municipal establishment of a utility in the State.

The Citizens' Union leaders figure that they have put up a hard proposition to Mr. Odell. If he should decline to come to them on their terms and should decide to put out a straight Republican ticket, the inevitable result would be the Citizens' Union men would be in a position to one of them on a radical platform for municipal ownership of public utilities. It is the belief of the Citizens' Union politicians that Mr. Odell will have to fight to hold his place at the head of the State organization when the municipal campaign is over, according to the Republican politicians who bear him a grudge for his action in declaring for Dew against Black in the Senatorial contest, it would be a decided blow to his prestige to have the Republican ticket behind both the Democratic and the Citizens' Union tickets in the Fall election. For this reason he is likely to ponder long, it is said, before he decides to take the long chance of a free-congressed fight.

Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany, said yesterday that his organization would be willing to accept a communication from the Citizens' Union relative to the endorsement of Mayor McClellan for re-election.

"If such a letter shall be written," said Mr. Murphy, "I suggest that it would be sent to Mr. Crain, Chairman of the County Committee, or to Chairman McMahon of the Executive Committee, and not to me. If such a letter should be received I am sure that it will be properly answered."

Mr. Murphy would not discuss the plan of the Citizens' Union to open negotiations with all parties for a non-partisan ticket.

Lehigh Issues Summer Book. The Lehigh Valley Railroad has issued its Summer Record Folder for 1905. The folder contains descriptions and illustrations of the various Summer resorts and hotels reached via the Lehigh Valley, as well as hotel rates, railroad fares, and other information of value to those contemplating spending the season out of town.

THE "Second Empire" Is not a French Event, but a New Fast Train BETWEEN New York and Buffalo VIA NEW YORK CENTRAL & Hudson River R. R.

Leaves Grand Central Station daily except Sunday at 2:30 P. M., arrives Buffalo, 11:30 P. M., stopping at Albany, Utica, Syracuse and Rochester.

See time table in daily papers.

McHugh 9 Forty-second St. West of 5th Ave.

Offers Quaint and Original Furniture Made in Manhattan. Good to Help Make The Country House Beautiful.

"Handwrought and Waterproof" WINDOW SEALS and Tables; FORMOSA CHAIRS, 8.50; "Riviera" and "Forest" Colorings; WING CHAIRS, 18.00; Upholstered English Fashion; "McHugh" style Beds, 65.00; "Handwrought of Oldtime Style"; "Riviera" Cushions of Flies; "Liberty" Floor Fabrics; 1.00 EACH.

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POWER OF CONGRESS TO REGULATE COMMERCE

Results Reached at Hearings by
Senate Committee.

REBATE EVIL CONSIDERED

The Dominating Influence of Commercial Forces in the Establishment
of Freight Tariffs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Important and most gratifying results have already been reached in the course of the present hearings by the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce, of which the Hon. Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia is Chairman.

On the 5th inst., in answer to a request of the Chairman, the Attorney General of the United States transmitted to the committee a report in regard to the powers of Congress, of the courts, and of the executive department of the Government relative to the regulation of commerce. This statement clearly indicates that the powers of the Government are ample, and that the only question of moment which confronts Congress at the present time relates to the manner in which and the extent to which the undoubted powers of the Government shall be exercised.

There is nothing new in this. The question as to the sufficiency of the powers granted to Congress and the manner in which they shall be exercised, which always attend any new exercise of those powers was clearly stated on the floor of the Constitutional Convention Aug. 16, 1787. The question as to the powers to be granted to Congress being under consideration, Mr. Elbridge Gerry, a delegate from Massachusetts, said:

"The Legislature (Congress) must be trusted with such a power. It might ruin the country."

Mr. Gouverneur Morris of Pennsylvania, one of the most prominent members of the convention, replied:

"However the legislative power may be formed, it will, if disposed, be able to ruin the country."

This political dogma was not then denied, and I think it has not since been seriously called in question.

RAILROAD LAWYERS' ATTITUDE.
The great railroad lawyers of the country do not pretend to question the power of Congress to regulate commerce, within constitutional limitations. Twenty-five years ago a bill for the regulation of the railroads was before Congress. The Hon. John E. Reagan, Chairman of the House Committee on Commerce, proposed to the late John K. Cowen, General Counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the following inquiry:

"Mr. Cowen, have you any doubt as to the power of the Government to enact this proposed legislation relative of the railroads?"

With his characteristic intensity of expression, Mr. Cowen replied:

"No, Sir, not the slightest. Sir, you have power enough to take these corporations by the throat and shake them to death."

Thus did a great lawyer concede the power of Congress over commerce, while strenuously maintaining that such power should be exercised under the constitutional restraints of judicial procedure, in conformity with the lessons of experience, and in no inopportune manner. From that day when the Declaration of Independence was signed to the present hour the people of the United States have detested any unnecessary or profligate exercise of governmental power.

The information furnished by Attorney General Moody as to the adequacy of the powers granted to the National Government has therefore merely a professional or academic significance. The great question of right, of justice, and of expediency remains to vex Congress and the country.

Still the delicate question of the exercise of commission rate-making that the existence of the power of Congress to regulate commerce implies an obligation resting upon Congress to exert that power in the manner which they advocate. This fallacy lurks in the statement made to Senator Elkins by Attorney General Moody under date of May 5, 1905.

THE QUESTION OF REBATES.
An admirable result of the work done and influence exerted by the Senate Committee on Commerce at its present hearings relates to complaints which for years have been made in regard to unjust discrimination made by the practice of granting rebates to the larger shippers. This evil was an incident of the act of Congress of June 15, 1886, which authorized the railroads of the United States to connect their lines and to engage in joint traffic, thus creating a community of interests among all the roads of this country.

This propensity of rival interests began a fierceness of competition which was demoralizing to the commerce of the whole country. The granting of rebates to the larger shippers was one of the incidents of that protracted struggle. Gradually the railroads came to realize that, in the language of Chairman Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, the whole rebate business was simply a process whereby the large shippers were enabled "to sandbag the railroad companies," at the same time disturbing the commercial and industrial interests of the country. Accordingly, the railroad companies, with marked unanimity, now seek protection against the evils of rebates.

Such relief was afforded by the Elkins act of Feb. 19, 1903. Since the passage of that act not a single case of rebates granted has been reported by the Inter-State Commerce Commission to the courts. Nevertheless the advocates of commission rate making still continue the outcry against rebates as though they constituted an existent evil. But Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway, has put a quietus to this pretense.

With the commanding influence which he wields by virtue of his eminence as a manager of railroad affairs, as president of about ten thousand miles of railroad, and speaking also as the representative of nearly all the railroads of the country, he has declared that the railroads are opposed to the policy of rebates, and that they will use all their power and influence to suppress all sorts of discriminations in rates arising from rebates. He also earnestly requests that Congress will enact such further legislation as will forever abolish unjust discrimination as between persons, places, and commodities through the granting of rebates.

This is a gratifying result of the brave work of Senator Elkins in arresting the Populist attempt to divert the course of justice in the regulation of commerce from the judicial power of the United States to an adjunct of the Executive power of the Government.

THE PRIVATE CAR LINES.
Another important result of the present hearings is that the railroad companies, through Mr. Spencer, practically unite in the efforts to abolish all unjust discriminations arising from the use of private car lines, except by the railroads, and to have all such lines operated by the railroads.

especially perishable commodities, which require special facilities for transportation at particular seasons of the year, a service which usually cannot be economically performed by the railroad companies. All agree that such car lines shall be subject to the provisions of the Inter-State Commerce act.

The necessity for the employment of special cars for special service is strikingly illustrated in the Railway Postal Service carried on in cars which traverse the lines of many associated companies. These cars are fit for no other purpose.

Another exception to the objections urged to private car lines is seen in the Pullman car service. The President has just returned from a six weeks' tour over six thousand miles of railroad, in a car of this sort, affording all the comforts and convenience of a home. This journey, extending through twelve States and three Territories, over the lines of many different companies, was rendered possible through a combination formed by connecting lines for this purpose. The same privilege may be enjoyed by any citizen who is able to pay for it.

But a much more important service has been rendered by Senator Elkins and his painstaking associates in diffusing knowledge of the conditions which control railroad transportation in this country. I refer to the fact that the actual rates and also the relative rates—particularly those which prevail from the interior to seaports of the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts—are absolutely controlled by commercial forces to which the railroads must submit, and which they dare not resist.

This fact of National importance was clearly brought out by railroad Presidents of large experience and thorough knowledge of commercial conditions and the influence which such conditions exert upon transportation charges. Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway Company and of the lines of other companies extending from the Potomac to the Mississippi and from the Ohio River to the Gulf of Mexico, has clearly explained this compulsion of commercial and industrial forces, showing that railroad rates are not only determined thereby, but must of necessity conform to the fluctuations to which such forces are constantly subject.

Mr. Victor Morawetz, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors and General Counsel of the Atchafalpa, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, fully confirmed the statements previously made as to the dominating influence of commercial forces in the establishment of freight tariffs. Mr. Morawetz spoke for a railway system embracing 9,208 miles of railroad, extending from Chicago to San Francisco, and traversing Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

Mr. Robert Mather, President of the Rock Island Company, and General Counsel of the Rock Island system, embracing 13,656 miles of road, located in seventeen different States and Territories, confirmed the fact that commercial forces are dominant in rate-making, that such forces manifest themselves in all the circumstances and conditions affecting the welfare of the carrying companies and of producers, shippers, and consumers, as well as in the moral and social conditions involved, and showed that the railroad companies must and do conform to the compulsion of commercial forces, so as not to destroy industrial communities engaged in any legitimate enterprise.

MR. TUTTLE'S TESTIMONY.
Next appeared Mr. Lucius Tuttle, President of the Boston and Maine Railroad system, which serves the northern portions of the New England States. Mr. Tuttle is a veteran railroad manager. He stands pre-eminent in his profession. It is said of his system and of the great railroad system of Southern New England, the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company—that they have given the railroad commissions of their respective States and of the United States less trouble than the roads of any other section of the country.

Mr. Tuttle declared that railroad rates over his lines and over the lines connecting the commercial and industrial interests of New England with the remotest corners of the country, even to the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Coast, are absolutely controlled by commercial forces to which he is compelled to yield obedience. He also showed conclusively that if his company and the companies operating connecting lines did not conform their rates to the compulsion of such forces the productive enterprises of the New England States would perish.

Last among the great railroad Presidents to bear testimony upon this point came that distinguished railroad builder, steamship builder, and commerce builder from the Northwest, James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, who has built and for years managed lines extending from St. Paul, Minn., into Manitoba, Canada, and from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, embracing in main line and branches 5,900 miles of road. In connection with the latter line he has established a line of steamers from Duluth to Buffalo on the Great Lakes and a line of steamers on the Pacific Ocean from Puget Sound to Yokohama and Hongkong.

Mr. Hill and his associates also control a great system of railroads in the States of Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Montana, embracing 8,547 miles of road. These lines extend from St. Paul to Chicago and to St. Louis, where connections are formed with lines extending into the cotton States west of the Mississippi.

Mr. Hill clearly explained that railroad rates over all these lines are not only absolutely controlled by commercial forces, but he clearly explained that railroad rates are in important instances absolutely dictated by the exigencies of development. The fact that his lines have been the chief agency in the development of the resources of a vast area extending from Lake Superior to the Pacific Coast, which a few years ago was absolutely barren, constitutes an important chapter in American history.

The late Collis P. Huntington and his coadjutors in the work of constructing the Central and Southern Pacific Railroads and their branch lines, now embracing 14,808 miles of road, in like manner have developed vast resources and created an enormous commerce in regions which previously were absolutely non-productive.

Mr. Huntington never ceased to proclaim the fact that while seeking to make money for himself and his associates his traffic policy was absolutely controlled by commercial and economic conditions to which he was obliged to yield.

HIS POLICY CONTINUED.
This policy is being pursued to-day by his successor, Mr. E. H. Harriman. The administrative conduct of this policy is now confided to J. C. Stubbs, Traffic Director, who for more than thirty years has been employed by the Southern Pacific Company in the difficult work of interpreting the significance of commercial, geographical, and economic conditions in framing freight tariffs. The present wealth and commercial prosperity of California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas constitute the irrefutable vindication of the policy thus adopted and steadfastly pursued from the beginning.

rate making must be added the usual conclusion of the International Railway Congress recently held at Washington:

"Tariffs should be based on commercial principles, taking into account the special conditions which bear upon the commercial value of the services rendered."

True it is that the influence exerted by the compulsion of commercial conditions upon the framing of freight tariffs, for commercial liberty is always in the nature of struggle, with consequent uncertainty as to results in concrete cases. And yet, the general results and common good to all actually resulted from the framing of commercial, geographic, and economic conditions have been wonderfully beneficent, guided and restrained as such conditions have ever been by that great unwritten code known as the common law, under the salutary guarantees and restraints of which, in the language of Senator Knox, "the English-speaking people have attained their wealth and power."

In the course of the evolution of commercial and industrial interests, the common law has been reinforced by the act to regulate commerce, the Elkins act of Feb. 19, 1903, and by the Elkins act of Feb. 19, 1903, both of which statutes are supplemental to and strictly conform to the principles of the common law.

The results of the operation of commercial, geographic, and economic conditions as thus restrained are summarily stated as follows:

1. There has been a development of natural resources and of commerce in this country unparalleled in all the ages and in all countries.

2. Railroad transportation charges are to-day only about one-third what they were thirty-five years ago; the number of tons transported has doubled during the last ten years, and the facilities for commerce by rail have been greatly improved.

3. The Inter-State Commerce Commission during the eighteen years of its existence has been able to prove in the courts not a single case of exorbitant rates, only two cases of unjust discriminations, among millions of transactions yearly, while 92 per cent. of all the complaints made to the commission have been settled informally through the mediatorial offices of that body.

Thus has the abiding faith of the fathers in the conservatism which inheres in the untrammeled interaction of forces been fully vindicated.

And yet, in the face of the beneficent rule of commercial conditions, and of the time-honored principles of law incorporated into the very fibre of our civilization, the advocates of conferring upon a governmental bureau the autocratic power of determining rates, declare in a statement submitted to Senator Elkins on April 11 last, that to say the carriers themselves, governed and guided by controlling commercial forces and by wholesome provisions of law, may do what a bureau of the executive branch of the Government, clothed with autocratic power, cannot do, is simply "begging the whole question."

It is too clear for any serious attempt at refutation that these men are themselves "begging the whole question."

AS TO NEW REMEDIES.
Moreover, in their pretense of applying new remedies to new conditions, they are seeking to establish in this country an autocratic bureaucracy under the control of the executive power, a form of governmental imperialism which characterized the decadent Roman Empire, and which has long since been repudiated by Great Britain and by the nations of Continental Europe, except Russia, where the people are struggling to cast off this hated relic of the Dark Ages.

A return to this effete policy would, as indicated by Senator Elkins, place the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in its eloquent reply to Secretary Taft on the 8th instant, bring us back to medieval conditions when commercial conditions were ignored, and it was assumed to be a proper function of government to determine the wages of labor and the prices of commodities, of life and other commodities. This form of governmental imperialism was repudiated by the men who founded the National Government.

JOSEPH NIMMO.
Washington, D. C., May 16, 1905.

PATRONAGE FOR MCCARREN.

May Get \$35,000 Worth of Jobs in Return for Supporting McClellan.

Brooklyn Democratic politicians are anxiously awaiting the disposition by the courts of thirty-four applications of Corporation Counsel Delany for the appointment of street opening Commissioners in their borough.

The understanding is that if the applications of the Corporation Counsel are acted upon favorably Mayor McClellan will see to it that the patronage, amounting in all to about \$35,000, will be given to the followers of Senator McCarrren in return for McCarrren's pledge to the Mayor to give him loyal support in the event of his renomination.

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ENGINEERS TO BUILD ANNEX.

Society Which Refused Carnegie's Gift Files Plans to Improve Home.

Plans have been filed with the Building Department for the enlargement of the Society House of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the organization that declined to affiliate with other societies in accepting Mr. Andrew Carnegie's recent gift of a \$1,500,000 club house and technical building.

The house is a four-story edifice at 222 West Fifty-seventh street, and it is proposed to add a four-story annex which will give the building a total frontage of 70 feet. The second story will contain the library and a large auditorium. The improvements will cost \$60,000. The architects are Eldits & McKensie.

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McGINNITY USES BAT AS WELL AS HIS ARM

"Iron Man" Big Factor in New York's Victory Yesterday.

GRIFFITH'S MEN SHUT OUT

Brooklyn Makes Good Finish and Beats Chicago—World's Champions Still on Down Grade.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES

| National League | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| New York, 6; Pittsburgh, 7. | |
| Brooklyn, 4; Chicago, 3. | |
| St. Louis, 1; Cincinnati, 7. | |
| Philadelphia, 1; Cincinnati, 7. | |
| American League | |
| Detroit, 6; New York, 0. | |
| Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 1. | |
| Chicago, 8; Washington, 1. | |
| St. Louis, 3; Boston, 2. | |

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

| National League | |
|-----------------|-------|
| Club | W-L |
| New York | 22-18 |
| Pittsburgh | 21-19 |
| Brooklyn | 20-20 |
| Philadelphia | 19-21 |
| St. Louis | 18-22 |
| Cincinnati | 17-23 |
| Chicago | 16-24 |
| Washington | 15-25 |
| San Francisco | 14-26 |
| San Diego | 13-27 |
| Los Angeles | 12-28 |
| Portland | 11-29 |
| Seattle | 10-30 |
| San Francisco | 9-31 |
| San Diego | 8-32 |
| Los Angeles | 7-33 |
| Portland | 6-34 |
| Seattle | 5-35 |
| San Francisco | 4-36 |
| San Diego | 3-37 |
| Los Angeles | 2-38 |
| Portland | 1-39 |
| Seattle | 0-40 |

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY

| National League | |
|------------------------|--|
| Chicago at Brooklyn. | |
| American League | |
| Boston at St. Louis. | |
| Washington at Chicago. | |

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Champions Defeat Pittsburgh Again in Exciting Game by 5 to 4.

A crowd estimated at 20,000, the largest attendance since the opening day of the season at the Polo Grounds, saw the National League champions administer another defeat to the Pittsburgh Pirates yesterday, the score being 5 to 4. It was an intensely interesting affair, and was fairly won by the local men because of strong and timely batting. Their fielding, however, was not up to championship form, the mistakes being responsible for two of the visitors' runs. Wagner's great work at short was the feature of the fielding.

With victory fairly sure when the Pittsburghers went to the bat for the last time, the "rooters" were thrown into the highest pitch of excitement when Wagner, after striking out in the sixth inning, got his base on balls, the only one charged against McGinnity, stole second and scored on Ritchey's safe hit to center field. In the meantime Clancy's fly was taken by Feltz, who then pitched a high fly to center field, which bounded away from Donlin, and also from Brown, and landed on third, where it was caught by McGinnity. The run of Leach was needed to tie the game, but Feltz hit an easy ball to McGinnity, catching Leach at the plate. It was then up to Fishery, who batted for Case, to help Feltz around, but the best the "Pirates" pitcher could do was to put up a high fly, which was caught after a splendid effort.

In addition to his effective pitching, McGinnity excelled his team mates in the last, making two successive base hits, besides scoring two runs. His best efforts in the box were unquestionably in the sixth inning, when he struck out Wagner and Clancy after pitching out six balls. Lynch was quite wild during his stay of five innings in the box, but Case, who succeeded him, was much more effective.

Considering the rivalry between the two teams, Umpire Johnstone did very well to check the angry feelings of some players that were likely to cause much disorder. In the first inning he ordered McGraw to the bench on the complaint of Manager Clarke of the Pittsburghers that he had called McGinnity a "stupid". Then Mathewson was sent from the coaching line, and toward the latter part of the game McGinnity was told to get off the field.

Pittsburgh's first run was made by Beaumont on a dropped fly by Donlin, a steal, and a wild throw by Wagner, and Howard's two-base hit. In the fourth inning a hard hit to Donlin, a steal, and a wild throw by Wagner, and Howard's two-base hit. In the fourth inning a hard hit to Donlin, a steal, and a wild throw by Wagner, and Howard's two-base hit.

ST. LOUIS, 3; BOSTON, 2

By Roubach. Time of game two hours. Umpire, Mr. Baumgartner. Attendance, 4,000.

BOSTON, May 20.—Three consecutive singles in the fourth inning to-day gave St. Louis the game by 3 to 2. Both teams fielded fairly, despite the error committal, Campbell's work in center field being especially brilliant. Kellum pitched steady game, not giving up a single base on balls, while Boston was unable to bat with effect after the first inning. Score:

| ST. LOUIS | |
|---------------|-----|
| Cannell, c. | 2-4 |
| Donnelly, 1b. | 1-0 |
| Smith, 2b. | 1-0 |
| Harvey, 3b. | 1-0 |
| Barney, 4b. | 1-0 |
| Shaw, 5b. | 1-0 |
| Shaw, 6b. | 1-0 |
| Shaw, 7b. | 1-0 |
| Shaw, 8b. | 1-0 |
| Shaw, 9b. | 1-0 |
| Shaw, 10b. | 1-0 |
| Shaw, 11b. | 1-0 |
| Shaw, 12b. | 1-0 |
| Shaw, 13b. | 1-0 |
| Shaw, 14b. | 1-0 |
| Shaw, 15b. | 1-0 |
| Shaw, 16b. | 1-0 |
| Shaw, 17b. | 1-0 |
| Shaw, 18b. | 1-0 |
| Shaw, 19b. | 1-0 |
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ST. LOUIS, 3; BOSTON, 2

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Possible Winners in the Intercollegiate Championship Meet

T. J. SHEVLIN
Yale Hammer Thrower



T. F. Moffett,
U. of P. Jumper

YALE EASILY BEATS HARVARD ON TRACK

Wins Eight of Thirteen Events, Mostly Without a Contest.

SCHICK MAKES FAST TIME

Beats Even Figures in Both Sprints—Parsons and Hall Also Show Great Speed.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 20.—Yale's track team easily won the dual meet with Harvard today. Save in the sprints Yale took every first on the track. Her athletes won all the field events except the shot-put and broad jump. Her second string did not do so well, or the victory would have been a Waterloo.

Yale's easy victory today has greatly encouraged her supporters in the belief that she will win the intercollegiate meet next Saturday. A strong wind blew, aiding the sprinters greatly, but handicapping the distance men. In view of this, some of the times were excellent.

Capt. Schick of Harvard, supposed to be in poor health, won both short sprints in record time. His 94.5 seconds in the hundred was unbroken, and 21.5 seconds in the furlong was also done without being pushed. Dives, Harvard, won the quarter in fair time, after a hard race with Burnap.

The two-mile run, won by Hall of Yale, was remarkable in face of the conditions. The Harvard men, Howard, Stone and Whitaker, ran strongly throughout till the last lap, when Hall and Howard drew away, the Yale man winning by 25 feet.

In the 890-yard dash Parsons did 1:50.3-5 easily, but Whitman surprised every one by beating Titson out. Alcott also reversed expectation by beating Hill in the mile. Dick Grant was outclassed.

In all the field events Schoenbus's performance was the high class. Harris surprised every one by beating Shevlin with the hammer, while the broad jump went to Jordan of Harvard. The summary:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Schick, Harvard; time, 9.4 seconds. Second, Dodge, Harvard; time, 9.5 seconds.

200-Yard Dash.—Won by Schick, Harvard; time, 19.5 seconds. Second, Dodge, Harvard; time, 20.0 seconds.

400-Yard Dash.—Won by Schick, Harvard; time, 42.5 seconds. Second, Dodge, Harvard; time, 43.0 seconds.

800-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 1:50.3-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 1:51.0-5.

1,600-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 4:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 4:01.0-5.

3,200-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 8:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 8:01.0-5.

6,400-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 16:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 16:01.0-5.

12,800-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 32:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 32:01.0-5.

25,600-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 64:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 64:01.0-5.

51,200-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 128:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 128:01.0-5.

102,400-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 256:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 256:01.0-5.

204,800-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 512:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 512:01.0-5.

409,600-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 1,024:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 1,024:01.0-5.

819,200-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 2,048:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 2,048:01.0-5.

1,638,400-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 4,096:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 4,096:01.0-5.

3,276,800-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 8,192:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 8,192:01.0-5.

6,553,600-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 16,384:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 16,384:01.0-5.

13,107,200-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 32,768:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 32,768:01.0-5.

26,214,400-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 65,536:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 65,536:01.0-5.

52,428,800-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 131,072:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 131,072:01.0-5.

104,857,600-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 262,144:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 262,144:01.0-5.

209,715,200-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 524,288:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 524,288:01.0-5.

419,430,400-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 1,048,576:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 1,048,576:01.0-5.

838,860,800-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 2,097,152:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 2,097,152:01.0-5.

1,677,721,600-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 4,194,304:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 4,194,304:01.0-5.

3,355,443,200-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 8,388,608:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 8,388,608:01.0-5.

6,710,886,400-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 16,777,216:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 16,777,216:01.0-5.

13,421,772,800-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 33,554,432:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 33,554,432:01.0-5.

26,843,545,600-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 67,108,864:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 67,108,864:01.0-5.

53,687,091,200-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 134,217,728:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 134,217,728:01.0-5.

107,374,182,400-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 268,435,456:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 268,435,456:01.0-5.

214,748,364,800-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 536,870,912:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 536,870,912:01.0-5.

429,496,729,600-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 1,073,741,824:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 1,073,741,824:01.0-5.

858,993,459,200-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 2,147,483,648:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 2,147,483,648:01.0-5.

1,717,986,918,400-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 4,294,967,296:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 4,294,967,296:01.0-5.

3,435,973,836,800-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 8,589,934,592:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 8,589,934,592:01.0-5.

6,871,947,673,600-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 17,179,869,184:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 17,179,869,184:01.0-5.

13,743,895,347,200-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 34,359,738,368:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 34,359,738,368:01.0-5.

27,487,790,694,400-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 68,719,476,736:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 68,719,476,736:01.0-5.

54,975,581,388,800-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 137,438,953,472:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 137,438,953,472:01.0-5.

109,951,162,777,600-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 274,877,906,944:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 274,877,906,944:01.0-5.

219,902,325,555,200-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 549,755,813,888:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 549,755,813,888:01.0-5.

439,804,651,110,400-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 1,099,511,627,776:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 1,099,511,627,776:01.0-5.

879,609,302,220,800-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 2,199,023,255,552:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 2,199,023,255,552:01.0-5.

1,759,218,604,441,600-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 4,398,046,511,104:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 4,398,046,511,104:01.0-5.

3,518,437,208,883,200-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 8,796,093,022,208:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 8,796,093,022,208:01.0-5.

7,036,874,417,766,400-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 17,592,186,044,416:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 17,592,186,044,416:01.0-5.

14,073,748,835,532,800-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 35,184,372,088,832:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 35,184,372,088,832:01.0-5.

28,147,497,671,065,600-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 70,368,744,177,665,600:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 70,368,744,177,665,600:01.0-5.

56,294,995,342,131,200-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 140,737,488,355,321,200:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 140,737,488,355,321,200:01.0-5.

112,589,990,684,262,400-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 281,474,976,710,642,400:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 281,474,976,710,642,400:01.0-5.

225,179,981,368,524,800-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 562,959,953,421,284,800:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 562,959,953,421,284,800:01.0-5.

450,359,962,737,049,600-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 1,125,919,906,842,569,600:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 1,125,919,906,842,569,600:01.0-5.

900,719,925,474,099,200-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 2,251,839,813,685,139,200:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 2,251,839,813,685,139,200:01.0-5.

1,801,439,850,948,198,400-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 4,503,679,627,370,278,400:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 4,503,679,627,370,278,400:01.0-5.

3,602,879,701,896,396,800-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 9,007,359,254,740,556,800:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 9,007,359,254,740,556,800:01.0-5.

7,205,759,403,792,793,600-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 18,014,718,509,481,113,600:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 18,014,718,509,481,113,600:01.0-5.

14,411,518,807,585,587,200-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 36,029,437,018,962,227,200:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 36,029,437,018,962,227,200:01.0-5.

28,823,037,615,171,174,400-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 72,058,874,037,924,454,400:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 72,058,874,037,924,454,400:01.0-5.

57,646,075,230,342,348,800-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 144,117,748,075,848,908,800:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 144,117,748,075,848,908,800:01.0-5.

115,292,150,460,684,697,600-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 288,235,496,151,697,817,600:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 288,235,496,151,697,817,600:01.0-5.

230,584,300,921,369,395,200-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 576,470,992,303,395,635,200:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 576,470,992,303,395,635,200:01.0-5.

461,168,601,842,738,790,400-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 1,152,941,984,606,791,271,200:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 1,152,941,984,606,791,271,200:01.0-5.

922,337,203,685,477,582,400-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 2,305,883,969,213,582,542,400:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 2,305,883,969,213,582,542,400:01.0-5.

1,844,674,407,370,955,165,200-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 4,611,767,938,427,165,084,800:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 4,611,767,938,427,165,084,800:01.0-5.

3,689,348,814,741,910,330,400-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 9,223,535,876,854,330,169,600:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 9,223,535,876,854,330,169,600:01.0-5.

7,378,697,629,483,820,660,800-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 18,447,071,753,708,660,339,200:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 18,447,071,753,708,660,339,200:01.0-5.

14,757,395,258,967,641,321,600-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 36,894,143,507,417,322,678,400:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 36,894,143,507,417,322,678,400:01.0-5.

29,514,790,517,935,282,643,200-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 73,788,287,014,834,645,356,800:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 73,788,287,014,834,645,356,800:01.0-5.

59,029,581,035,870,565,286,400-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 147,576,574,029,669,290,713,600:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 147,576,574,029,669,290,713,600:01.0-5.

118,059,162,071,741,130,572,800-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 295,153,148,059,338,581,427,200:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 295,153,148,059,338,581,427,200:01.0-5.

236,118,324,143,482,261,144,160-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 590,306,296,118,077,163,854,400:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 590,306,296,118,077,163,854,400:01.0-5.

472,236,648,286,964,522,288,320-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 1,180,612,592,236,154,327,708,800:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 1,180,612,592,236,154,327,708,800:01.0-5.

944,473,296,573,929,044,576,640-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 2,361,225,184,472,308,655,417,600:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 2,361,225,184,472,308,655,417,600:01.0-5.

1,888,946,593,147,858,089,153,280-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 4,722,450,368,944,617,310,835,200:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 4,722,450,368,944,617,310,835,200:01.0-5.

3,777,893,186,295,716,178,306,560-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 9,444,900,737,889,234,621,670,400:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 9,444,900,737,889,234,621,670,400:01.0-5.

7,555,786,372,591,432,356,613,120-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 18,889,801,475,778,469,243,340,800:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 18,889,801,475,778,469,243,340,800:01.0-5.

15,111,572,745,182,864,713,226,240-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 37,779,602,951,556,938,486,681,600:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 37,779,602,951,556,938,486,681,600:01.0-5.

30,223,145,490,365,729,727,452,480-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 75,559,205,903,113,877,973,373,200:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 75,559,205,903,113,877,973,373,200:01.0-5.

60,446,290,980,731,459,455,904,960-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 151,118,411,806,227,747,946,746,400:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 151,118,411,806,227,747,946,746,400:01.0-5.

120,892,581,961,462,918,911,809,920-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 302,236,823,612,455,495,893,492,800:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 302,236,823,612,455,495,893,492,800:01.0-5.

241,785,163,922,925,837,823,619,840-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 604,473,647,224,910,991,787,985,600:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 604,473,647,224,910,991,787,985,600:01.0-5.

483,570,327,851,651,675,647,239,680-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 1,208,947,294,449,821,983,575,971,200:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 1,208,947,294,449,821,983,575,971,200:01.0-5.

967,140,655,703,303,351,315,279,360-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 2,417,894,588,899,643,967,151,942,400:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 2,417,894,588,899,643,967,151,942,400:01.0-5.

1,934,281,311,406,606,702,630,558,720-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 4,835,789,177,799,287,934,303,884,800:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 4,835,789,177,799,287,934,303,884,800:01.0-5.

3,868,562,622,813,213,405,261,117,440-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 9,671,578,355,598,575,868,607,769,600:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 9,671,578,355,598,575,868,607,769,600:01.0-5.

7,737,125,245,626,426,810,522,234,880-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 19,343,156,711,197,151,737,215,539,200:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 19,343,156,711,197,151,737,215,539,200:01.0-5.

15,474,250,491,252,853,643,044,469,760-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 38,686,313,422,394,303,474,458,958,400:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 38,686,313,422,394,303,474,458,958,400:01.0-5.

30,948,500,982,505,707,287,088,939,520-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 77,372,626,844,788,606,948,917,916,800:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 77,372,626,844,788,606,948,917,916,800:01.0-5.

61,897,001,965,011,414,574,177,877,040-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 154,745,253,689,577,217,897,835,833,600:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 154,745,253,689,577,217,897,835,833,600:01.0-5.

123,794,003,930,022,828,948,354,754,168-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 309,490,507,379,154,434,795,671,667,200:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 309,490,507,379,154,434,795,671,667,200:01.0-5.

247,588,007,860,045,657,896,709,508,336-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 618,981,014,758,308,869,591,391,334,400:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 618,981,014,758,308,869,591,391,334,400:01.0-5.

495,176,015,720,091,315,793,418,016,672-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 1,237,962,029,516,617,739,182,782,668,800:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 1,237,962,029,516,617,739,182,782,668,800:01.0-5.

990,352,031,440,182,631,586,836,033,344-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 2,475,924,059,033,235,478,365,565,337,600:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 2,475,924,059,033,235,478,365,565,337,600:01.0-5.

1,980,704,062,880,365,263,173,172,066,688-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 4,951,848,118,066,470,956,731,130,675,200:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 4,951,848,118,066,470,956,731,130,675,200:01.0-5.

3,961,408,125,760,730,526,346,344,133,376-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 9,903,696,236,132,941,913,462,261,350,400:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 9,903,696,236,132,941,913,462,261,350,400:01.0-5.

7,922,816,251,521,461,052,692,688,266,752-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 19,807,392,472,265,882,926,924,522,700,800:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 19,807,392,472,265,882,926,924,522,700,800:01.0-5.

15,845,632,503,042,922,105,385,377,133,504-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 39,614,784,944,531,765,853,848,044,401,600:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 39,614,784,944,531,765,853,848,044,401,600:01.0-5.

31,691,265,006,085,844,210,770,754,267,008-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 79,229,569,889,063,531,707,697,688,883,203,200:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 79,229,569,889,063,531,707,697,688,883,203,200:01.0-5.

63,382,530,012,171,688,421,541,509,534,016-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 158,459,139,778,127,063,415,395,377,776,466,400:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 158,459,139,778,127,063,415,395,377,776,466,400:01.0-5.

126,765,060,024,343,376,843,083,019,068,032-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 316,918,279,556,254,126,830,790,754,752,932,800:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 316,918,279,556,254,126,830,790,754,752,932,800:01.0-5.

253,530,120,048,686,753,686,166,038,136,064-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 633,836,559,112,508,257,661,581,509,505,465,600:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 633,836,559,112,508,257,661,581,509,505,465,600:01.0-5.

507,060,240,137,373,507,372,332,272,272,131,136-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 1,267,673,118,225,016,515,323,163,019,011,931,200:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 1,267,673,118,225,016,515,323,163,019,011,931,200:01.0-5.

1,014,120,480,274,746,014,644,664,544,544,262,272-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 2,535,346,236,450,033,030,646,326,326,038,022,400:00.0-5. Second, Titson, Yale; time, 2,535,346,236,450,033,030,646,326,326,038,022,400:01.0-5.

2,028,240,960,549,492,028,128,912,128,107,072,544-Yard Dash.—Won by Parsons, Yale; time, 5,070,692,472,900,066,061,292,652

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| 21% | 25 | 200 | Wheel & L. E. 3d | pl.. | 21% | 21% | 21% | 21% | + |
| 22 | 25% | 700 | Wisconsin Central | ... | 22% | 22% | 22 | 22% | + |

Total sales, May 31, 1935

Jan. 1, 1935

NEW JERSEY.
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DALISAD

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 —the seashore?
 ¶ Not necessary. In PALISADE you find as pure, dry air,
 as cool breezes, and as beautiful scenery as in mountain or
 ocean resorts.
 ¶ Here you may have your own yacht, catboat or naphtha
 launch, with every modern facility of landings and boat houses.
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 directly opposite the 139th Street ferry, and within 40 minutes of
 Wall Street—a suburb where investments are bound to double and
 quadruple within the next few years.
 ¶ And if you move to Palisade, you can do so with the positive
 assurance that you will be fully protected by our building restrictions—
 a condition almost impossible to find elsewhere over such a vast area as
 one thousand acres.
 ¶ Let us send you our Palisade book, and any day you can spare an hour
 or two let us show you over the territory which we are converting into The
 Model Suburb of New York.
 ¶ Houses priced in prices from \$10,000 to \$30,000—

Tunnels and Electric Equipment

which will bring all parts of the borough of Queens within 20 minutes' ride of the Herald Square Station and correspondingly reduce the time to other parts of Long Island.

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City and Country Hills and Seashore

WITH THE RESTFULNESS OF THE COUNTRY
The Ideal Place to Live!
EAST ELMHURST, N. Y. CITY,
On Picturesque Flushing Bay,
HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE, N. Y. BY TROLLEY.
The most attractive town site in New York City. Contains more improvements and shows far greater profits than anything in the market.
WE CANNOT COMPARE.
The sales are enormous and without any parallel. Lots, with every city improvement, easy monthly payments. With the earth often taken from the ground within two years, completion of Pennsylvania Tunnel and Blackwell's Island Bridge. Colonial Cottages

Settlements same as rent.

Send a postal card for Circular and Views.

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387 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn.

Private Beach
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Bathing
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Richmond Hill

Rough of Queens, L. I., 15 minutes from 34th St. Ferry, L. I. R. Frequent trains night and day: 45 minutes via trolley car City Rd. to 9th Ave. Two miles. Nearby Forest Park.

OF IMPROVEMENTS, (The two East River Tunnels in course of construction will bring RICHMOND HILL within a few minutes' ride of any section of Manhattan.)

Richmond Hill is a most desirable place for the home of the wealthy, due to many advantages, beautiful surroundings and reasonable terms for purchasing homes. The best schools, best churches, clubs, and all the conveniences of all desirable sections, club houses, bank, fine golf course, etc. All the streets are macadamized, all flagged sidewalks, full grown shade trees, all side water mains.

I have beautiful dwellings for sale in all sections of Richmond Hill, also plots & building lots.

Now is the time to invest. For full particulars regarding the same, write or call on

FRED. PHILLIPS Agent for all the above and other principal owners.

Myrtle and Jamaica Avenues, Richmond Hill, L. I. Open all day Sunday.

CEDARHURST, L. I.

The country place of the late Charles W. Russell, consisting of about 107 acres of land, 55 acres of upland and 52 of salt meadow, commodious homestead, farm outbuildings, stables, windmill, etc., situated on North Broadway and the Rockaway and Jamaica Turnpike, (Electric Railroad), and about 1,250 feet north of Cedarhurst station, will be absolutely sold at auction on Wednesday, May 24, 1906, noon, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salerom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, New York City, by Hubert A. Shuman, auctioneer, property being on the direct line of improvement, affords an exceptional opportunity for subdivision. Particulars apply to ALDRICK H. MAN, 56 Wall Street, or W. B. VANDEWAETER, Cedarhurst.

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200 acres at Great Neck Station, beginning 3 minutes from station and having over 1,500 feet of road frontage; planning through to Little Neck Bay and having 600 feet water front. Gas-buildings on it worth nearly \$50,000.

For particulars apply to
S. OSGOOD PELL & COMPANY,
642 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The Great Sale Continues
AT
Lakewood Park,
BETWEEN
Rockville Centre and Freeport.
800 LOTS, 25x125, AND VILLA PLOTS.

Opposite Baldwin Station, Only 20 Miles from New York.
22 Trains Daily, Within Easy Distance of Bay.

BOATING. BATHING. FISHING.

Absolutely pure water, fine schools, all kinds of stores, good roads, electric lighting and gas lighting.

Elegant All-Year-Round Homes. Trolley Drive to New York.

Titles Guaranteed by Title Guarantee & Trust Company.

Persuasive argument is not necessary to sell this property. Every visitor to this progressive, healthful and picturesque village will

Grasp the Golden Opportunity

to purchase as many lots as their means will allow, with the absolute certainty that every dollar invested will bring five.

We Have the Land, the Location and the Prices

For maps, circulars and free tickets call or write at once.

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 95 World Bldg., New York.
 Harlem Office (MORSE & MOORE),
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 32 Fourth Ave.
 Tickets to-day may be had from Agents
 wearing GREEN TICKETS in hat at
 foot of Times Square, up to 10:30

5 2
A. M.: Flatbush Avenue Station (Brooklyn)
10.30 A. M.: Manhattan Crossing
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Sunday trains. 11.15. All depots.

Here's a chance for investors, a 33-acre tract with good building, about 3,000 feet of frontage on line of new freeway. A bargain, and I will show it to you. Herman J. Martin, Rockville Centre.

Have shore front property on L.I. Sound; improvements: up-to-date, modern, about 1 hour from city; price \$38,000. Investors' Realty Company, 2,572 Broadway, Wt. 11, N.Y. 10014.

Beautiful Casino, fine country club, golf course, 100 acres, 100000 sq. ft. building, \$4,000 to \$8,000. 31

Chryle Park
Bobbin L.

For Ideal Summer life.
Send for book of sketches and plans and full particulars.
**GO LIBERTY ST.,
NEW YORK.**

FOR SALE.

As old estate, modern improvements; extensive water front; 1000 ft. of beach; choice neighborhood; good anchorage. W. H. Jacob, 6 Warren St. Phone 1000.

Public Sale at Northport, L. I., May 27, at 4 P. M., to close estate; value \$3,500; easy terms; houses lately remodelled; near the water; bright rooms and high new plumbing; large electric lights; lot 200/350; send for photos. J. C. Ketcham, 128 Broadway, N. Y.

CHURCH, L. I. May 27, at 4 P. M., to close estate; value \$3,500; easy terms; houses lately remodelled; near the water; bright rooms and high new plumbing; large electric lights; lot 200/350; send for photos. J. C. Ketcham, 128 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE. Hilltop, fine view; Sound; only 1 acre; 10 per cent down; four Sound lots to be sold. \$2000. FARM, 47 acres up. C. L. HARRIS, NORTHPORT, L. I.

TO LET.

To Rent—Fully furnished, between Bell and Patchogue, immediately, on Great South Bay, for 1 or 2 months. Apply to J. J. O'Connell, 1000 1/2 Ave. C, Patchogue, L. I.

EVERYTHING IN COUNTRY PROPERTY.
 These fronts, hilltops, farms, moors, lands
 and lakes, the house is here, too, sure to gain
 let us call or send list. W.M. B. CODLING,
 NORTHALL, L. I.

Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodbury, Roseton
 and other places, with horse and land apply
 to J. Scott, Lawrence, or 11 Broadway, N.Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
 Address: E. W. Durkee, 634 Washington
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FOR SEASON OF 1905.
SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
NESBIT & SCHERMERHORN,
7 EAST 42D ST.
For Sale - A Semi-
GREAT NECK

SOUTHAMPTON
A BRINKMOCK HILL, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
15 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.
Long View, Bay View, Southampton, L. I.

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ATLANTIC CITY**

Railroad fare will be paid within the radius of 1000 miles to all
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V E N T N O R By the
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ON THE SAME ISLAND AND SAME BEACH, and immediately adjoining Atlantic City. Ventnor is not a barren tract, but already built up, flourishing under prosperous city government, with well conducted hotels and many summer residences.

When one considers that lots 1,000 feet from the ocean and Boardwalk can be purchased for

\$150.⁰⁰ each and upwards **\$10.00 Down and \$1.50 Per Week**

and then compare it with lots on the same beach, not half a mile away, which are worth \$25,000.00, the tremendous opportunity for profit is most plausible. Full information, references, testimonials, etc., on application to the

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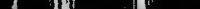
Continued on p. 14



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At Elberon, N. J.
 Three of the famous Lyddy Cottages



on Ocean Avenue, furnished, with large grounds, stables, and bathing privileges. Apply to caretaker on grounds, or R. J. ...



T. Hodnett, care of HUGHES, ROUNDS
SCHURMAN, 96 Broadway, New York.

A Home

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AT

Woodcliff

ON HUDSON,
Opposite Riverside Drive
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NEW HOUSES

ON EASY TERMS

ON EASY TERMS.
SMALL CASH PAYMENTS.
BALANCE SAME AS RENT.
TAKE WEST SHORE, FRANKLIN OR 42D
ST. RUBY AND TEN MINUTES' TRAVEL

IDE TO PROPERTY.
Write for New Illustrated Booklet, Map,
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Woodcliff Land Impt. Co.,

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Address, **Box 88
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owner leaving for Europe will sacrifice modern 10-room cottage, reception hall, open plumbing, all improvements; 3 blocks from Brick Church Station; rented at \$400 per year; an opportunity to secure a decided bargain; price terms: \$500 - \$1,000 cash balance on easy terms if desired. Call 2-1234.

fruits, stable, garden; convenient to depot; trains daily; sold to close estate. T. S. water, 130 Broadway.

East Orange, N. J.—To rent, 10-room house improvements; hardwood finish throughout. Call, 70-180; \$20.00; suit.

South Orange, N. J.—Eleven rooms and bath, garden, stable, one acre shady lawns; within five minutes of Mountain Station. \$75 monthly.

Burgain.—New house seven rooms; all improvements; connections to sewer, water, gas.

Neat house, 5 large rooms, good condition, lots, with barn, \$1,800; fare \$2; 10 miles to City Hall, H. Dickhut, 52 East 6th St., C. stadt, N. J.

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TO LET.

Summer: 4 acres of ground; ideal location
slope of Orange Mountains. Address J. E.,
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TO RENT.

New Jersey's Health Centre—Northern Ber-
County building plots; high elevation; \$10
acres; 7500 sq. ft. of building space.

A large property at Glen Cove, L. I.; choice
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improvements; high land, well wooded; fine
new, extensive front porch; good yacht ap-
paratus. For sale at \$300,000.00.
For Sale or Trade—Upper Montclair, N. J.
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Desirable cottage, near Hathaway Inn, fully furnished; lawn; near ocean; see Bargain. S. 174, Times Downtown.

rights right on the premise; there are but few
lakes like this for yachting; rent for season
\$700.00; write for description. Address owner,
J. Merry, 177 East 9th St., Brooklyn.

Attractive furnished houses in most accessible

point on South Side to rest, \$400 to \$3,000;
Illustrated Maps, Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon,
- I. Tel. 324.

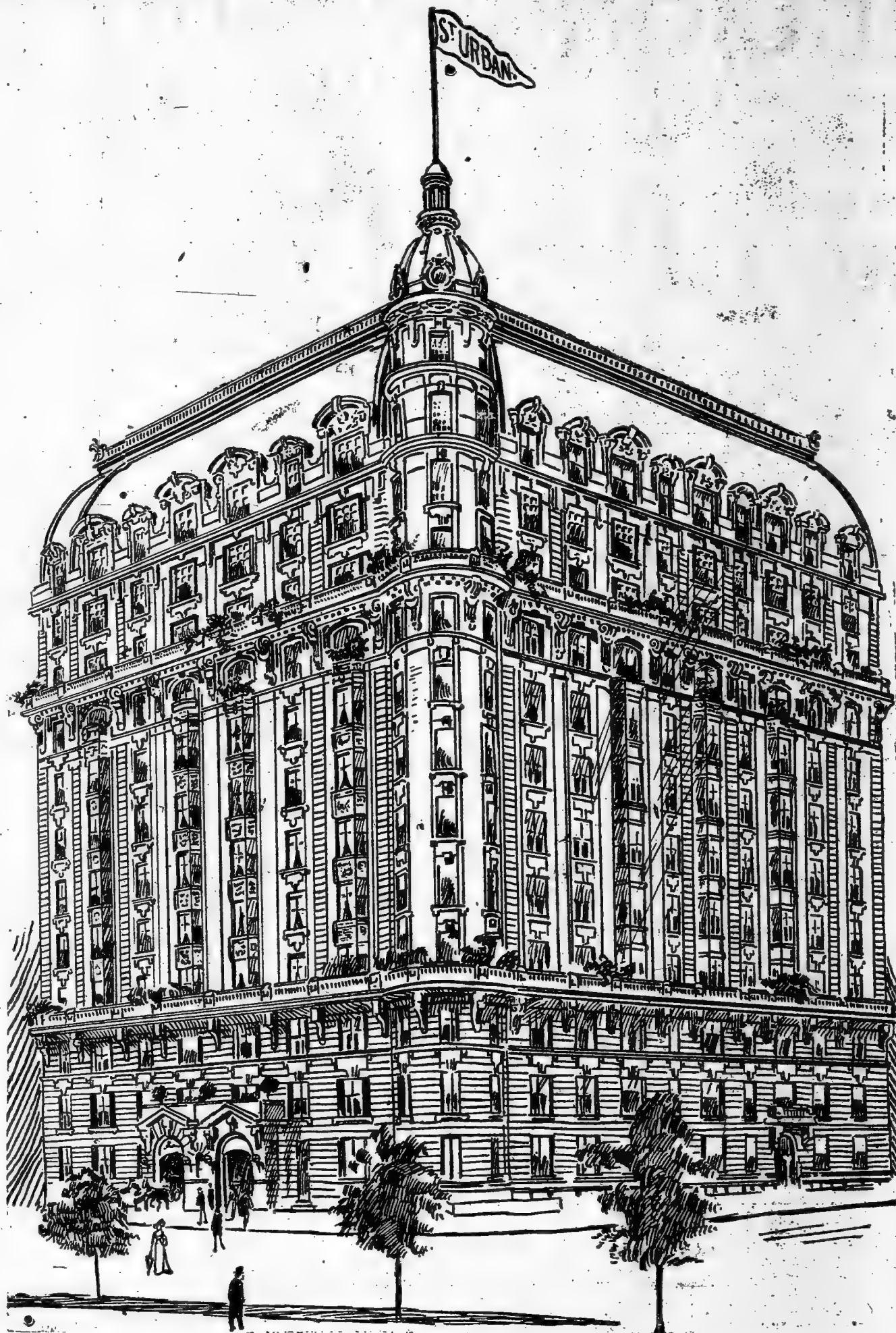
rest Neck.—Beautifully furnished; seventeen
rooms; directly on water; yacht anchorage;
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RICHMOND.

Station Island Corner.—2 cottages and 1st
for sale; easy terms. Fishery, 2ND WIND.

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MORTGAGE LOAN
Low rates. Loans made on

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The ST. URBAN,

*Central Park West,
Southwest Corner 89th St.*

The ST. URBAN is the latest and finest addition to the high-class apartment houses of Central Park West. Magnificently situated, superb and imposing in design, massive and absolutely fireproof in its construction, intelligently and carefully planned and thoroughly equipped with every modern device, the ST. URBAN must indeed appeal to people of refinement who are accustomed to all the comforts of home, and who will appreciate the completeness of equipment and perfection of detail which characterize this, the most notable example of modern apartment house construction.

Now in process of completion, and open for inspection and renting.
Superintendent on premises.

15000

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE
FARM 25 ACRES
on both Harlem and N. Y. & New Haven R. R.: 3/4 mile from Towne's Station, N. Y.; less than 2 hours from city; frame house, in excellent order; 10 rooms; hot-water heat in every room; acetylene gas; telephone; running water; good well and cistern; excellent outbuildings; saw and grist mill; good water power; fine shade and fruit trees; possession immediate. Address Jas. E. Towne, Towne's Station, N. Y.

BUY NOW! DON'T WAIT!
GRAND STOCK FARM NEAR HICKSVILLE:
96 acres; many fine buildings; large stock; will double your money within few years.
Ripe for Development; Only \$20,000.
SCHNEIDER, 234 East 21st.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN
PORT KENT, WEST SIDE; 12-ROOM
COTTAGE; GLASS, CHINA, KITCHEN
FURNISHINGS, BATH, ICE HOUSE
FILLED, WOOD FOR OPEN FIRE; GOOD
WELL AND CISTERN; 5-FOOT PIAZZA
ON THREE SIDES; \$400 JUNE TO OCTO-
BER. E. G. BUDINGTON, 420 WEST
118TH ST.

CENTRAL VALLEY, N. Y.
Large stone house, 40x50; piazzas on three sides; 12 rooms, bath, &c., (7 bedrooms); stable, coachhouse; 5 acres ground; mile from station; high ground; near Tuxedo; telephone; rent \$750; private family only.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING
COUNTRY
PROPERTY
ONLY
Intending buyers should get our free catalog. Owners wishing to sell call or write.
Phillips & Wells, 336 Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.
Summer resort, 11-room house, furnished; running water and bath; will lease for Summer season; terms \$500. Address P. O. Box 1.

ISLAND CAMP IN ADIRONDACKS
for rent; accommodation for 20 people. For particulars address Cranford Co., 52 9th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1400 South.

THOUSAND ISLANDS.
For sale or rent, modern cottage, with plumbing. Apply E. S. E., Greenwich, Conn.
900 acres in Sullivan County, N. Y.; large lake, covering about 400 acres, stocked with fish; fine place to improve for private estate. Investors' Realty Company, 2572 Broadway.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—To rent, for Summer season, or six months, new house, furnished; 16 5th Av., near Speedway. Inquire premises.
Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence River.—Furnished cottages to rent for the Summer season. R. J. Reddy, Frontenac, N. Y.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.
Elmhurst, Long Island.—Corner plot of land, 100x100; high elevation. William Henry Gardiner, Executor, 222 East 33d St., Manhattan.

LOANS.
Any amount desired, estate funds to loan owners. New York road only, at lowest interest. W. M. Reynolds, 35 Nassau St.

Private funds to loan on city mortgages; liberal loans. Gomer, 100 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
Properties of every description, Bronx especially; ready buyers waiting. Marks, Brook Av., cor. 179th St.
Want, immediately, for two clients, good flats; cheap, quick decision. Keller, 120 West 125th. Send your address if you wish to sell your property. Broker, Box 1,039 Times, Harlem.

BRONX.
Lots wanted, Upper Bronx, Wakefield, Williams' Bridge sections; principals only. List & Hatcher, 132 Nassau.
Bronx double brick flats wanted immediately for cash buyers; send particulars. Coulter, 222 Broadway.
Bronx property for cash. Stokam, 1,405 3d Av., at 125th St. Phone 1485—J. Melrose.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Desirable Real Estate
FOR SALE.
located in one of the most attractive towns in Vermont. Fine river view. House of 10 rooms, about two acres land, and barn. Write
HARRY B. POWELL & CO.,
Woodstock, Vermont.

To rent for season, (June 1 to Nov. 1,) cottage of 14 rooms, all improvements, fully furnished, at Stonington, Conn., 1/2 miles from R. R. station; stable for four horses; extensive inland and water views. Apply to H. H. Knox, 45 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Berkshire Hills, Williamstown, Mass.—To let, Colonial house, fully furnished; 5 master's bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 8 fireplaces, large stable, vegetable garden, orchard, lawn and shade trees; large grounds. E. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

For Sale—A small, well-established Summer hotel in Vermont; beautiful location, high altitude; suitable for sanitarium; property in fine condition; terms reasonable. For particulars address G. A. S., Box 308 Times, Times Square.
At New London, Conn.—Colonial house, new, three bathrooms, library, reading room, den, dining room, five bedrooms; six servants' bedrooms; new stable. Apply to W. S. Chappell, New London, Conn.

SEASHORE COTTAGES ON CAPE COD.
Harwich, Mass.; rented completely furnished; five to nine bedrooms; bathrooms; all comforts; fine bathing beach. Illustrated circular. Calpe, 505 West 124th St.

AT WILTON, CONN.
Furnished houses, ten and eleven rooms; Summer or longer. No agents. F. Comstock, owner.
For Rent.—Sound Beach, Conn., shore cottage, 10 rooms, all improvements. Clark, 3,164 3d Av., 161st St. station.

To Rent—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast; \$100/season. Lichen, Box 101 Times, Times Square.
Berkshire Hills.—House, stables, 35 acres for sale. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
WE CAN SELL QUICK
GOOD PAYING COLD-WATER FLATS.
"Quick Sales Our Motto."
Yorkville property our specialty.
Call on the Hustlers,
DESSAUER & WERDENSCHLAG,
Tel. 5912—14 Franklin, 200 Broadway.

WANTED FOR WAITING
PURCHASERS AND TENANTS.
PRIVATE DWELLINGS, STORES, LOFTS,
AUTOMOBILE STATIONS.
23D STREET TO 110TH STREET,
EAST OR WEST SIDE.
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 WEST 30TH ST.

WANTED FOR CASH INVESTORS
Flats and tenements on west side below 59th St. Also on Columbus and Amsterdam Aves.; rooms through preferred.
E. C. Eckhardt, 693 Ninth Av.

BROKER WANTED.—An opening in a state office for an experienced outside man who is acquainted with the real estate and mortgage market; all references required. Address E. N. C., Box 107 Times Downtown.

ATTENTION OWNERS.
We have cash buyers for flat properties.
H. L. SUYDAM & CO., 530 Broadway.
Lawyer, real estate expert, desires management of estate, rent collected, &c.; legal advice; entire charge taken. Attorneys, Box 200 Times Downtown.

Wanted—A five-story flat, 10 families, on west side bet. 90th and 100th Sts.; no steam heat; \$25,000 to \$30,000. Johnson, 202 East 116th St.
buyers waiting for hot-water supply double and triple. Send us your property to sell. Attorneys, Box 226 Times Downtown.

Wanted—To lease factory site in Bronx; 15,000 feet; near L station. Alexander J. Roux, Presbyterian Building, 5th Av.
New-law flats; Washington Heights preferred; builders send particulars. M. Morgenthau, Jr. & Co., 135 Broadway.
Have purchase for cold-water flat or tenement, Manhattan or Brooklyn. Miller, 94 Broadway.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.
TO LEASE.
LARGE CORNER HOUSE,
MADISON AVENUE, NEAR 42D ST.
GOOD BUSINESS LOCATION.
REASONABLE TERMS.
McVicar, Gaillard Realty Co.,
537 Fifth Avenue. Tel. 2462-38.

116TH ST. STORE TO LET.
130 West 116th St.
Elegant large store, with four fine rooms and bath, on the best block in Harlem; \$83 per month, or \$63 per month without rooms; excellent opportunity; liberal inducements.
LOUIS BERNSTEIN, 29 Liberty St.,
or on premises.

TO LET FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS.
Prem. Nos. 27-29-31 BLEECKER ST.
7-STORY BRICK AND CELLAR BUILDINGS.
STEAM HEATING, POWER, AND ELEC-
TRIC PLANT; BROKERS PROTECTED.
Apply to office of estate of
Conrad Stein, Deceased, 885 10th Av., N. Y. C.

ADJOINING BROADWAY.
24 AND 26 EAST 21ST ST.
THE GRAMERCY.
NEW, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF BUILDINGS, SHOWROOMS, OFFICES & STUDIOS.
R. GUGGENHEIMER, 725-727 Broadway.

45th St. Bet. Two houses, 33x106.
B'way & 6th Av. Will alter to suit responsible tenant. H. J. Sachs & Co., 8 West 22d St., N. Y.

6th Av. Building and Stores.
BETWEEN 14TH AND 34TH STS.
To Lease—Long Term.
LOUIS SCHRAG, 124 WEST 23D.

Desirable offices with skylight for rent, suitable for architect, engineer, etc.
4 AMP' EAST 42D ST.
Elevator, electricity, steam heat, &c.; reasonable rents.
FEASE & ELLMAN,
Telephone 1000-38th. 620 Fifth Av.

23D STREET, 525 WEST.
A 4-story 25-ft. factory building.
Geo. A. Bowman, 121 West 42d St.

241 Water St., near Beekman.
4-story building, 25 feet wide, \$1,800.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.
Loft, 50x100; light all around; heat and power; woodworkers accepted. 449 to 455 West 41st St.

49 West 3d Street—All light loft, 25x100;
elevator; all improvements; rent, \$75.
Faulhaber & Co., Agents, 206 Broadway.
At 67 West 23d St.—Handsome parlor floor store to let; immediate possession. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

10th St., Near 5th Av.—Two large houses; long
leases; reasonable. Folcom Brothers, 355 Broadway.
Desk room or half office, modern building, near Wall St. Insurance, 187 Times Downtown.
\$25 store, good for barber or tailor. 60 West 101st St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.
A—Will trade elegant sea-going, topmail schooner auxiliary steam yacht, perfect order and fully loaded; boiler and engine entirely new; for unincumbered city or country estate; value \$50,000. R., 485 B'way St., Brooklyn.
Have 12 lots free and clear in Brooklyn, valued at \$25,000; will add \$10,000 cash in exchange for 5-story flats in Manhattan, subject to 1st mortgage. Investors' Realty Company, 2,572 Broadway, N. Y.

Country place, free and clear, exchange for Brooklyn property; also farm, 25 acres, buildings, stock, tools. Scott, 2,127 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.
Have \$10,000 cash and 250 acres, residence unincumbered, Adirondacks; want unimproved property New York or 18 miles east. Theodore Hacker, 104 Broadway.

A well-located plot of six lots, including corner, Mount Vernon; add cash for improved Manhattan property. Friedman, 41 Liberty St.
Bronx valuable plot & lots, corner of 180th St. and 2nd Av., all stations for bus and car. Phillips & Wells, 336 Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

510 Manhattan Av., corner 121st St.—Seven large light rooms, newly decorated throughout; private hall; steam and hot-water supply; hallboy service; rent \$38 monthly. Apply caretaker.
200 West 34th St., Corner Amsterdam Av.—Seven rooms and bath, all light; every improvement; rent, \$40. Agents, Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St. Telephone 6140-38th.
All light, thoroughly first-class, four, five, and six rooms; tiled bath; every improvement; handsome entrance hall (fireproof); \$38 upward. Janitor, 212 West 100th St., near Broadway.

\$43.
8-ROOM SINGLE FLAT
Overlooking Hudson River,
535 WEST 140TH ST.
Subway Station 145th St.

11 ST. NICHOLAS AV.
Near Central Park; high-class apartments of 6 rooms; opposite Subway station; suitable for physician; rents \$37. Inquire Janitor.
64th St., 19 West.—Seven rooms; bath, steam, hot water; splendid neighborhood; \$40. Inquire Janitor.

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FOR RENT
New American
Basement Dwellings
Absolutely Fireproof
SOUTH SIDE OF 74TH ST.,
Between Central Park West and Columbus Ave.
No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipment, appointments and detail.
They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.
Booklet sent on application.
Size 25x35x102.2.
FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT.
These houses can be inspected by applying to Janitor at 67 West 134 St.
For particulars inquire of
CLARK ESTATE
Cotarr of 57th St., No. 2331 Broadway

AMERICAN Basement Dwelling,
with side lights, giving every advantage of corner. IN FIFTH, first from Fifth Avenue. Modern. Fireproof. Decorated and finished by well-known Fifth Avenue decorator. Low rent to right party.

JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 Pine St., Fifth Av., cor. 43d St., and 162d St. and Amsterdam Av.

For Rent—A very desirable house on Park Av., between 64th and 65th Sts., with excellent rear; rent only \$1,500.
POST & ADAMS,
16 East 9th St.

775 West End Av., Near 90th St.—Beautiful
dwelling of 13 rooms, including butler's pantry; all open plumbing and hardwood trim; rent \$1,800. Agents, Pocher, 40 West 34th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.
Brooklyn.
Bensonhurst.—Furnished house to rent, June 1 to Oct. 1, 10 rooms, all bath; \$800. T. E. Clark, 171 Montague St., Brooklyn.

6 COUNTRY HOUSES
For Rent—A very desirable house on Park Av., between 64th and 65th Sts., with excellent rear; rent only \$1,500.
POST & ADAMS,
16 East 9th St.

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Spencer Arms
A Modern Apartment House at its best
Broadway at 6th St.
A magnificent, high-class, strictly fireproof structure, the most complete and elegant building of its class so far erected in this city.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Spencer Realty Co., Owner.
Superintendent on Premises.
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2,089 and 2,091 Amsterdam Av.
Between 163d and 164th Sts.
Close to Rapid Transit Station.
The apartments are all light, nicely appointed, embodying the latest up-to-date improvements.
A new Cobble Stone Left
4 AND 5 ROOMS AND BATH.
RENTS VERY REASONABLE.
Apply to Owners in No. 2,085.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK WEST
New, high-class apartments, just finished,
4 TO 18 WEST 101ST ST.
3-5-6-7 rooms, steam heat, all improvements; convenient to Subway; inspection invited; Superintendent on premises; open Sunday.

153d St. & Bradhurst Av.
One block west of 8th Av.; elegant new apartments, all improvements; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; completely furnished; two blocks from L; rents, 4 rooms, \$25 to \$28; 5 rooms, \$28 to \$30; 6 rooms, \$30 to \$32.

IOWA, 135 W. 104TH.
Seven-room apartment; elevator; every improvement; splendid location; rent, \$800; concession until October. Natkins & Co., 104th St. and Columbus Av.

Most Central Location in New York
THE GERARD.
123-125 West 44th, furnished and unfurnished apartments to rent, reasonable. Restaurant, American and European; under original management. C. B. GERARD, Proprietor.
No need of going to the country; rent the Lurie and Sterling, fine new apartments at 522 West 151st St., Washington Heights; fine reception hall, private telephone service in every apartment; hall boy service; 4 and 5 rooms; rents from \$28 to \$46 per month.

80 WEST 90TH STREET.
Six exceptionally light rooms, open plumbing, tiled bath, all modern improvements; beautiful neighborhood; \$91.
Berensford, 1 W. 81st St.—Furnished apartment, two rooms and bath, overlooking Central Park, to sublet for Summer. Address G. N. Catkins.

WE STORE your furniture, \$2.00; moving, \$3.00; vanload, \$5.00. Send postal.
AMERICAN STORAGE CO.,
604-606 W. 45th St. Telephone 6132-33th.

33 West 135th St.—New buildings, extra large.
Light apartments, 4 and 5 rooms and baths; all improvements; also block from Subway; rent \$24 to \$27. Janitor, premises.
2187 ST. 24 WEST.—Exclusive elevator apartment, six rooms, all bath and work exposure; electricity; telephone; for couple or bachelor; \$29.00 month.

Parlor floor, seven rooms and bath, all improvements; reasonable rent. Janitor, 324 East 18th St., or Edward Farrell, 155 West 135th St.

CARPETS CLEANED
By YARD.
Read Postal.
CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO.,
404 W. 14th St. Phone 1232-33th.

65 WEST 5TH ST. APARTMENT
2-3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; elevator; steam heat; rent \$15.00. Agents, Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St. Telephone 6140-38th.
All improvements; five rooms and bath; \$24 for small, cozy families. Inquire 100 West 120th St., cor. 1st Nicholas Av.

THE OSCAWANA
393 West End Av., southwest corner 70th St.
Large, light, roomy apartment, modern in every respect.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.
Henry D. Cochrane, Agt.,
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EARLSWOOD COURT,
Cor. 128th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
New elevator apartments, modern; all improvements; 4, 5 and 6 rooms; \$35 to \$38; convenient to "L" and Subway stations. Agents on premises.

12 ROOMS AND 3 BATHROOMS
Apartment to rent from October 1st in fireproof building.
328 West 83d Street.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

THE VIOLA,
141-143 West 127th St.
New, elegant elevator apartments, 5, 7, and 8 rooms, light and exceptionally large; telephone in each apartment; electric lights; all-night elevator, uniform service; shower baths; all modern improvements; select families. Superintendent on premises. Special concessions for Summer. Rents, \$40-\$65.

THE ROSEMERE,
145-147 West 127th St.
New, elegant elevator apartments, 4 and 6 rooms, light and exceptionally large; telephone in each apartment; electric lights; all-night elevator; uniform service; shower baths; all modern improvements; select families. Superintendent on premises. Rents from \$35-\$50. Special concessions for Summer.

SAVILLE.
Splendidly arranged and conveniently located apartments, 5 and 6 rooms and bath; delightful in Summer; rents \$15-\$35; up-to-date improvements. Inquire 420 West 118th, near Amsterdam, or Robert Lovers, 354 West 116th.

ATTENTION!! 1 MONTH FREE.
286-288 West 147th St.
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MILTONA,
22-30 WEST 121ST ST.
8 rooms and bath.
All light. Elevator.
Electric light.

No need of going to the country; rent the Lurie and Sterling, fine new apartments at 520-522 West 151st St., Washington Heights; fine reception hall, private telephone service in every apartment; hall boy service; 4 and 5 rooms; rents from \$28 to \$46 per month.

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The Melrose
APARTMENTS
57TH ST. and ELTON AVE.
Now Ready for Occupancy
CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION
AND ALL CAR LINES.
These Handsome Apartments of
4, 5 and 6 Rooms; Tile Baths,
Hot Water, Steam Heat,
Open Plumbing and all
Modern Conveniences.
MOST SELECT AND BEST
EQUIPPED IN THE BRONX.
RENTS \$19 to \$32
OWNER ON PREMISES

966-970 AND 978
138th St. and Southern Boulevard.
New apartments, just completed; 4 and 5 rooms, steam heat, all improvements; beautiful location; rents \$18 to \$26; inspection invited. KIRKPATRICK & URQUHART, Agents, on premises. Open Sundays.

ONLY ONE FLIGHT.
Convent Av., 100, near 145th St.; a magnificently appointed apartment of seven rooms and bath; all improvements; rent, \$47.50; inducements to right party. Agent, Pocher, 40 W. 34th.

7-room apartment in private residence; steam, hot water, hardwood floors, marble bath; all rooms, fronting street; \$40; references. 1,380 Lyman Place, near 169th St. and Prospect Av.

Handsome apartment of six rooms and bath, all improvements in two-family dwelling; 35 East 162d St. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

Best Part of Bronx—6 large rooms, bath, steam, hot water; private house; \$20-\$28; 1,852 Anthony Av. Inquire 2,040 Ryer Av.

Cheapest flat in Bronx; shows 12% gross rental. Clark, 3,164 3d Av., 161st St. station.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.
Three ladies who spend the Winter in New York for study wish to rent their small apartment, furnished, and the use of a fine grand piano until October; \$35 per month. Address Mrs. V. Summer, 790 Park Av., New York.

FOR RENT—CORNER APARTMENT THREE
ROOMS, BATH; FURNISHED; OVER-
LOOKING HUDSON; WILL SUB-LET REA-
SONABLE. HOTEL NARRAGANSETT,
BROADWAY, 3RD ST. APARTMENT 11A.

An elegant 5-room apartment with elevator in private house block, near Subway station; rent reasonable; or lease long term unfurnished. Apply
F. R. Wood & Co., Broadway and 60th St.

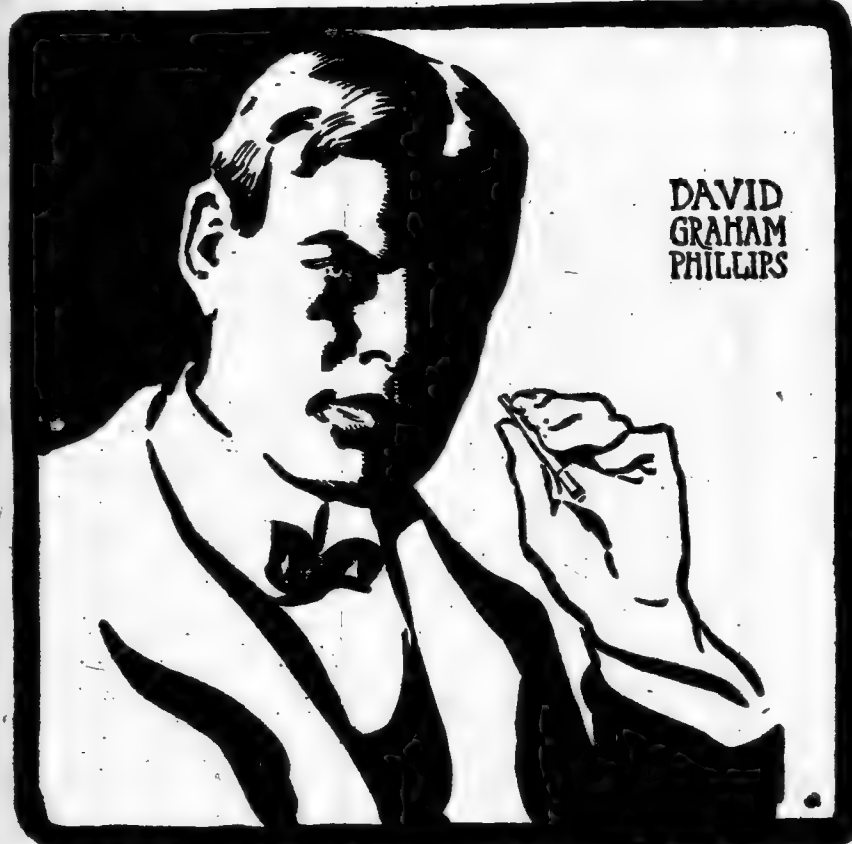
Whole or part of apartment six light rooms, elevator, telephone; convenient to "Sub" and "L" stations and markets; June 1st to Sept. 1st; references. Hardy, 136 West 137th.

To Let—979 Lexington Av., newly furnished two large square rooms and new tiled private bathroom adjoining; perfect order; one or two gentlemen; \$15.00 per week.

A Man in Earnest Is "The Plum Tree's" Author

David Graham Phillips, His Personality,
Progress in Literature, and Point of View.

MAY

DAVID
GRAHAM
PHILLIPS

Believes Hard Work Worth Infinitely
More than "Artistic Temperament"—A College Man Himself,
He Says Some Sharp Things
About Latter-Day American Col-
lege Graduates.

A club (anonymous while it lived) where congenial spirits used to meet and make the one room they rented reek with the atmosphere of smoke and all the 'ologies unknown to fact, there was one sane man who printed these lines in large letters on the wall:

You may talk and you may dribble,
You may laugh and you may quibble,
You may drink or even scribble.

But:
For God's sake, use your brains!
The verses came back to me after I had spent an hour or so with David Graham Phillips, the young American novelist who exhibits in his latest book, "The Plum Tree," his faith in the literal meaning of that proverb: "The pen is mightier than the sword."

Phillips is the sort of man who makes a faith appeal to his readers but to every one and everything within point of contact to him, "For God's sake, use your brains!"

He is the sort of man who makes a Gethsemane feel uncomfortable because the things that he believes really count in the world are not being done in New York. Of course, there is a great deal of "being" here, but New York, according to men like Phillips, is very much like the drunkard who, though being observed by a Bishop, was unobserved, while the Bishop, (whom for illustration we will call Bishop B.) said to a friend as he watched the drunkard, "There goes Bishop B., but for the grace of God."

It is a pleasure to meet a man who has enthusiasm and does not become a white vapor in the process. There are several strong points about this young novelist that are especially interesting and enlightening to men and women who are trying to make their literary voices worth while in the scheme of American life. It is not often so young a man gains so mature and easy a balance of the world he sides his own way and lives his own life without being pitched off neck and crop into the crowded ditch of conventional darkness. Any man who tries to cut loose the barriers that bind and oppress these delicate fairy things of our primitive intention called ideals must train himself to be an expert judge of the wicked modern "system" that enslaves while it can and crushes when it must.

Phillips would make an ideal representative of the Government in some virgin soil where he could draw out of the raw material upon an annexed land in the far Orient, say, a living, breathing republic of justice, honor, and self-reliance.

How many American Consuls abroad

would appreciate the moral of my friend's lines: "For God's sake, use your brains! without applying the words to their political training?"

Men in all professions get brain fog, which is enlightening in its reaction, but the political brain never fogs; it has no reaction, it passes from under the eye of the boss, and is no more.

These are reminiscent observations of Phillips; he leaves you full of glaring, meaty truths; he is not merely making literature as a classical occupation; he is a man who is alive with the smoldering cohen of facts that other writers pass by; he digs industriously in the neglected ash heap of men's rotten motives.

He plays with nothing; he works and he achieves. He is a particularly patient example to the young American writer who staggers into the market with wavering indecisions as to motives, style, editors, and revenue. His first book was called "The Great God Success."

"I worked on the manuscript while I was writing editorials for a New York daily," he said. "Political editorials, and I had a chance to see the truth, even if the editorials did persuade me to tell it. I was impressed with the awful failures among men who were avowed great worldly successes. How unhappy they were, how puerile in their motives, how unattainable happiness or contentment was to them, and then how small a percentage of the world's happiness had brought all this about. Could the brain of a multi-millionaire be compared in quality and literal superiority to the brain of a professional man, for instance, who lived in the calm, sure light of intellectual exercise, while the other grew sickly and pale in the yellow glitter of his gold? Did his success give him any reward that was commensurate with his efforts? Why shouldn't the triumph of a man who thinks steadily, industriously, clearly, about the more unselfish problems of life be as great as the triumph of money that another man acquires by selfish accumulation and establishment for him a supreme success? The few men should hold in their power eighty millions of people is not success, nor is it possible that their brains are in a mathematical ratio of equation so much mightier than those eighty millions of people they control. No, they are merely victims of circumstance, the ureheads of conditions over which they had no control. Things were lying around loose; it is a vast country; there were not so many people as there are now, and they just grabbed as much as they could hold at an opportune time."

"And they are still holding on."

He was not bitter, or vindictive, or facetious in tone or manner; the vision was too broad for any narrow, scurrying impulses, and you will never find the young novelist playing with any ideas he writes about.

"I believe that a man must dignify his work with sincerity and stiffen it with some degree of conscience to make it worth while," he said, warmly.

His first book found a publisher without any difficulty, and he went on in the line of American feeling of America. Now these same people is prayin' fuh Rooshia. Rooshia is a great country. Its principal products is whalers an' bums an' consynments. Th' ruler of th' Rooshians is called th' Czar, but fuh short they dubs him th' 'Little Father.' This is th' Rooshian fuh stop-father.

"I am just
a novelist."

"Of course; but you can't tell me that they will hold on much longer. They are making themselves more un-American every day; they are expatriating themselves. They are trying to introduce a class distinction, but that will never be. The ball box will straighten them out; it will all be assimilated peacefully, by laws that the people will make for them. In the meantime, their success is an empty sham, and their superiority of brains a superstition."

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critics.Believes himself superior
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are lacking. That theory of Maubert's was the ruin of Robert Louis Stevenson, whose endeavor to imitate other writers was falsely applauded by the critics, and he lost his identity, his originality, thereby. A writer who is worrying about form and style is like the speaker who devotes his last spare moments before the speech in waxing his mustache and curling his hair and otherwise studying his gestures before the mirror when he should be busy thinking about his ideas and trusting to nature to give him the graces of delivery. Writing is the result of thinking about things to write about and studying the most trivial details of action in contemporaneous life, so that you may set them down, not imaginatively, but accurately. A novelist has to hear to his ideas night and day as jealously as an east side Hebrew sticks to a bargain problem. There isn't any time to waste on poems; you're too busy making notes."

Nothing could shake Phillips's self-confidence in methods nor his Americanism of vision, two instances of the value of his example to the young contemporaries of American fiction.

"Why is it so many talented men and women never get over the frontier line of olden, more experienced writers, but without such satisfaction as Phillips gave in his instinct for truth."

"Because they are afflicted with what they call the artistic temperament. Now, the artistic temperament is nothing but idleness or dyspepsia. If any symptoms of artistic temperament appear, fight to the death. Work, work whether you want to or not. You must exercise your brain as scientifically as you do your muscles. I throw away a whole day's writing sometimes, but I am satisfied at least I've done a day's work, and it has kept my steam up, and prevented me from rusting, lagging behind. I've learned something too. You can't work an hour at anything without learning something."

"It is criticism valuable to the young writer?" I asked, for Phillips was one of them, although among those in the lead. And here he showed why he had gained the front so rapidly, because of a fixed, positive confidence in the vitality of his profession, in the dignity and possibility of the American novelist.

"There's a thing a man should be very

careful about. Criticism! It sounds very formidable, though it really is extremely useful, but it is one of the reconstructions in intellectual progress that we need in this country.

"There are innumerable critics, but very little criticism, and the best-sounding kind is the most misleading. The trouble all comes from England, where Oxford and Cambridge turn out men all of one out, one brain, one frilled and starched mental vision. The college man is a dangerous dummy stuffed with the principle that it is better to be a pedagogue, a mechanical figure with fixed wires to pull fixed literary principles, than to live shoulder to shoulder with each other in the simplicity of mutual human weakness."

"The American colleges, particularly those in the East, are turning out row upon row of men all out in the same way, all drilled to believe themselves superior in intellectual knowledge, all encouraging that most un-American thing called class and culture."

Phillips was a college man himself, he admitted, and the strength of these convictions he was expressing so enthusiastically became interesting as an example of his literary method, that is fearless, that is thinking truth for truth's sake, and that is tireless in its grip on ideas as a bulldog is on a strange pair of trousers.

"What we need is constructive criticism in this country, that not only tears down, but instructs the writer how to build up—a criticism that is not supercilious, that is not aiming its literary vanity at the expense of the young writer who has, perhaps, erred only in enthusiasm of honesty toward his subject, and is scolded by the pedagogue for pessimism. In France they have overcome this masquerade of education which a college diploma assumes to be knowledge. In France a young artist has only to show his work to be instantly recognized by his own. A young man who had been trying for sixteen years to get his pictures exhibited in New York could never get any-where near the daylight with Paris a few weeks ago. His pictures were at once acknowledged there, the newspapers have devoted columns to him, and now he can come back to America, and the critics will say, 'He has improved marvellously.' That's what I mean. We need an emancipation from the old standards of criticism, the standards established by the college curriculum, that stuffs more dead language into a young man than would be infidelity on a corpse. Let's have a constructive criticism; let's hear what the

untrained mind is doing; no matter how crudely, with the busy problems that this great modern struggle for life enforces. There should be no such thing as a superior mind in a mighty country where the destiny of conquest has been planted in every heart, in every brain.

"In Germany their intellectual emancipation is comparatively new; people have little idea how new it is, because it has become so big and strong and virile in so short a time. They have discovered that a humble carpenter thinks that he has a brain that works incessantly, faster than his hands, and that instead of scholarly and dusty forms of a university stamp, the good man has ideas, real, live, available ideas, and they put him on a platform and get the crowd around him not because they think he is superior, but because he has ideas. God bless him!"

+

Education was a false god, a three-cornered wooden idol that Phillips understood as thoroughly as he had estimated the political system to be a misguided element of graft.

But to the young writer who is to yield to the influence of English, German, Phillips, let me say, at no time does he confuse a merely personal feeling of justice with the strict intentions of his calling as a novelist.

"I have no mission, no purpose, no aim. I am just a novelist, telling as accurately as I can what I see, and trying to hold my job with my readers," he said quickly in this relation.

"What a man feels deeply, I suppose, he handles reverently, and every man can choose his way along the brilliant paths of epigram and culture like the very great mind that wrote 'The Importance of Being Earnest,' or along the highway of life in its hours of labor, and work, and legitimate anxiety that makes up what is known as the mental scheme of the midst of which we are pushed about more or less seriously, as 'The Plum Tree' tells us."

The author of this novel is going to keep on writing them; nothing can stop his instinct of unswerving truth, and his psychological quickness can lure his sensitive talents to their doom.

I told him about a trust magnate, who was reported to be ill, an account of an adverse criticism he had aroused against a sincerely charitable motive.

"No doubt it's quite true. I shouldn't be surprised if he died," said Phillips, with an ominous quiet; "but, then, it's an unjust world. One man acquires \$500,000 without doing the world any good, and another man writes a story that enlightens and perhaps enlightens and he does not get as much. I consider the man who has written the story deserves \$500,000 if he could only get it. Of course, it's an unjust world. It's a great pity to think of a lot of fellows locked up for murder in Sing Sing, for instance. I can quite understand the conditions and circumstances under which any man might be in the same position. I might have been one myself. And there you are; the poor people who couldn't get that \$500,000, instead of being thankful for what they have, are jealous and envious and to the man who has got it. And they don't really know how he got it; they are only guessing, and he won't tell them his private business, and there is no reason why he should, and the refrain of those lines came back forcefully to me:

You may talk and you may dribble,
You may laugh and you may quibble,
You may drink or even scribble.

But:

For God's sake, use your brains!

FENNEDINIA

Mr. Punkin Has Something to Say About the War in Manchuria

MR. PUNKIN limped slowly into Ab. Risley's store, and sat down in his accustomed chair nearest the stove. After lighting his pipe he crossed one leg very laboriously over the other. The pipe was a bit contrary at first, but when a few hard puffs had enabled it to strike its gait, Mr. Punkin leaned back and sighed as if in pain.

Euky Mears, the shoemaker, sat only a few feet from Mr. Punkin, and upon hearing the sigh turned toward him and said: "Rheumatism, Uncle Tobey?"

"Yes, Euky, what is known as the 'dumbest brain' or rheumatism; two complete outfit—right an' left. When one breaks down th' yuther one starts up. One is workin' all ov' th' time, an' both enough ov' th' time. It's gettin' no better fast, but I'm usin' lavender an' lard. Don't yuh ever want th' rheumatism, Euky?"

"I had a tech ov' it wunst in my left shoulder, Euky."

"What air they fightin' about?" asked Euky.

"Manchuria, a small island in th' Red Sea, which, by th' way, belongs to Chinay. Each one is fightin' to keep th' other from gettin' it. Chinay loses no matter which way th' win blows. Th' Chinayman allus gits th' short end ov' th' string, no matter whether he's in Chinay or Chinatown. When this war fust started lots ov' people was sorry fuh Japan. Now these same people is prayin' fuh Rooshia. Rooshia is a great country. Its principal products is whalers an' bums an' consynments. Th' ruler of th' Rooshians is called th' Czar, but fuh short they dubs him th' 'Little Father.' This is th' Rooshian fuh stop-father."

"Befo' this present war was declar'd nobody had ever know'd a Jap t' do anything but turn han'springs in a circus or make pies on a United States man-of-war. It's true, they had licked Chinay, but that didn't count. Any man that would fight a Chinayman was bound to be a clerk or a cook or a two-bit man."

"Gin'ral Chou-chouky, see he—Take a half-dozen men an' make them fellers be- have; they air gittin' impudent." An' th' Gin'ral called fighder sev'ral ov' his men. Hopokay an' Junspeky an' Runsky an' Flysky, who arter bel'n' patted on th' head by th' Czar, marched bravely on th' 'th' fray."

"What is a 'fray'?" Bumble Bee Gilligan wanted to know.

"Fur cousin t' a fracas," grunted Mr. Punkin impatiently.

"In three days they was in a rat trap an' Rooshia had t' pay one per cent. more fuh loans. Then Admiral Neverbendsky arrived on th' scene with a reputashun an' a breast full ov' medals. His fleet was composed of 'The Towhiltswichsky,' 'The Kwagstewsky,' 'The Nxmruksky,' an' 'The Mrs. Tompkins,' all stout craft. This fleet was destroyed in three days. In two weeks it was again destroyed. A week later, this magnificent body was sunk, an' I'm tempted to b'lieve it is a cork fleet. Another fleet is on th' way, t' take th' place. It is th' Baltic fleet. It has a glorious record. Last Summer they run across three fisher boats an' reduced them t' ruins in four hours, without any loss ov' life on th'ir part, an' didn't even lose a prisoner. Th' Baltic fleet is now near Manchuria, a small island in th' Red Sea, which, by th' way, belongs to Chinay. Th' North Pole with all possible speed. Th' most remarkable thing about this war is th' unlikeliness ov' the Rooshians that didn't go t' th' front. Every mornin' eight men star's in front ov' th' Czar's fuh loans. Then Admiral Neverbendsky an' his success ov' Rooshia's army, an' while these fellers is shootin' 'em thousand' long-whiskered rascals t' down in th' cellars splittin' th'ir brains tryin' to make dynamite do three times th' work 't'was made t' do. One ov' th' most powerful organizations in Rooshia is th' 'The Towhiltswichsky Association. Th'ir aim is to reach th'ir

"Get Together," Says Mr. Chase to Fellow-Artists

MAY

1906



PENCIL
PORTRAIT
OF MRS CHASE.



MR Wm M CHASE.



PORTRAIT
OF MR W M
CHASE
CONTENT
JOHN JON



AUTUMN

Only Member of the Academy and Society to be Elected to "The Ten" Favors Consolidation of Art Organizations, but Questions the Wisdom of Combining the Academy with the University.

IN THE crowded studio of William Merritt Chase there is just enough room for a model, a sitter, or a guest—and the artist's large easel. Thereon just at present stands a big canvas with a double portrait—two beautiful young married women of fashion who live in Philadelphia, painted with the arch look and somewhat birdlike grace one sees in Watteau. Mr. Chase stands erect and quick-eyed, little changed save for the incipient snows of his hair from the man who, after beginning his art studies on this side of the Atlantic, passed his prentice years abroad and then returned from Munich via Paris to take the town with his "Lady Buttoning Her Glove." Since then he has been faithful to New York save for occasional flights to Holland, London, or Madrid.

Mr. Chase has been a part, and an important part, in the art life of New York, not merely as a painter in oils and pastels of landscapes, ideal figures, portraits, and still life, but as a teacher of painting. For in all probability there is no artist in America who has taught so many of the painters now making their way in the world as he. One of the pictures which made a sensation in former years is his "The Yellow Shawl," a standing figure of a young woman which belongs to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. He was also one of the first to appreciate the beauty of Central Park, Manhattan, and Prospect Park, Brooklyn, teaching New Yorkers to see what is worth admiring in their own city.

Mr. Chase is one of those painters who likes to surround himself with pictures by the masters of old, and eke out later date, finding great pleasure and a constant solace to the eye in the soft depth of a bit of Dutch still life and the dull glow of an old figure by some Italian minor painter unknown to fame. A little canvas by Fromentin, a bit of a panel on which Monticelli has worked, an unfinished head by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and a number of stimulating friends. Often he may lay aside his work on some large portrait, and, for the pure pleasure of it, exercise his skillful hand on a piece of still life.

Many of these still lifes, painted as the mood happened to set that way, are eagerly sought of late by amateurs. One on a little more elaborate scale than usual as to size, which was

shown at the exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, so pleased the buyer for the Corcoran Gallery in Washington that he paid \$2,000 for it.

Mr. Chase was recently elected to the Ten American Painters to take the place of Twachtman; but without any pledge on his part to abstain from the exhibitions of other organizations to which he belongs, the Academy and Society of American Artists. "What do you think of these rumors of consolidation going about these days?" he was asked. "This talk of Academy and Society and Ten Painters uniting to form one body?"

"What do I think?" he replied, turning with a quick slap of the brush from the canvas before which he was standing and describing a comprehensive circle in the air with the point; "I think that there has been so much babble and foolishness about the disunion and hard feeling among sets of artists that the public has been led to believe we are all backbiting and quarreling. Therefore the sooner we show how exaggerated all this gossip is the better; we can do so by meeting and agreeing that the time is past for a lot of small separate organizations—that's what I think!"

"Well, that is clear enough—but how are you going about it?"

"I am not, D. V., on any joint committee, and it is for joint committees to decide the how and when. I only speak for myself and give you what I believe to be the best thing for art as matters stand to-day."

"What advantage do you think may come of such a getting together of the artists?"

"Why should it not minimize the chances of mediocrities taking the lead? They keep out good work by allowing too much wall and floor space to commonplace pictures and sculptures," answered he. "It stands to reason, does it not? that the strong men of two camps like the Academy and Society are likely to prevail over the weak, because acceptance and hanging committees will have to favor the work that will do us credit. If the Academy and Society combine their forces in one exhibition the result must be an improvement in the quality of the work shown."

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"And are you in favor of the combination of the schools of the Academy with the School of Architecture of Columbia University?"

"Unfortunately I could not be present at the meeting when that policy was ratified. I doubt if I should have voted for it. Does it not seem to you that the strongest art students, I mean the cleverest and most promising, will be certain to resent college life, reject what is called the college spirit, and desert an art school which is part of a university?"

"God knows," continued Mr. Chase, as if answering his own question and talking to himself, "God knows, the art students need cultivation, and all the excellent influences which ought to drop from the literary academic skies on their barbarous young souls, but—"

"Other Academicians seem to share your doubts, Mr. Chase. There are Brown, Beckwith, Alden Weil, and others who have protested that the question of the merger had not been properly discussed before the vote."

"Well, theoretically, you know, the idea seems excellent, and whether Columbia or the Academy will be the greater gainer it would be difficult to say—perhaps neither. I have had a deal of experience with art schools and ought to know something of students—and yet I am not setting myself up as an expert 'hors concours.' I may be wrong. Nevertheless, if you ask me for my frank opinion, I question whether an art school in university surroundings can ever attract the kind of scholars who will do great things."

"Define, define! Why do you think so?"

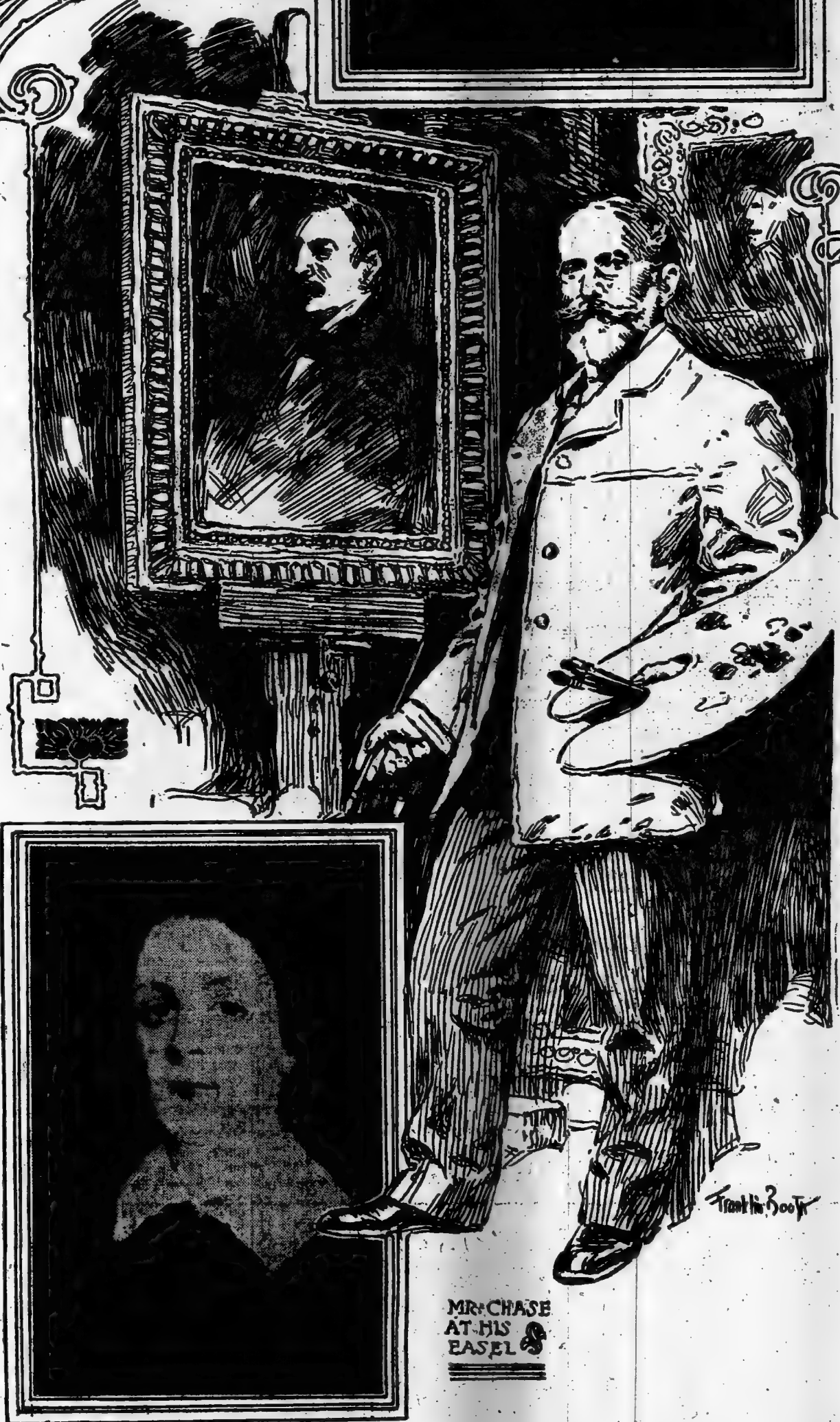
"How do I know? It is too complicated a matter to explain. The Ecole des Beaux Arts exists and flourishes in France, and isn't altogether a failure, but would it live in this country? Young Americans are not like young Frenchmen, Dutchmen, Germans; they own the earth and want no police abroad."

"But our young men submit to restraints abroad."

"Very badly; but they must—and then they are hampered by the language and their position as a minority of the students. However—it isn't merely that, either... they don't fit into college life at all."

"You mean they have little interest in sports, as a rule, and would stand aloof?"

"Yes, and the undergraduates would reciprocate—there is no uniting them. After all, on its mechanical side, painting is like a trade, and takes up a lot of nervous and physical energy. If you draw or paint or model really hard, concentrating your energies for several hours, you don't care to rest yourself by playing football. Whereas if you



MR CHASE
AT HIS
EASEL



HEAD OF AN ENGLISH
BAR MAID

A River That Bridges Itself Casual Comment by a Gentle Cynic Dynamite Is Not a Bit Dangerous

UNLESS we can find some means of breaking up the huge raft that stretches in a solid mass for twenty-two miles up and down the Colorado River, and into the sea by joining its tremendous forces with a smaller river twenty-four miles away, and the American Continent, will be provided with another natural wonder, said Government Engineer Gillespie at the Hotel Bristol. "At present we are reluctant to admit that we have found no means of breaking up the raft. It was at first only a jam of logs that three or four men might break up in an hour. But it has grown at the rate of a mile or more each year until now it stretches across the river from bank to bank, all the way from the mouth to Bay City, twenty-one miles from the sea. In some places it has become solid ground, with vegetation and trees growing upon it. Roads have been cut through ever which teams cross from bank to bank, as unconcernedly as though a great river were not rolling swiftly underneath them, fretting at its self-imposed barrier.

"This monster raft has already become an object of interest to tourists. The water in the river is backed up so much by the bridge that much of the lowlands in Matagorda County has been inundated, and the safety of Bay City is threatened. Thousands of acres of rich rice production have become barren. The worst of

it is that as this raft that covers the river grows larger the tunnel through which it has to pass is becoming smaller. Drift logs brought down by the Spring freshets are driven deep into the sides of the raft and into the river, and the accumulation of more mud. Thus dammed, the river is rising foot by foot and overflowing the country. It is not improbable, unless this dam can be broken, that the whole face of the country in that part of Texas will be changed within twenty-five years.

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"The river is about one-quarter of a mile wide and eighty feet deep where the raft has formed. It maintains these proportions for many miles from the coast. It is subject to sharp floods when the Spring rains fall, and a rise of twenty-five feet in twenty-four hours is not uncommon. As this raft has broadened and stretched further up and down the river it has thickened. It is now a solid mass of mud and logs, and it is impossible to break it up. The only way to break it up is to build a bridge across it, and then the sea through the Gulf of Mexico, about twenty-two miles from the coast, will be a great sea, and the safety of Bay City is threatened. Thousands of acres of rich rice production have become barren. The worst of

There are people who are not even satisfied to get something for nothing unless there are some trading stamps thrown in.

Life would be easier if it wasn't for the ifs and outs.

When a man has money he generally has more friends than he needs.

Because a man regrets the mistakes of his youth it doesn't follow that he isn't going to make greater ones.

The blooming idiot is too seldom nipped in the bud.

Even the married man can't serve two masters.

It is much easier to make predictions than to pay bets.

Don't hide your light under a bushel. Use it to counsel your faults.

When a woman is mourning, the black dress is her only friend.

Some fellows have been known to grow on people who never even had warts.

Dead, sure thing, doesn't always mean life.

Regret is something we feel for the mistakes of our friends.

Happy is he who never knows when he gets the worst of it.

The rest cure becomes a habit with some people.

Even the hour of adversity only contains sixty minutes.

Heaven must be overcrowded if we are to believe all the tombstone inscriptions.

The chronic hand-shaker often has a knife up his sleeve.

Ignorance of the law is no excuse, unless you have a pull.

Some fellows are like sponges, except that sponges will take water.

The average woman can hit the nail on the head more successfully with an argument than with a hammer.

A left-handed compliment isn't right.

The man who boasts that he has no enemies is generally a nonentity.

All is not gold that glitters, and all is not guilt that seems to be.

Pearls are emblematic of tears, especially to the women who can't afford them.

The man who purchases his popularity soon discovers that the market is liable to fluctuations.

It is sometimes easier to remember than to forget.

It's a long lane that has no shortcomings.

Lots of religion is scarcely a satisfactory substitute for a fire escape.

I know a fellow who boasts that he is as honest as the day is long. Perhaps he is. I've only met him at night.

Don't place too much confidence in appearances. A genius sometimes wears good clothes.

Bad habits breed bad luck.

You can generally size up a man by the things he doesn't do.

A man has clothes to put on; a woman to show off.

Talent often regards with envy the well-filled stomach of mediocrity.

THE recent railway accident at Harbourside has brought out a vast amount of irresponsible talk about handling dynamite," said E. H. Clifford, a New York contractor, who has purchased tons of that explosive for blasting purposes. "The majority of persons who talk about dynamite have only a vague idea what it is. Dynamite is not the dangerous substance it is popularly supposed to be. It may be handled with absolute recklessness by an experienced man, and will not detonate except under well-defined circumstances. A detonation is about one thousand times quicker than an explosion. Dynamite detonates. It does not explode.

"Dynamite in its marketable form, in order to fit into drill holes, is shipped in sticks varying from half an inch to two inches in diameter, and from three inches to one foot in length. In the early days of its manufacture, before its properties were fully understood, there were some unaccountable explosions that gave dynamite a bad name it has never recovered from. Time has made us wiser. There is no danger at all in children finding odds and ends of dynamite thrown away by careless workmen. A child would find a great deal of difficulty in exploding it. Every now and then we read of somebody receiving a supposed 'infernal machine' containing dynamite, which is actually a box of matches.

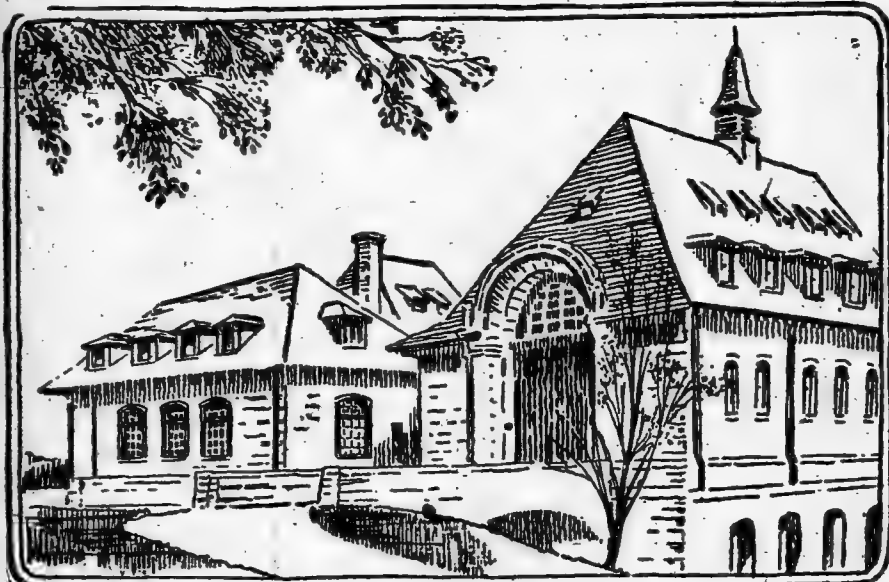
was really dynamite it would explode just as readily, under proper conditions, if it were in twenty feet of water.

Dynamite is nitro-glycerine held in an absorbent—wood pulp, coal dust, or other material—that will hold the explosive tightly. It is a powder of a resinous nature, varying in color with the absorbent used. The strength is calculated by the amount of nitro-glycerine absorbed by the carrier, varying all the way from 50 to 80 per cent. That generally used for blasting purposes is and around New York is 45 per cent. With the absorbent are other ingredients combined so as to obtain positive results in absorption and to guard against the danger of any free and left in the nitro-glycerine. The latter is the only detonating property. The absorbent neither helps nor retards it.

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"For commercial purposes stick dynamite is packed in twenty-five-pound or fifty-pound cases, with a liberal allowance of sawdust. It can be freighted by rail without danger provided common intelligence and care be used. It is only when ignorant persons attempt to experiment with it that it becomes a powerful destroying agency. In some States the transportation by rail is governed by strict law. It should be so in every State. New York and other cities in transportation through the streets is regulated by the Fire Commission."

John D. Rockefeller's Baronial Estate in Pocantico Hills



MR. ROCKEFELLER'S STABLE



THE VILLA ON THE POCANTICO ESTATE

William T. Evans, Art Collector.

(See To-day's Pictorial Art Supplement for a Group of Some of His Most Interesting Paintings.)

ONE of the most beautiful though by no means the largest of the many artistic residences in New Jersey is the house of Mr. William T. Evans at Montclair. It was the home of George Inness, the painter, and many of the landscapes which made his fame were painted in the neighborhood. Mr. Evans is a worthy successor to the artist, for to him more perhaps than to any other man is the living art of America beholden for encouragement.

By the prizes he offers for the best pictures at the annual exhibitions in New York and by his energy displayed as chairman of the art committee in the Lotus Club, member of the Board of Governors of the Arts Club, and founder of the new Society of Art Collectors Mr. Evans has been a powerful influence for good. But it is as a collector of modern American paintings that he has done most to help promoting art. And he has occupied that somewhat difficult position without losing the respect and confidence of artists whose work he has not always been able or perhaps inclined to purchase. All this he has done as a side issue and a hobby, for he is a man in very active business whose time is gold.

From the large collection of American works at his house in Montclair a few pictures have been selected for the tinted supplement to-day. In his first collection, dispersed at an epoch-making sale, when many artists whose works had been neglected found their way to the public, Mr. Evans was a pioneer. By his selection of the high prices their pictures attained, the tendency was strongly toward landscapes and marines. But the new collection is full of figure work. During this change in American art to wider fields Mr. Evans has been moving forward, since he has encouraged figure work in the exhibitions which he aided by advice and loans, and he has helped to direct the course of art in this direction by his purchases.

It is several decades since Mr. Evans recognized the individuality of the half-poetical, half-humorous creations of Frederick S. Church. "The Witch's Daughter," a bit from fairyland; "The Visitor," a little chapter from that Arcadia which Church has made his own, painting these imaginary scenes with a sense of color and an avoidance of sharp outlines that make them favorites with grown folk as well as children. Church has painted graver subjects, too. St. Cecilia, wild figures personifying the fog and the elements. Mr. Evans was one of the first to appreciate the more classical best of Will H. Low, and in his city residences placed stained glass windows by Low before that artist blossomed out as a mural painter on a large scale. The lunette of "Music of Fences" and "Music of the Dance" reproduced to-day show the artist's skill in composition. The figures are distributed over the field in such easy poses that one has to study a while before one realizes how much thought has entered into the balance of the masses and the lines taken by the several figures.

The brooding face of Walter Shirlaw's woman "Among the Poets," turning the leaves of a volume, is fair enough, but black and white can scarcely reproduce the rich low tones of the painting, one of the most successful of the artist's works, though not one of his ambitious canvases. It is painted with great enjoyment, and the pleasure is felt by the onlooker. Shirlaw often paints large canvases that have the grand air and suggest possibilities in him for mural work of a high order. But this is a collector's bit that the eye lingers on without much interest in the subject, so attractive is the head emerging from the dusky background, so harmonious the tones of cloak and book.

Among our illustrators few have equaled William T. Smalley in the naturalness of his figures. He never forces the note, but gives just the right touch to the human document. "A Day in June" tells its story of time and occasion in a quiet, genial way that all will relish. The contrast between strong sunlight beyond the window and the man's head in shadow, just turned enough to catch his enraptured but a trifle unconscious look; the light and shade on the girl's face and figure as she leans against the wall and listens to talk, which is doubtless full of fun, but unmistakably deals with the always interesting topic: her luxurious enjoyment of holding its key to the position, are all done with its key to a master. In this case the black and white reaches nearly to the merits of the original.

Henry Oliver Walker's "Morning Vision" closes the list of pictures chosen at random from a collection full of interesting and beautiful canvases. One feels in the influence of Botticelli, but the figures are of our own time. The angels have the wondering look of children who have strayed from another world. The mother is herself scarcely more than a child, and the boy who sees the vision of angels stretches out his hand with a gesture of calm authority, in no wise surprised at the coming of his heavenly visitants.

While these pictures offer only one side of the Evans collection, they are enough to show the breadth of sympathy in the collector. Mr. Evans never buys hurried work, but keeps true to the high standard which he has pursued for many years. He acquires and he keeps.

So Big that He Can Ride His New and First Automobile Seventy-five Miles Over His Own Property Without Using the Same Road Twice.

THE unexpected and serious crisis in the health of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has temporarily checked his father's plans for building a fine mansion this summer on his immense estate in the Pocantico hills. The ground had been staked off and operations were to have begun on May 1, when the arrival of young Rockefeller from Europe with the news that medical specialists he consulted there had failed to cure him, or even to give him hope of a cure, put everything at sixes and sevens.

The \$5,000,000 or so that John D. Rockefeller has already expended in purchasing and improving Westchester County property, sometimes buying up small villages if necessary to further his plans, has been invested with the idea of leaving his only son with a suburban home that would compare with the great landed estates in England. Beginning with 500 acres in 1894, Mr. Rockefeller has gradually increased his Pocantico hills property to nearly 6,000 acres.

In his new automobile Mr. Rockefeller can ride seventy-five miles over his own property without going over the same road twice. The stables, which were part of the plans of the new buildings, are nearly completed. They cost about \$300,000, and are said to be the finest stables in this country, not excepting those on the big estate of James B. Duke, the tobacco king, at Somerville, N. J. Take the tall clock tower from Mr. Duke's fine stables, and they might be stowed away in the basement of the new stables of the oil king on his Pocantico property.

John D. Rockefeller has never built a home on this Westchester property. He bought two fine Colonial houses with the estate, and moved into one of them on top of a hill that commands a glorious view of the Hudson River. When this burned down, about two years ago, he built a seventy-five-foot observation tower on the hill, so that he could still have his view, and moved into the other house rounded, both on the ground and second stories, with glass sun porches, until it looks now very much like a huge incubator. It is roomy and comfortable, but a shocking exhibition of architecture. The Standard Oil magnate goes there every Spring and Fall to play golf. He has a magnificent eighteen-hole course, which is the pride of his life. He plays there every morning, rain or shine. He likes to have his neighbors at Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Yonkers, and Spuyten Duyvil play with him if they know the game.

Mr. Rockefeller is a good golf player, and he does not like to be bothered with other than good players. He is living on the Pocantico estate now, enjoying his golf links. But Mrs. Rockefeller is not there with him. She goes out every day or two to see how he is getting along, and Mr. Rockefeller makes occasional visits to town. But Mrs. Rockefeller does not like to live in Pocantico. Of her husband's many fine homes, her preference is for the old home in Cleveland, Ohio. It is by her wish that the Rockefeller family burial place is on a hill overlooking Lake Erie, in the beautiful Lakeview Cemetery, where President Garfield is buried. The Rockefeller monument, one of the tallest granite monoliths in the country, is already there to mark the burial place of some of Mrs. Rockefeller's closest relatives. When she is not in Cleveland, Mrs. Rockefeller prefers to live in her New York house, 4 West Fifty-fourth Street. She has fitted it up with cozy corners to her liking, and has had an elevator put in which she can run herself. There she feels in every way more comfortable than she does at Pocantico, Lakewood, or anywhere else except Cleveland.

fashionable resorts. He went there last week, immediately on his return from Europe, and expected to remain there this summer. But it has been decided that the air at Pocantico is not bracing enough for him. He is going to the mountains. There was a despondent note in the young man's voice and tears in his eyes as he told his Bible class last Sunday that he must give up its leadership and remain away until Fall, when he would return. "If God spared his life," yet John D. Rockefeller is not at all despondent. He believes that a Summer's rest will put his son in fine fettle again. Some of the employees on his Pocantico estate declare that he will go ahead and build the new mansion as soon as his son is safely established in Summer quarters. He has 1,600 men engaged there laying out new driveways and carrying out improvements which he personally mapped out long ago. He is spending a small fortune in reclaiming waste lands and in improving the draining of various properties purchased. A chain of lakes and waterfalls is being built to the top of Rock Mountain to supply a fifty-thousand-dollar reservoir, from which the estate will be supplied with drinking water, and to supply high-pressure mains in case of fire.

It is not generally known that Mr. Rockefeller is a skilled civil engineer. He studied engineering as a young man, and has never lost interest in it. The Pocantico estate has been planned entirely according to his own ideas. There has not been a roadway built or a wall removed without his sanction. He laid out the golf course and the sunken rose gardens, which are about one-half the size of those in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. Out of 100 or more cottages he has purchased in buying land he has directed which should stand and which should be torn down. One he has preserved, under the name of the Rookery, is a cottage built in 1750, in which Major André slept

MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER ON THE LINKS

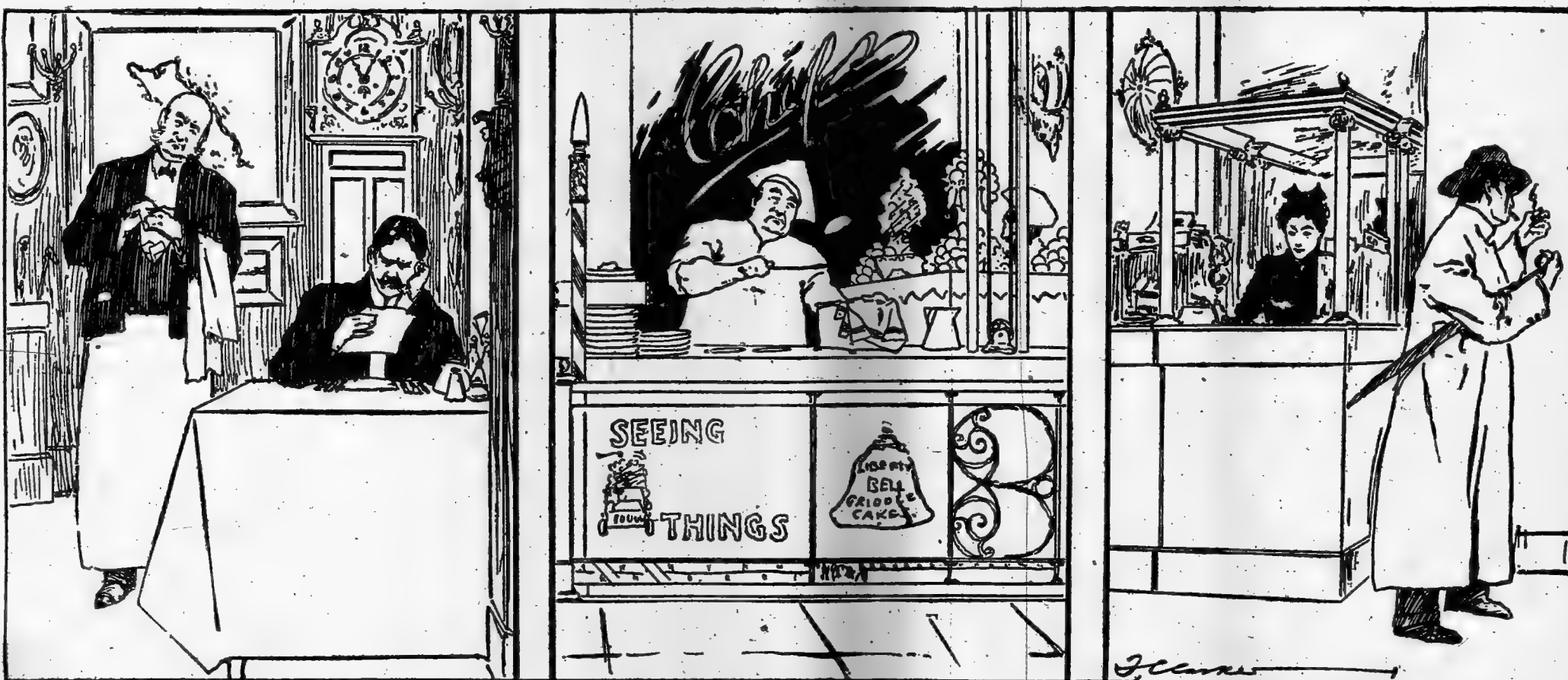
the night before his capture at Tarrytown. It is said that Mr. Rockefeller's first expenditure for this estate was \$683,000. Six months later he added \$50,000 worth of land in Sleepy Hollow. The next year he added the Kingsland farm of 307 acres, for which he paid \$210 an acre. Since then he has been adding acre upon acre, mile upon mile, until people are beginning to wonder whether he wants the whole of Westchester County. He has not paid fancy prices. He has bought under the rose when necessary.

But Pocantico is the wrong place to go if one wants to hear talk about the hard-heartedness of John D. Rockefeller. Every farmer he bought out of house and home could have employment on his estate at good wages if he was willing to work. Half a dozen widows whose cottages he bought are now living in their rent free. The only thing he will not permit on his estate is hunting. Notices are nailed on trees informing men with a shotgun that John D. Rockefeller will prosecute them to the full extent of the law; and a few men who have made the test have found out that he keeps his word. Sightseers may roam all over Mr. Rockefeller's estate so long as they leave their cameras behind. He has a great horror of them as has J. Pierpont Morgan. In the published views of Tarrytown and Sleepy Hollow one may find

views of the estate of William Rockefeller, but none of John D.'s property. There are no "Keep off the grass" signs. Men about the grounds are polite in answering questions. The only prohibitory sign, which was put up this Spring, is at the head of the roadway leading to John D. Jr.'s house. It requests visitors not to drive that way.

It is natural to make comparisons between the Rockefeller estate at Pocantico and the Duke estate of 2,000 acres at Somerville. There is scarcely any comparison to make. The Duke property is as artificial as stage money. By sheer dexterity in landscape gardening Mr. Duke has created a paradise in a wilderness, but without a hill worth mentioning and with few trees. He would probably exchange half a dozen of his artificial lakes for one of Mr. Rockefeller's hills and clusters of maple and birch. The Standard Oil magnate has acres of fine woodland where the squirrels run wild at play, and where all the songbirds of the northern woods are building their nests without fear of the predatory small boy. There are wild flowers which visitors may gather at will, and in such profusion that there seems to be no fear of their dying out, as horticulturists prize their rare and precious plants.

Restaurant Types in Picture and Rhyme



I.—THE WAITER.

Observe him, puffing with high-flown rosy pride,
Like a drum major move the floor aside.
Not an autocrat that wears a crown
Can simulate his prancing palfrey stride.
His pleasant grin, so long and deep and wide,
Glides that bland face which never knows a frown
Save when a guest, though emperor or clown,
Falls the fat fee into his hand to slide.
Full oft I watch him, with his wild slap-dash,
Of form the very apotheosis,
As he bows low and scrapes, or onward skips,
Freighted with fish balls, pie, and egg-gemmed hash.

II.—THE WINDOW CHEF.

Within the window, bold and resolute,
The dripping batter on the griddle hot
He pours and quickly flaps it with a not
Too martial air, for he'd not transmute
Into those golden pads, beyond dispute
The morning glory of our Winter lot.
While shopping maidens, rooted to the spot,
Wring their glad hands and murmur "Ain't he cute?"
Easy the head that wears a paper crown,
Bobs on his shoulders, till at last his jaws
Open wide and all the poet in him wakes
When with deep pride he lays his picture down.

III.—THE CASHIER.

Behind the counter in a lilted dream,
With half-closed eyes, she drifts to fairyland—
Far from the realm of vegetables canned,
Blanco mangle, fried liver, doughnuts, and ice cream;
Yet when the pie fiends pass her in a stream,
And drop the coin into her dimpled hand,
She opens her eyes and with a flourish grand
Smiles the cash register with joy gleam
And makes each patron, basking in her glance,
Feel as if floating in a saraband.
With all his rapture flapping and unfurled,
And that the sunny region of romance
He holds in tow, and that the jeweled hand

MAY

1905

Old Trinity Clock Was a Living Thing to Its Keeper



Why Its Breakdown After Fifty-nine Years of Service Means More to Henry Fick than to Any One Else Within the Range of Its Now Silent Voice.

IN a metaphysical sense the flight of time is purely a personal matter, and is measured variously by various men in accordance with their manner of life, their temperament, and their calling. He who works in the heart of strenuous affairs finds the winged years all too swift to encompass what he would do, while men of the simpler sort, who have hit upon some quiet routine, and are very happy in it, reckon little of their flight—until something occurs to interrupt that routine. Then they look about them dazedly, and wonder, it may be, where the days have gone.

So with Henry Fick, the old German keeper of the old Trinity Church clock, which ended its service last week. It was a good while ago when, for the first time, Fick tolled his way up the age-worn belfry to wind the great timepiece. And he remembers now that he did not half like the duty, because it was a mighty hard climb, and a steep one, and it was creepy up there with the sun gleaming behind the Jersey hills, and the wind beginning its low evening monody. Ay, it was kind of creepy up there; it is yet. But, tut! Fick did not mind that. Of course not.

Tick, too, the weights were ponderous, and it was a back-breaking job to wind them. There is a legend that old John Sperry, one of the first keepers, was killed by a stroke from the winding key, which slipped out of his hand and whirled like a great fly-wheel. But Fick doubted that. The old clock was harmless enough, and would not hurt any one. It had proved it demonstrated that the wonder could slip only a fraction of a foot even if the grip on the handle was relaxed.

So—but then Sperry might have died from some internal strain as a result of his labors on the heavy weights. Ah! yes; that might well be so, but the old German's eyes twinkled, and his disbelled. He liked the old clock. Why not? It had the heart-beat of life, and clocks are

more human than other inanimate things, if only for that reason. Also he was a maker of clocks. Yes, yes; he had been making clocks in this city since 1837, and that is a pretty long while.

Well, he is going to miss it; yes, very much. Every week, every Tuesday afternoon, he had journeyed up into that old belfry to give new life to the clock, and to see that it went throughout the week, and that it errored not as to the hour, or even the minute. He liked that, after the first few times. The tower was a likable place, with its musty silences, broken only by the regular tick-a-tock, tick-a-tock, and rising from below that mysterious hum of a great city preparing for night.

Then later there was the evening pipe on the church steps, and the view of the homeward hurrying throngs glancing quickly upward at the clock, and perchance correcting their watches by it. There was recognition of accuracy—the recognition of public opinion!

Well, but the clock grew old, as all things do, and the years told, and there came a day last week when there was a sharp wheeze about the wheel movement and a faint plaintive note in the chiming. The old keeper hurried to the side of a dying patient. But ere he reached the mechanism, the clock gave a sort of sigh and the sweet chiming died away before they had finished the key and the quarter hour. Fick bent over the key and the weights came up, but the clock was silent. Its fifty-nine years of service were at an end.

Fick climbed slowly down the stairs, shaking his head, and went back to his little clock store on Eighth Street. He will never go into the belfry again. The clock he knew is gone. They had been thinking of removing it for some time. The breakdown decided them, and the Toward Clock Company was called upon to replace a new clock—a modern clock,

with all improvements, one of which will enable it to wind itself. And so there is no more use for Henry Fick.

But he smiles bravely about it, and says sarcastically—that he imagines he will be able to get along without that duty; it was arduous work, talking care of it. For the clock had been growing rheumatic and dilatory of late years and there were lots of times when it did not sound the chiming as it ought to. And this required constant attention and tinkering and—oh! he has his clock store here on Eighth Street and a good business. Remember, also, that he did not want the position when it was offered. In fact, it was only at the behest of one of his good customers that he took it.

And yet, as he also said, time flies fast, and now that the end of his clock had marked that fact patently, perhaps he would realize the passage of years all the more. Suddenly he lifted his head. "Age! That clock old!" he said. "Nonsense! nothing less. That Trinity clock might have, ought to have, gone on for one or two hundred years. Age was not the trouble; the clock was ailing from exposure. Yes, that was what the matter was, and nothing more," and Fick peered out from under his shaggy white eyebrows and passed his hand over the unthatched dome of his head. Did the reporter doubt it? Not he.

"The internals of the old clock were exposed to the elements," he continued. "The autumn gale lashed in the rain through the belfry openings, the sieles

of February, and the fogs of Spring, and the winter's snow entered the clock and rusted the mechanism, and warped the woodwork, and incrustated the hands with barnacles so that sometimes it was difficult to move them. That was all." Yes, that was all. Like a skillful, loving physician he had diagnosed accurately the nature of the old clock's malady, and he had told the Trinity Corporation all about it. But what could they do to save it? Nothing.

"You see," said Fick, "the works should have been placed where the snow and the rain could not get at them, and to do that would cost almost as much as putting in a new clock. So they did nothing. Finally, though, as the clock began



to lose time once in a while, they began to talk of a new clock. Oh! yes, they talked of it for a long time. All the great clockmakers—Seth Thomas and the rest—were called in, and finally at the last breakdown they had progressed so far that no attempt was made at repairs. So out went the clock; in went the new one.

The old clockmaker paused and looked out of the window. His eyes had a dreamy expression in them, and he did not speak for a minute or so. Then, apropos of almost nothing he continued: "Yes, they put the clock in in 1846. It was a great clock in those days, and made quite a talk. James Rogers made it; he had a store downtown, and was the great clockmaker of the day. Yes, a great clockmaker, and he made a good clock; that one they had in Trinity. But Rogers is gone now; gone years ago. All the great clockmakers of that day are gone, and now the clock is gone, too.

"Well, well, that is life. The one they are putting in now—I won't wind it, you know—in a fine clock, and it ought to keep its task for two centuries or more. They are going to have the works down where the dial is. In the old clock the works were 'way above the dial—almost in the peak of the belfry. The rain won't be able to drive in and rust the works as they did with the old clock. If the old works had been where the new ones are they would not be putting in a new clock, and I suppose I should still have to be going downtown to attend to it."

"Would you mind, really?" asked the reporter. And Fick did not say anything. Downtown they were at work ruthlessly tearing out the old mechanism and installing the new. They all knew of Fick. He was a good clockmaker, one of them said, and it was his care that had kept the clock going as long as it had. Old clocks, like old bones, are hard to please, and they take a world of care and skillful nursing, especially if they are ailing with rheumatism as this old clock was. Even outwardly there will be little left of the clock that Fick knew. The hands have disappeared, and the numerals are going to be regilded, while the stone-work about the dial and within the dial is to be renovated completely. But the chiming will be the same. Weather which destroys old clocks sweetens old bells, and no doubt they will be ringing out over the old gravestones, singing of the passage of the hours, and tolling the death of the old years and the dawning of the new when this modern timepiece has taken its place among the things that are old—when Henry Fick and the clock he knew and nourished and loved are almost as though they never had been.

But in the living present the clockmaker sits in his shop on Eighth Street, mending things that are strangers to him, and the crowds that hurry along Broadway, weaned of their habits by the blank face in the steeple above, have got over even the mechanical habit of feeling for their watches as they pass under the old brown walls.

Incidents of a Day with Mrs. O'Brian, Matron of the Tombs Prison

IF there could be a redeeming feature for a woman in an involuntary visit to the old Tombs Prison down on Centre Street, and a more or less prolonged stay there, it would be the comfortable appearance of Mrs. O'Brian, the matron in charge, and her four assistants. Sitting at her desk near the entrance of the woman's prison the other day, with a blue wrap of a soft shade over her head and shoulders, Mrs. O'Brian might have posed for an "Our Lady of the Tombs." But it was nothing as interesting as a pose, only a good cold. The matron, with the rest of New York, had acquired it on an open car the day before. Yet an open car would hardly seem necessary, since in that passage is draught, Winter and Summer, big enough to blow a lighter woman off her feet.

To any one who is not obliged to visit it, there is something uncannily fascinating about a prison. That is one of the reasons that so many ladies, flowers and gifts of all kinds go to prisoners of all classes and of sufficient importance for the outside world to learn anything about them.

It requires a guide in and a guide out for the outsider who has no personal claims upon the hospitality of the Tombs. A request for the Warden may get the intruder past the man at the door, and the Warden does the rest. That means a guide who stands for the visitor's good character, and says open sesame to all barred doors and unbarred officials. The way to the woman's prison leads, if it is in visiting hours, past a long line of men visitors who have relatives or friends residing there temporarily, past the head of the line where they are being searched previous to admission; past the door of a small room where one of the assistant matrons is performing the same service for women visitors; past a line of men who are opening big paper bundles to see that no contraband articles are being carried in; so through a door into the courtyard where is standing perhaps one of the public carriages at the service of the Tombs boarders for their transportation back and forth. There a sign indicates the way to the "female prison area."

greens on this particular morning, and the visitor thinks sentimentally that it cannot register the degrees of the feelings of the women confined within.

But there is Mrs. O'Brian. Mrs. O'Brian hasn't the least bit of sentiment; not even the comfortable appearance of Mrs. O'Brian, the matron in charge, and her four assistants. Sitting at her desk near the entrance of the woman's prison the other day, with a blue wrap of a soft shade over her head and shoulders, Mrs. O'Brian might have posed for an "Our Lady of the Tombs." But it was nothing as interesting as a pose, only a good cold. The matron, with the rest of New York, had acquired it on an open car the day before. Yet an open car would hardly seem necessary, since in that passage is draught, Winter and Summer, big enough to blow a lighter woman off her feet.

"They get notoriously enough without my talking about 'em," she says. She will not say one word personally about any of those who have come and gone from the days of little Marie Barberi, the young Italian girl who attracted so much public interest ten years ago to Nan Patterson, who was at that moment receiving visitors in the prison proper.

"Did you wish to talk with Miss Patterson?" asks Mrs. O'Brian. The Warden has already asked that question before. It was difficult to believe just then that any one could come to the Tombs who did not ask to see that famous person. But the visitor (still sentimentally inclined) is asking about any possible prisoners who have received kindnesses during their stay in the Tombs may have come back to see the matron and express their thanks after they are free.

"They never come back," says Mrs. O'Brian; "only the disorderly ones who are brought back. After they are gone I never see them again."

"Oh, of course," acquiesces the visitor understandingly; "they would not like to do that, but they write to you." "They never write," says Mrs. O'Brian decidedly. "But they are grateful for the kindness they receive in their trouble!" continued the visitor.

"They are none of them grateful," said Mrs. O'Brian, "for anything that is done for them. Kindness might be poured out upon them; they don't care a hair. Kindness is wasted upon them, and they receive it all the time."

That is rather disconcerting to the sentimentalist, but when one is really in that frame of mind it takes more than one rebuff to dissipate the feeling. "Dearest people are coming here all the time," says Mrs. O'Brian, "and they get the women's clothes."

for them, but there is no gratitude in the women who live their lives." There is an interlude here, for a couple of prisoners are brought in to be recorded in Mrs. O'Brian's books before they go into the prison. They are nice-looking young women who would not attract attention one way or another outside. One is dressed all in black and the other wears a blue gown and a black hat, with a wreath of white flowers around it. They are both rather well dressed, but the girl in blue is a previous acquaintance.

"Step up, Jennie," says Mrs. O'Brian. "So you are here again." Then she goes through the list of questions, name, place of residence, religion, (Protestant, Roman Catholic, or Hebrew.) Jennie is only twenty-two, she says, and that she is a Hebrew. "Would you like to see the rabbit, Jennie?" asks Mrs. O'Brian. The rabbit is one of the hardest workers among the Tombs prisoners. "No, I wouldn't," says Jennie. "He didn't do me a bit of good with the Judge last time. And, honest, Mrs. O'Brian, she continues, "I wasn't doing a thing, but waiting for a car when they pulled me in." "Well, they are on the lookout for girls like you," says Mrs. O'Brian, intending perhaps to be consoling.

The girl in black, who has a hoarse voice, acknowledged New Jersey as a birthplace, and says that she is twenty-three years old.

"A pretty age to be coming to a place like this," says Mrs. O'Brian rebukingly. "Good morning, Mr. Patterson," Mrs. O'Brian calls here to a gentleman with white face and long white whiskers who comes in at the door and passes directly into the prison. Then Mrs. O'Brian has another visitor. It is the rabbit this time. He has discovered Jennie and he comes to speak about her.

"Such a pretty girl as she was when I first saw her in the House of Refuge." Ah! so Jennie has been in the House of Refuge! Mrs. O'Brian has not known that. "I did everything I could for her then," he continues. "Her family is very respectable, and I got them to move out of Allen Street, where they were living, to get her away from the surroundings, but it was no use."

"But you would help her for the sake of the family?" continues Mrs. O'Brian. "The family?" says the rabbit. "The family doesn't have anything to do with her now. She doesn't live with them. That name she gives her isn't her right name." The visitor, still looking for sentiment, sympathizes with Mrs. O'Brian for the strain upon her sensibilities the work in the Tombs must be. She would not be able to stand it if she did not get away every night, of course. But not at all. Things are as they are, and Mrs. O'Brian takes them as they come. Just now she is not living in the Tombs because the rooms she occupied have been torn down in the course of the reconstruction of the building, but it is much more comfortable to have them. She is tired, perhaps, at night, and it is more comfortable not to go out and it is easier in the morning. She usually has a room outside so that during her "time off" from Saturday noon over Sunday, she can be away from her business surroundings, but otherwise she prefers the Tombs.

But it must be so hard for her when the prisoners have been sentenced to come from the court broken-hearted. "They tell me often that it serves them right and they get no more than they deserved," says Mrs. O'Brian calmly. "But the women of the better class," insists the sentimental one, "those who are prisoners, who have committed the more serious crimes, who do not come in the class of women who are arrested for petty larceny or disorderly conduct. They must break down."

"Oh! they may cry and worry a little in their cells, but you don't see anything of it outside," replied the matron. "And they don't seem utterly broken-hearted." The monitors, I believe, brought from \$15,000 to \$20,000 each. But then, they were built of a certain quality of iron that is seldom made nowadays. Steel has taken its place. The material was probably used back to the foundry. Likely

Making Junk of Steel Battleships

IF UNCLE SAM ever has an auction of a job lot of steel battleships, similar to that lately held by his friend John Bull, auction fiends are likely to get a bad bargain unless they go slow. Discarded vessels of war are knocked down cheap, as auctions go. But it costs a fortune for the man who bids to take one of them, and he bids to remove his property after he gets it. The sale at Chatham dock yards has set a standard for battleship auctions. Nothing exactly like it had ever before been known. Sir John Fisher, the progressive head of the British Admiralty, decided to make scrap iron of ten armored cruisers and twenty other war craft, including gunboats and torpedo boats, that were looked upon as naval wonders not so many years ago. It was stipulated to the bidders that none of the vessels could be sold to any foreign power. They had to sign bonds to break them into junk. Astonishment was expressed that warships representing a total value of \$15,000,000 should have gone under the hammer for \$800,000, or about \$22,000 each.

"I should say that was a fair price for them," said Capt. Baxter, Naval Constructor at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. "Breaking up an armored battleship is no joke. Suppose, for example, the United States were to order such a sale—though the chances of it are exceedingly remote—one of the first battleships to be condemned might be the Indiana, a pioneer in the White Squadron. She cost \$4,800,000. I should say like the job at Chatham

cost 10 per cent. of her original value, or approximately \$500,000. Ten years is a long time in the life of a warship. She will need a thorough overhauling then, even if she has not had it before. There is a good deal of difference between a battleship like the Indiana and one of the new vessels, like the Connecticut—difference in type, size, speed, and armament. It is like comparing one of the revolvers or rifles used during the civil war with the perfected weapons of today. Improvements are going on all the time in warships, as in everything else. With the exception of the monitors, the United States has not found it necessary to consign its obsolete warships to the junk pile. Even the old wooden vessels, which cost about \$750,000 each, are still working, although not in active service. The Franklin is the receiving ship at Norfolk. The New York Naval Militia has the old New Hampshire. The Independence is at San Francisco. Boston has the Enterprise. It is probable that these ships of the civil war age will be made useful until they actually fall apart. Why should the Government wish to sell them? They would be worth nothing, except for their copper.

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first saw her in the House of Refuge." Ah! so Jennie has been in the House of Refuge! Mrs. O'Brian has not known that. "I did everything I could for her then," he continues. "Her family is very respectable, and I got them to move out of Allen Street, where they were living, to get her away from the surroundings, but it was no use."

"But when they get a long sentence of many years, they must collapse utterly, they must," persisted the sentimental visitor, but Mrs. O'Brian interrupted: "Not a collapse," she said placidly. "As a matter of fact inside the prison everything looks cheerful enough to carry out Mrs. O'Brian's idea of a lack of gush and melancholy romance."

Jennie and her friend are going out with an officer in search of a lawyer. They are quite cheerful and happy apparently. They might be in a summer boarding house. They have removed their hats, and passing one of the cells Jennie's white-washed chapeau can be seen lying on the bed. The cell is not much smaller than some Summer hotel rooms. In another cell a woman in a gay pink wrapper is reading a paper that is spread out on her lap. Nan Patterson is in one corner of the corridor near the lower row of cells standing with a silver purse bag in her hand, a pleased look on her rather inconsequential little face, as she talks with a smiling gentleman in a clerical dress. Mrs. Smith is in the prisoners' sitting room talking through the bars which separate it from the corridor, with another man. The two are easily recognizable. "That sitting room is not particularly interesting or aesthetically pleasing. It is long and narrow, and the benches on either side might be called Mission furniture from the severity of the lines. Here the women prisoners come at certain hours in the middle of the day if they have a letter, a relief from the monotony of the cell. There have been visitors to the Tombs who have thought these prisoners were too cheerful.

The Call of the Camp Heard by Youthful Nature Lovers



Now Is the Time to Prepare to Respond—An Ideal Form of Vacation for the City Youngster—Great Increase of Schoolboy Camps in Recent Years

CAMPING OUT! What visions these two words conjure up of bright days in the woods, of canoeing, fishing, and swimming in the clear waters of cool streams and lakes, of long tramps to spy out the land, of appetites never quite satisfied, and of those evening hours around the crackling camp fire when good stories are told, hunting adventures repeated and the music of familiar college songs sent reverberating through the quiet woods, offending the ears of such four-footed beasts as may be prowling around.

This is the time of year when those to whom these things appeal begin to look ahead to a season of recreation and sport in the open air. Camping out by no means implies the hunting of wild game, nor is it a phase of existence to be enjoyed only by the strong and hardy. It has come to be as much a part of the regular summer vacation as the fashionable seaside resort or the boarding house on the farm. Camping to-day is conducted on scientific and educational lines. One may choose his camp and his mode of life in it with almost as much precision as he does his summer hotel.

There are camps of all prices and varieties, for boys, for girls, for college youths, for young men and older men whose prime object is to shoot and to fish. Then there are the private camps, with which the Adirondack region is filled, and which are gradually penetrating into the woods of Canada. It is not of these, however, that the ordinary camper thinks when he prepares for the woods. He expects to sleep in a tent, to live in the open air, to catch a good part of his food, and to be free to pull up his stakes and move on to fresh scenes if the fancy strikes him. Camping, at its best, means independence and the greatest variety of delights will be tasted this year by a larger number than ever.

It is in the number of camps for boys, however, that the growth has been most marked. The Young Men's Christian Association has undoubtedly given the greatest impetus to the establishment of boys' camps. There is scarcely a well-equipped Young Men's Christian Association building

How Mother McClane Manages Her Day Nursery for Brooklyn Babies

THE house was not so large, but it was clean. It had white Swiss curtains at the windows, and the steps that led up to it had been freshly scrubbed. At the opening of the door there appeared a motherly little woman with a round rosy face. The face was encircled by a small checked old-fashioned fringed towel.

"I want to see the day nursery," said the woman who stood without.

Mother McClane, for this was her name, permitted the woman to enter and led her to the nursery, which was in the basement. There was a sashy carpet and a clean, white table. The room was bright and cheerful, and the motherly woman was over the table, and also freshly scrubbed.

"There ain't no children to-day," said Mother McClane; "it is Saturday. The mothers mostly stay and wash their babies. Their washings are finished. Near all our children are children of washwomen."

Some children in blue-checked aprons played about a low table made to fit their size. A Newfoundland dog played near them. When Mother McClane sat down the dog came and laid his head in her lap. She stroked it while she talked.

"Sometimes we have eighty children here of a day," she said, "sometimes more. They come, rain or shine. Our children love to come here. We take good care of them. We wait on them ourselves. Mary and me." The perspective revealed Mary on all fours scrubbing the kitchen. "These three children you see here have consumption of the blood and bone," she said. "They won't live long. Their father died with it. The mother is as bad as the children. These children may live three months, but they can't live a year, the doctor says."

"What brings on consumption of the blood and bone?" asked the woman.

"It comes," replied Mother McClane, "from starvation. These children have never had enough to eat in their lives. They come here. Now it is too late to save them. Come here, dear, to the youngest boy, and she put back his collar and showed the woman the lumps made by the consumption caused by starvation. "It is only four," she announced. "He is as thin as a stick, and he is as

Canada. Among the schools interested in this plan, and from which delegations will be sent, are St. Paul's of Concord, N. H.; Hotchkiss School, at Lakeville, Conn.; Pomfret, Conn.; Groton, St. Paul's of Garden City, the Winthrop School of Philadelphia, the University School of Chicago, the Hill School of Pottstown, Penn., and the Asheville School, North Carolina. There will also be, in some of these Canadian camps, parties of students from Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Cornell.

The boys are conducted by some of the teachers and instructors, and they will be under the jurisdiction of their elders just as though they were in school. There is, of course, far more freedom, but practical instruction is given in everything pertaining to open-air life, the making of a camp, cooking of food, preparing fish and game, paddling a canoe and handling a gun, finding one's way if lost in the woods, while certain hours are given to lessons in botany, ornithology, swimming, forestry, the habits of wild animals, and other practical information.

The camps that have been arranged for these preparatory school boys this summer are in the Temagami, French River, Missisquoi, and Deseronto regions of Canada. Deseronto is a few miles above the head waters of Lake Huron, and it is the far-famed place where the Ojibway Indians give every year the play of Longfellow's "Hiawatha." In their native tongue, the Ojibways are among the few Indian survivors in Canada that still retain plentiful traces of their aboriginal ways.

Every camping party that goes to the Canadian woods is anxious to secure one of these Ojibway Indians as guide. Their knowledge of the forest and everything that pertains to the open-air life is invaluable. One of them, a half breed, popularly known to hundreds of tourists as "Alec," has earned the reputation as the most taciturn, uncommunicative inhabitant of the Canadian woods.

Alec is the boss cook of the woods. His method of breadmaking is this: He opens a flour bag and mixes in it a quantity of flour the size and shape of a large coconut, with hot-bacon fat as a mixer, and then adds cornmeal. The bag is his only bread pan. A little sugar and baking powder are added, and then he kneads the whole for one minute inside the bag. The mass is then lifted out of the bag and kneaded down flat into a pan. Twenty minutes over a camp stove and the bread is done to a turn.

Another popular Indian guide who has been for several years with the Kewadin Club is "Big Paul." He is a genuine Ojibway, a fine type of the old woods Indian now fast disappearing. The greater part of his life has been spent in hunting and trapping. During the summer he acts as a guide, and there is none better in the Canadian woods, for he is a born teacher, and has instructed the boys in the preparatory school camps in many of the secrets of the forest.

In the Temagami section are half a dozen permanent log camps and any number of delightful localities for tenting in the summer. These camps are located in the heart of the big Government reservation of 5,900 acres set apart recently by Canada. The reservation is between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and one of the most popular canoe trips leads from Temagami to the French River, the old water route of the French and Indians to the Western prairies and mountains. Champlain came down the French River, and in early American history it played an important part. With the navigation of the great lake the French River gradually ceased to be used as a means of transportation to the West.

The cost of these student camping trips is from \$100 to \$200 a month for each person.

A number of schoolboy parties for the summer will leave New York City, Philadelphia, and other Eastern localities about the middle of June. The Kewadin Club conducts most of these student camps. At Temagami the club will have two large camps this year, one being for older boys, and among these will be a number of college students. A. S. Gregg, a Harvard graduate and now

master of the Asheville School, N. C., has been the director of the Kewadin Club camps for several years, and among his assistants this summer will be George W. Creelman and Charles W. Locke, both Harvard graduates; Alfred B. Hall of Yale; James H. Biram of Amherst; George Jackson of the University of Cincinnati; O. J. Campbell, an instructor in the United States Naval Academy; and Ralph C. Porter of this city.

The White Mountains have for several years been the headquarters for several school camps, and while not so far away from the haunts of the white man as those in the upper Canadian woods, they afford equal facilities for studying nature, learning something of woodcraft, the habits of animals, and the ability, if need be, to care for one's self if suddenly lost in the woods without the aids of civilized life. One of the most successful of these camps overlooks the beautiful Loon Lake,

while Mount Washington and the Green Mountains are visible in the distance. The boys live in tents, but near by is the camp lodge, a roomy, old-fashioned farmhouse that affords accommodation in bad weather. There is a small library in the house, and two or three big rooms are fitted up for indoor games, while wood fires in the open fireplaces are found very comfortable in the cool nights toward the end of August.

Frederick L. Thompson, the former Captain of the Amherst track team, will have charge this summer of the athletic sports of the boys. He will also be one of the leading counselors of the camp. The entire camp staff will be college graduates, and they will supervise the sports and the special outings so as to insure the greatest possible amount of physical exercise and enjoyment for the boys. A coaching tour through the White Mountains has been planned this season.

"They toss their heads and say, 'What you give for 5 cents?'"

"I answers, 'Ain't takin' care of the children all day long, givin' them two square meals, and cleanin' them up worth 5 cents?' But some of 'em don't seem to think so. They objects to everything. I see little something don't happen to suit 'em. They flirts off with their children and don't come back no more. Some of 'em objected to the dog, afraid he would bite the children. This here dog wouldn't bite no child that lived. I had another little dog, Mack, the most affectionate animal that ever breathed the breath of life. They never did get done objecting to him till he died, which he did on account of the children's feedin' him. Some of 'em didn't like to be kissed, and some of 'em didn't like to be hugged. They was tryin' to be kind to him to make up for the objections of their mothers, I guess."

"Sometimes it's a sort of thankless task, this takin' care of the sum children, their fathers and mothers is so particular."

"Then you'd ought to see the widower fathers. We ask them 10 cents a day

purpose to have it sold. She promptly licked off the lard. Goosey applied another dose in another place. Tabby licked that off, too. Pretty soon all the medicine was inside Tabby's tummy."

Goosey, said Hobbs. "How did the Kaiser ever come to lose you? Take a whole day off instead of Thursday after 2."

A Husky Pirate.

Professor of Comparative Anatomy.

What historical character do you suppose was the greatest short measurement?

A big coach will be secured about Aug. 1 and the entire camp will journey through the most picturesque localities of the White Mountains, climbing Mount Kearsarge and Mount Washington during the tour and stopping at North Conway, Echo Lake, Crawford's, Bethlehem, Franconia Notch, the Flume, and other popular places. Another tour for the boys who wish to take it will be a long canoe trip, starting from the head of Moosehead Lake and extending for over 300 miles through some of the wildest and most attractive regions of Maine. There will be plenty of fishing during this canoe trip, and with good luck canned provisions will scarcely be opened, except in cases of unforeseen emergency.

Most of the camp necessities are provided, so that the boys do not have to equip themselves with a mass of paraphernalia, most of which inexperienced campers afterward find absolutely useless. Each boy, however, is required to provide a camp uniform, consisting of a cap, jersey, sweater, flannel knickerbockers, and a pair of trousers, running socks and tennis shoes, besides two pairs of heavy blankets and a pillow. The use of cameras and musical instruments is encouraged. There are practically no rules, but gentlemanly conduct is always insisted upon, and there is an unwritten law that profane language is not to be used within the confines of the camp. On Sundays, the boys pile into a big farm wagon and attend church in the little New Hampshire town eight miles away. The great aim of the camp, as is true of all similar ones, is to allow the boys a sense of freedom from restraint while inculcating habits of regularity and thoughtfulness.

"We got a little orphan child," said Mother McClane, "she was one of our mothers. She was a Swedish woman, came over here, married, lost her husband, and went to the washbub. She kept at the tub till she died, sending her child to regular."

"We did all we could for her. Her mother will take the child, but she is delirious, so I suppose the most of the case it will fall on us. We find a lot of cases. My daughter she took care of the sum people here in Brooklyn till her health broke down tryin' to keep 'em clean, tendin' of 'em when they were dyin', and layin' of 'em out. She was a bright, bloomin' girl when she commenced the work. Now she's that delicate you'd never know her. I like the sum children, though. They take the place of my own that died. I try to make a home for them and myself, to keep from missin' him till the good Lord gets ready for me to go to him."

Mother McClane said this very simply and without a tear.

"Would you like to go up stairs and see the cots?" she asked by and by. "We don't keep the children here overnight, but sometimes they take naps in the daytime. That's why we have the cots."

The children who were to live so short a time stood huddled together, looking at the woman. She went over to them and took each by the hand. One boy was pretty and bright-eyed. The girl was very pretty. Only the youngest was disfigured by the marks of the disease.

The woman wondered why they had been born at all, and to starve and die.

"Good-bye," she said.

"Good-bye," they returned, brightly.

"Perhaps, now that they are well," she reasoned as she followed Mother McClane up stairs to see the cots, "they will live."

Mother McClane shook her head.

"The doctor tells me not," she said. "The starvation has been too great. It's not

THE CASE OF THE HOBBSSES' CAT-A GERMAN METHOD

SOMETHING was seriously wrong with the Hobbs family cat; something that outsped and other common remedies known to Mrs. Hobbs could not reach. Tabby was the idol of the children and the pet of the household. At the solicitation of his wife, Mrs. Hobbs, and children, Hobbs committed to men on his way downtown at a cat hospital in Lexington Avenue and seek advice. He came home that evening with a substantial grayish powder.

"The doctor says we're to give Tabby this all at one dose," he said, as though that settled the matter so far as he was concerned.

"Did he say how we were to give it to her?" asked Mrs. Hobbs.

"Why, no," replied Hobbs, fretfully. "I did not ask him such an absurd question as that. As it would be difficult to give a powder hypodermically, I suppose it will have to go down her throat."

"Very well," retorted Mrs. Hobbs; "you hold the cat and I'll force the powder down her throat."

"Nothing of the kind," said Hobbs. "You hold the cat and I'll handle the powder. I've a quicker head and a sure eye than you have."

The cat, who was named Tabby, who, excepting mischief, had disappeared under the bed, Hobbs held the cat, one of the children forced his mouth open, and Mrs. Hobbs made a jab with a spoonful of powder. There was a struggle, after which Tabby disappeared with a considerable quantity of Hobbs's outfit. The contents of the spoon were distributed over his trousers.

"There!" exclaimed Hobbs, who is a baseball enthusiast, looking ruefully at his blood-stained hands. "You muffed it. I knew how it would be. Half the dose washed and look at my clothes!"

Goosey, as the children called the cat, was once more routed out from her hiding place, while Goosey wandered to the ice chest. She reappeared with some lard, which she mixed with a portion of the powder. This she rubbed on the cat, where Tabby could conveniently reach it. Tabby was surprised. The cat as proud of her thick, snow-white coat

purpose to have it sold. She promptly licked off the lard. Goosey applied another dose in another place. Tabby licked that off, too. Pretty soon all the medicine was inside Tabby's tummy."

Goosey, said Hobbs. "How did the Kaiser ever come to lose you? Take a whole day off instead of Thursday after 2."

A Husky Pirate.

Professor of Comparative Anatomy.

What historical character do you suppose was the greatest short measurement?

While On the Train Your Life Is in His Hands



Work of the Busiest Man in a Busy Business--The Thousand and One Things the Dispatcher Must Carry in His Head--The Safety Valve of the System

THEY put a new long-distance train into service on the New York Central last week. It was a flier. It was designed for nine-hour service between this city and Buffalo. Leaving Forty-second Street on its maiden flight at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the train made all scheduled stops and pulled into Buffalo at 11:30 o'clock, exactly on time. Along some stretches of the road the train traveled at the rate of seventy-five miles an hour.

It was a remarkably successful trip, and the invited guests overwhelmed with congratulations the General Passenger Agent, the Superintendent, the engineer, the conductor--every one, almost, save the Chief Dispatcher and his little group of assistants who sat in the gloomy office in the Grand Central station, leaning over charts and telegraph instruments, following that train mile by mile. Yet these men were really responsible for the smoothness and expedition--the success, in short, of the trip.

But no one saw the chief and his assistants, who, while attending to the Buffalo flier, were also attending to every other train, flier, accommodation, freight, and the like that was rolling over the rails of the Central and of its subsidiary branches. They are not supposed to be seen.

It may readily be grasped that in order to shoot the Buffalo train through on its swift schedule time it was necessary to dispose of other trains in various ways. There were freight trains to be shunted on sidings and way trains to be switched onto other tracks, or sent to their destinations by roundabout routes, there were time tables to revise, and unexpected freight and special passenger trains to account for--all to the end that the flier might speed along on its journey as fast as the engineer could drive his iron steed, which, as has been said, was sometimes at the rate of seventy-five miles an hour.

The chief dispatcher is a wonderful man, and as versatile as a wonderful railroad man must needs be. Many titles suggested themselves to the mind of the reporter who watched him amid his duties the other day, but above all was the impression that he was the safety valve of the road. For upon his skill, accuracy, quickness of judgment, resource, and ability to seize upon and settle an emergency as soon as it shows its head the safety of the patrons of the road absolutely depends. Here is one of the most common emergencies:

THE CZAR'S BABY

OH, say, little kid of the Autocrat, it looks like the job you have is one that gleams With the glow of dreams Of the highest and happiest Slav. A brilliantly dazzling, wonderful job, That's enough to make one blind, Who doesn't own A place on a throne With the great, white Czar behind. Oh, say, little kid of the Autocrat, There isn't a kid like you In all the earth That has given man birth And work for his hands to do. You are IT for all of the Russian world, The Prophet and Priest and King, For Prince and clown, From the highest down, And the Boss of everything. But, say, little kid of the Autocrat, If your Majesty will allow A tip that's straight, For a happier fate, You'll throw up your job right now.

—W. J. LAMPTON.

Something Easy to Shut Up.

Miss Blecher--Are you going to the baseball game to-morrow, Mr. Fann? Fann--Well--er--yes, I thought of going. Miss Blecher--Alone, Mr. Fann? Fann--Oh, no, I shall take an umbrella.

—G. O. O'NEILL.

An Old Habit.

How did Phil lose his job as a waiter?

—G. O. O'NEILL.

One of his assistants hands him a dispatch from Stamford, say. The dispatch tells him that there is a freight wreck near by, and that the east-bound passenger tracks are blocked. He does not have to refer to his charts to know that the Colonial Limited is plunging into the environs of Port Chester. That fact is carried in his head, as are all other vital facts. Port Chester is only ten minutes away from Stamford, the scene of the wreck, and in the natural order of things the Stamford signal tower man has sent word to the Port Chester tower to block the train with danger signals. In the natural order of things also the Port Chester signal man has complied. But the dispatcher in New York is not supposed to rely on natural orders of things. Every precaution must be checked and doubled by him. So he warns the Port Chester tower man also, and at the same time sends this message to the conductor of the Colonial:

"Watch for orders at Port Chester."

By the time the train has pulled up at Port Chester the dispatcher, whose mind has been working like lightning, has decided what to do. Within a few minutes the conductor of the express is in receipt of orders to back his train to so and so and to take such and such a line, as the case may be, while of course other trains affected by this order--there are always several of them, passenger and freight--have to be attended to in one way or another, and that quickly.

He is not only the safety valve, but the emergency man, the all-seeing eye, the preceptor of conductors, of engineers, and general surgeon of the rolling stock. He is the most strenuous man of a most strenuous business, and that is saying a great deal.

There are two of them in the Grand Central Station--one has charge of the New York Central and the other of the New York, New Haven and Hartford. They are supreme in their lines. They have their assistants, of course, but the assistants do not decide, they carry out orders, and in an emergency, whether it be at 7 o'clock in the evening or 2 o'clock in the morning, the Chief Dispatcher is routed out of his bed, or from his dinner table, or the theatre--he must straighten out affairs that are tangled or are about to be. He is supposed to work eight hours daily, but as a general thing

his duties occupy nearer fifteen or eighteen hours than eight.

The New Haven dispatcher's office the other day was a most exciting place. The room was filled with long tables, on each of which was a telegraph instrument ticking merrily, and an operator bending over great tabular sheets of paper on which he recorded the progress of the various trains which he was assigned to follow. On these sheets were records of every train that had left the station that day. The Bay State Limited was speeding on its way to Boston--had just started, in fact, and the column on a certain sheet devoted to the progress of that train was long and clean, and devoid of figures. This train would not be heard from by the dispatcher until it reached Harlem Bridge. Inside that limit the yardmaster has control. But beyond the Harlem River the dispatcher begins to take notice. Signal reporting stations are located along the route every few miles, and as the train passes the signal is flashed into the dispatcher's office like this:

"Train No. 333, Z. T. O. T." The first two letters signify the reporting station, and the O. T. means "on time." If the train is late or ahead of time, the number of minutes is reckoned by the dispatcher's assistants, and then set down on the sheets.

The Chief Dispatcher, a big man, and pleasant despite his arduous duties, was bustling about getting out orders for the bulletin board, which was surrounded by a group of engine drivers and conductors. Every engine driver and conductor must report to the chief before taking out a train to receive instructions as to the conditions of the road and what they may expect on their trips. If any change has arisen in the complex system of conducting the trains it is the chief's duty to tell them all about it. Then with the bulletin notes in their hands and the dispatcher's more comprehensive orders in their hands they dash down the stairs, board their engines and trains, and away they roll out of the station.

The chief smiled agreeably at the reporter. "Go ahead," he said, "and look about you. As for me, I do not care to talk; I haven't time in the next place--I am too busy, and in the next place there are so many other busy men in this station that I do not feel that I have any right to talk as though I were the whole thing. Why don't you see the Superintendent or some one, I--"

On these ships is far heavier than it is on the North Atlantic boats. Before the snow is off the ground the piers of these southern-bound steamships are heaped with steamer trunks. The cry of the baggage smasher is heard in the land weeks earlier than it used to be. Florists have to rush artificially rare flowers before their season, in order that the cabins of departing friends may be transformed into fairy bowers. A great many business men find that it suits them better to take vacations early in the year. The hot months are the hardest for them to leave their business. By going before Spring really begins they are home again in time to buy the first straw hats and fortified in health for hot weather work. Besides, for those who can get away for occasional week-ends to near-by beaches New York is a pretty good summer resort.

Corporations and firms employing a large number of men find it much more convenient to distribute the vacation season over seven months than to compress it into three months. Their working force is not decimated until they begin to wish there were no such thing as an annual vacation. The old-timer who boasts that he "has not taken a vacation in twenty years" is no longer popular. Every clerk in New York worth hiring, from office boy up, looks for his annual vacation with pay, as surely as he looks for his salary, provided he has been in the employ of his firm for one year. Business men say the prospect of these annual holidays makes men chary about changing employers.

THE BUSIEST MAN IN NEW YORK



THE BUSIEST MAN IN NEW YORK

But one of the assistants had reported that the signal 5-5-5 had just come in from some block in New England. That is the danger signal, and it means that the towerman has deemed the accident, or hiatus, or whatever it is, of sufficient importance to warrant the stopping of all trains bound in all directions. In short, this danger signal paralyzes all traffic. Without waiting for any word the chief sends out the signal over all the division, and then after he has done that he sets about finding out what the trouble is, and when he has learned, which he does in an incredibly short time, he begins the work of moving the trains which his orders

have held up. He has to move them so that all of them will reach their destinations with the least possible delay, and of course the amount of work and brain effort involved in this depends upon the magnitude of the emergency which caused the operator first to send out his three-five signal. In the present instance it was a freight train broken in two. This suggested the possible danger of the two sections coming together and buckling and spreading out over the passenger tracks. This was recently the cause of the fatal Harrisburg wreck on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Central system has a rule that all traffic must be stopped when

a parted freight train is noticed, and this naturally makes for increased safety for the passengers. The Cincinnati flier, however, was right upon the freight train when it buckled, and so it is doubtful if even the Central's system of stopping all trains could have prevented the accident. The chief must know the road over which he holds sway like a book. He must know just where every switch is, and he must have at his fingers' ends a comprehensive knowledge of every switch and crossing and junction, and where every train is at a given time, and where extra engines and extra cars and extra crews are to be found. In the event of an

accident he must know right on the jump the character of the section of the road where the accident has occurred, and what the character of it is this side of the accident and what on the other side. The chief end is, get things moving, and he must serve this end with the least possible delay and the least possible detriment to the service of the road. He always rises grandly to an emergency, for that is what he is there for, and at such times his orders fly like lightning, almost before thinking, so well versed is he in his duties.

The slow freight is the bane of the dispatcher. This constitutes the third-class traffic--the passenger traffic being the first class and the regular freight the second class. Slow freights are designed to carry the itinerant business, so to speak--business that crops up unexpectedly day after day. Trains carrying this class of freight consequently start out at all times, and their course is dilatory and incidental to the regular traffic of the road, unless it is handled with skill.

This is part of the chief's duties--to handle it with skill, and so he follows the course of the sluggish slow freight and plans hour after hour how he can see the regular freight trains around it. At the same time his work is rendered decidedly more arduous by the fact that on the Danbury Branch, going up into the Berkshires, he has a single track for passenger and all freights to deal with, while on the Harlem Branch there are two tracks. It takes constant thought and attention to keep things moving on these two branches, while, of course, the main line, having four tracks, makes things easier. The other day there was a slow freight moving up the main line and it was falling behind hour after hour. The chief's brow was wrinkled, and he was sending out dispatches to the conductors which increased in severity aeration.

When a train is late for whatever cause the conductor must report in person on his return to the station and tell the Chief all about it. Then in turn the Chief must go to the Superintendent and repeat the excuses to that officer. Also, the Chief must look out for the rolling stock, and if there is anything the matter, a flat wheel, a broken air pipe, or anything at all, he must see that this is repaired before the defective car is allowed to leave the station. At the same time he must know of any defects in the roadbed, and just at what speed certain bridges may be crossed, and all this information is in turn handed to the conductors and engineers before they leave the station. The Chief Dispatcher is busy every minute. He has no time to eat while on duty, and the fact that the New York Central and New Haven lines move their trains with such safety and expedition is due to large part to him.

NEW YORKERS WILL SPEND NEARLY \$60,000,000 ON SUMMER VACATIONS

NEW YORKERS' vacation season is now in full swing. This may be seen by a strange statement to make before the June roses have begun to bloom. But the fact is, direct steamer service from this city to the Mediterranean health resorts has completely changed New York's outing season within the last five years.

The vacation season used to begin in April, with society's rush to Europe in the liner, and the London and Paris season, which runs through May and June. It now begins in March, with steamer loads of tourists who wish to take advantage of the best climatic conditions in Southern Europe, and lasts until October, when men who could not enjoy a holiday without a shotgun are not hampered by the game laws. In that time New Yorkers spend anywhere from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 seeking health, pleasure, and recreation. These are the figures given by the general manager of the largest tourist agency in the world, by the General Passenger Agents of the two greatest trunk line roads running out of New York, and by the General Managers of two transatlantic steamship lines.

The direct travel from New York to Mediterranean ports is increasing enormously each year. Some of the finest steamers of the ocean passenger fleet are now engaged exclusively in this service. There are about twenty-five in all making regular sailings, divided between the Cunard, White Star, Hamburg-American, North German Lloyd, Faber, and others.

THE BUSIEST MAN IN NEW YORK

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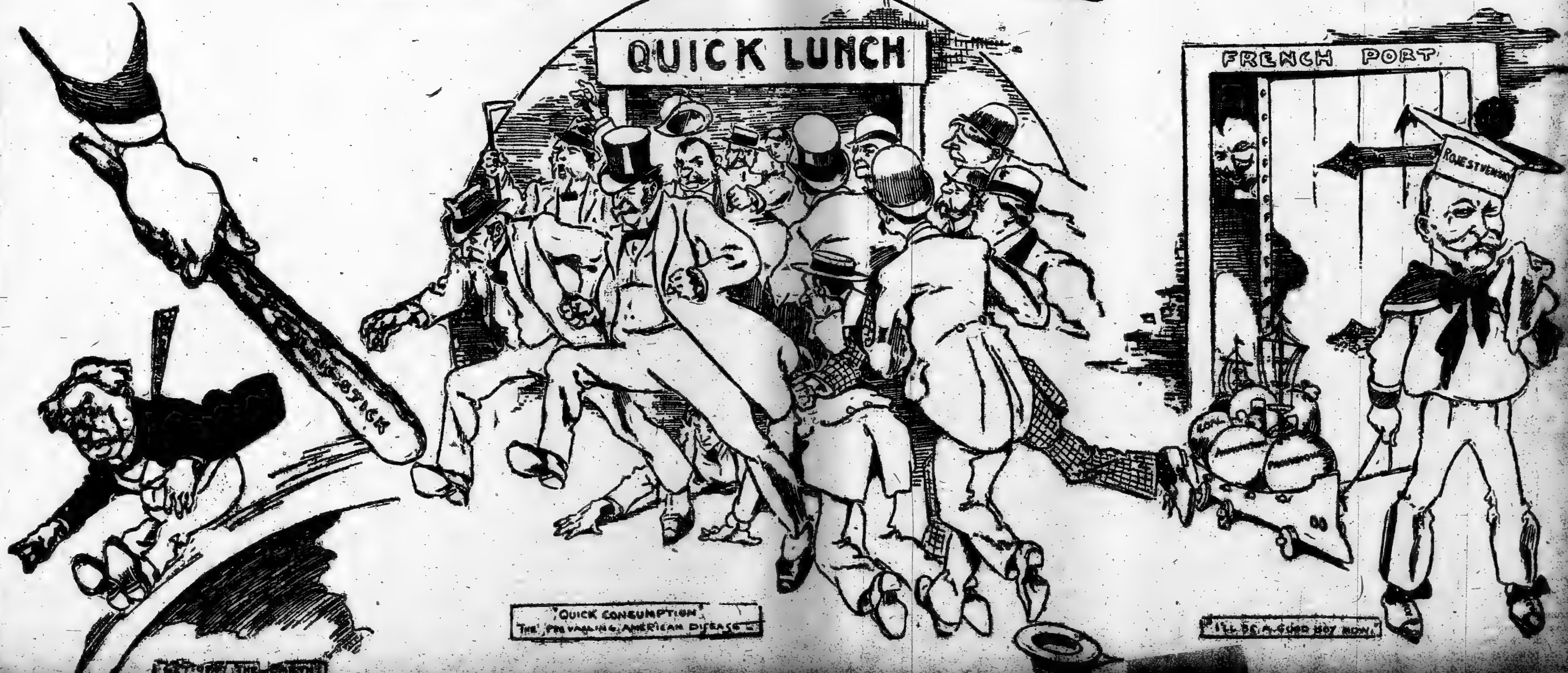
THE BUSIEST MAN IN NEW YORK

THE BUSIEST MAN IN NEW YORK

Some Impressions of the Passing Show

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Hy
Meyer



MAY

1905

Society at Home and Abroad

MAY

It had not been for the wedding it would have been a dreary week. The weather until Thursday was simply out of the question—"heavily." In the country, it was cold and damp and depressing, and the best hours were those at 5 o'clock tea, or before dinner, when the company at house parties assembled in the large halls before the wide fireplaces with huge bonfires of logs or in the evening during dinner and afterward at bridge. Those who went down to Belmont Park had the homelike clubhouse as a place of refuge—and this, by the way, is going to be one of the most popular suburban resorts for the ultra-fashionable set. There were coaching parties, but driving was anything but pleasant, although along the routes to Ardsley and Belmont Park and Woodmansten the country is exquisite and everything in bloom. Those who went down to the sea in yachts—to use a trite adaptation—were enthusiastic only at the start on the first day and many fluked after Tuesday's experience. The Caronia, after all, afforded the best place to view the start.

The passenger list of the ship sailing Tuesday was like a page of the Social Register, and among those on board the Caronia were Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who were off for a three months' European trip, including some motoring on the Continent and the usual visit to Germany, and a wind-up in Paris and London. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has been a bit of an invalid, and for some time she has been at the Hot Springs of Virginia. The Northern Star is in commission and a yachting trip is on the programme.

With Lady Brassey, the wife of the owner of the far-famed Sunbeam, was Mrs. H. A. Pakenham, who was Miss Ashley Cooper, a niece of Lord Shaftesbury. Her husband, who is with Lord Brassey, has been Secretary to Lord De La Warr in the colonies. His grandfather was Mr. William Clark of this city and his mother was a niece of the late William Staples, so that he is half American. He is also a first cousin of Kenneth Frazier, the artist, who married Miss Julia Fish Rogers. On his father's side he is a descendant of the Gen. Pakenham who was defeated at the battle of New Orleans. Lady Brassey is the second wife of Lord Brassey. His first wife was the author of the famous book of yachting experiences on the Sunbeam, which is now a standard work. Her tragic death is remembered. The present Lady Brassey was Lady Sibyl de Vere Capell, the daughter of the late Viscount Malden.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Whitridge and Miss Whitridge and Miss Ethel Barrymore were on the same ship. On the Kaiser Wilhelm II. were Mrs. Vanderbilt and her daughter, Miss Vanderbilt; Mrs. E. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Shattuck, who are to go automobiling on the Continent; Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch Smith, Mrs. Frederick Bell, the Baron and Baroness de Fersen and the Baroness von Bardeleben; Mrs. Penniman, Robert Van Courtlandt, and Mrs. W. I. Strong, the mother of Mrs. Shattuck and the widow of the former Mayor of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Clinch Smith are to be abroad for a long period. Mrs. Smith has a house in London. Peter Fenelon Collier has taken the Moorings, the Smith place at Newport and the former home of Mrs. Van Courtlandt Hamilton, who is now the Baroness von Graffenried. The Robert Colliers do not intend to go to Newport. They will go abroad in the later Summer.

Marrying in May has suddenly become popular, and in the week to come there are to be several weddings which had been arranged to take place later in the season. Among these will be that of Harry Twyford Peters and Miss Natalie Wells, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, and of Edward Hosmer and Miss de Peyster, a sister of Mrs. Garrett Kip. There were several weddings of interest during the past week. That of Walter Phelps Dodge and Mrs. Coles was one of these. Mrs. Flora Bigelow Dodge, who has a cottage at Sioux Falls, had the ceremony performed at her home. Mr. Dodge is well known as a writer on travel. He is a Yale man. His first wife was an Englishwoman, but the match was not a happy one. Mrs. Flora Bigelow Dodge arrived at Sioux Falls in time for the ceremony. She went directly from New York, where she remained until the sailing of her intimate friend, the Countess of Suffolk.

A London wedding was also one of much interest in New York, where the bride is very well known, having been here a year ago, and having given several lectures and held some conferences. The wedding was that of Miss Olive Christian Malverly to Archibald Mackrady, United States Consul at Muscat, Arabia, a full account of which was in the cable reports of The Times. The bride is the daughter of a Scotch clergyman. Her mother was an East Indian Christian. While in this country Mrs. Mackrady always wore the native costume and was a picturesque personality. She was a very pretty young woman with a very musical voice, and her lectures were given under the patronage of a number of fashionable women. For a time in New York she was the guest of Mrs. Wood-

worth. The largest fashionable wedding in town was that of Miss Macarfee to Lewis Butler Preston. Mr. and Mrs. Preston will go shortly abroad on their wedding tour.

This week will witness several weddings, thus brushing away the absurd old superstition about May. In fact, of all of those who have married in this month there are but few instances of unhappiness or of disaster in after life. In fact, the percentage of happy marriages has been greater, so far as fashionable society is concerned. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay celebrated the anniversary of their marriage on Wednesday. The wedding took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William Duer on West Twenty-first Street seven years ago. The first wedding of the week will be that of Miss Elsie Waterbury, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Waterbury, to Gouverneur Morris, which will take place tomorrow at St. Peter's, Westchester. This will be followed by a reception at the country seat of Mr. and Mrs. Waterbury. Miss Dorothy Pierrepont Edwards will be maid of honor.

On Thursday, May 25, Miss Estelle de Peyster, the daughter of the late Col. Johnston de Peyster, will be married to Edward Sturges Hosmer at Grace Church. Owing to the recent death of Frederic J. de Peyster, a relative, the wedding will be a very quiet one. Miss Justine de Peyster, a sister of the bride, will be maid of honor, and Louis Holyoke Hosmer will be best man. The bride will be given away by her brother-in-law, Garrett Kip. Mr. Hosmer is the nephew of the late William Sturges, whose widow married Francis H. Leggett. The ushers will be Samuel Blagden, Jr., Killian Van Rensselaer, Jr., Dr. McR. Livingston, Walter Dorsey Davidge, and Theodore Hansen, Secretary of the Russian Embassy, Washington.

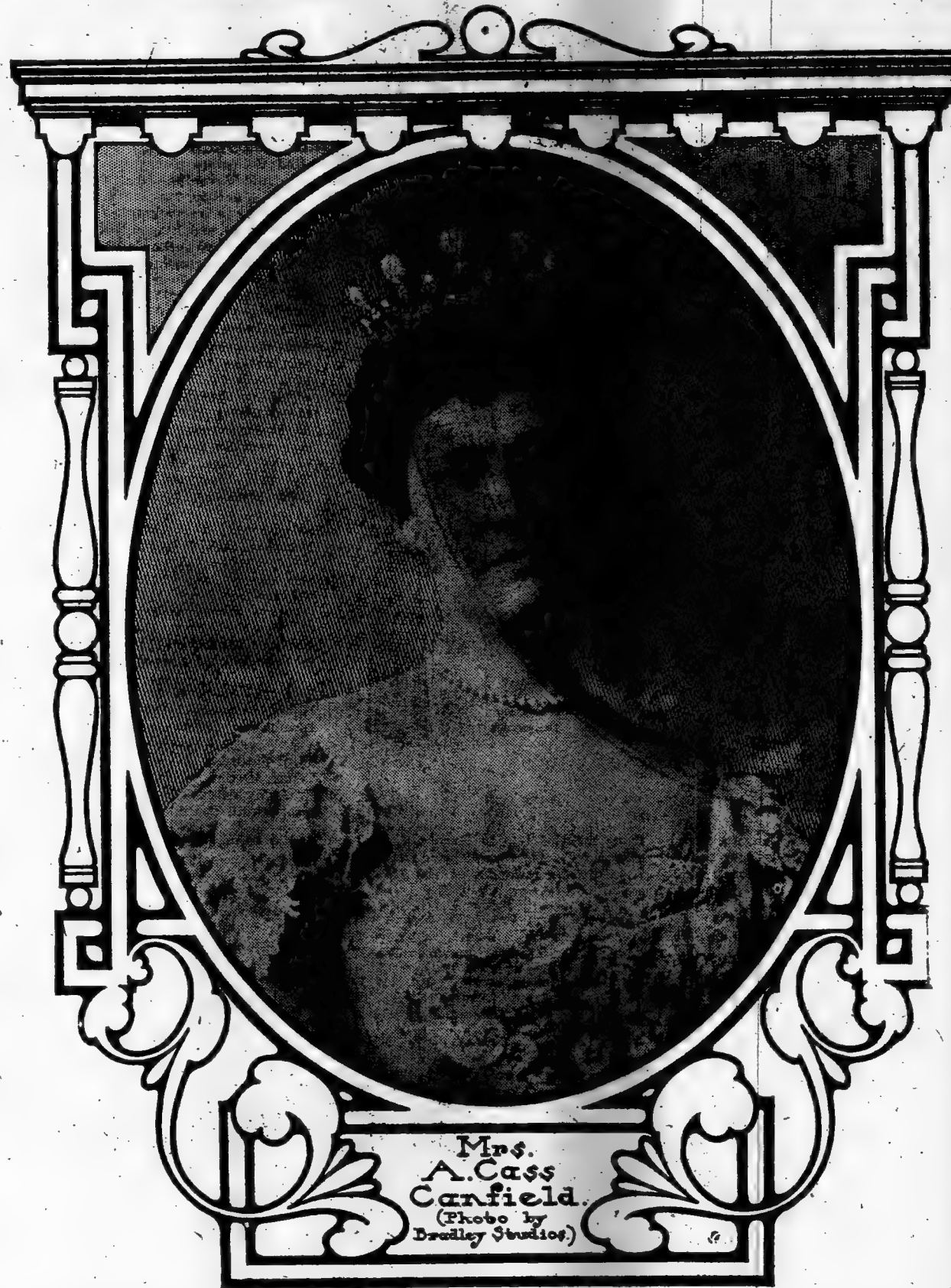
On Saturday, at the wedding of Miss Honor Ellsworth Barr, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Barr of 13 West Fifty-sixth Street, to John Sheafe Douglas, Miss Gillian Barr will be maid of honor, and the Misses Hildegarde Turle, Lucie Mayo-Smith, Hilda H. Goodwin, Grace Quackenbush, Helena Ruth and Ely, and Maria S. Douglas will be the bridesmaids, and Frederic Douglas will be best man. The ushers will be Reginald Jevons, Washington Brauns, Louis C. Berrian, and Horatio Krans.

Miss Violet Richardson will have a home wedding on Thursday when she marries Eben R. Knowlton. The ceremony will take place at the Grosvenor, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, where Miss Richardson and her mother have made their home this spring. Miss Dorothy Annan will be maid of honor. The best man will be Ira Richards. There will be an informal reception after the ceremony.

At Middletown, Conn., on Thursday, will take place the wedding of Miss Helen Pickering Russell, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Russell, to Charles Russell Auchincloss, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Auchincloss. There will be a number of guests from town who will take the trip to this pretty Connecticut village for the ceremony and reception. It is to be a green and white wedding. Miss Elizabeth Auchincloss, sister of the bridegroom, will be maid of honor. The bridesmaids will include the Misses Mary Cozine Lefferts, Edith Kent Sanger, Evelyn Ruth, and Maud Jackson, and Emily D. Grugan. The best man will be Charles C. Auchincloss, and the ushers Samuel Russell, Jr., and T. MacDonough Russell, brothers of the bride; J. Howland Auchincloss, John Grenville Bates, Gustav Schwaib, Jr., Joseph B. Thomas, Jr., Clive Livingston Du Val, and Arthur Douglas Dodge.

Thursday has been chosen as the date of the wedding of Miss Natalie Wells and Harry T. Peters. This will be a very large church affair with a small reception afterward. Miss Wells is one of the Newport belles. Mr. Peters gave his farewell bachelor dinner last week. He belongs to the New York branch of an old Philadelphia family. His best man on Thursday will be Harold H. Weekes and the ushers Albert S. Gray, Lewis Iselin, Henry O. Havemeyer, Jr., H. B. Williams, Jr., David Wagstaff, and Harry I. Nichols. Mr. and Mrs. Peters will go abroad for the Summer. The wedding was to have taken place later at Newport, but owing to the illness of the bride's mother an earlier date was arranged.

A Friday in May is certainly a sensible filly to the superstitious as a date for a wedding day. Next Friday Miss Eleanor Atwood Scott, daughter of Justice and Mrs. Francis M. Scott, will be married to William Henry Tew at Trinity Chapel. The wedding will be a very picturesque one. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Fredrick George Scott of St. Matthew's Church, Quebec, who is a cousin of the bride. Miss Margaret Sims Scott, a sister of the bride, will be maid of honor. James Dismore Tew will be best man. Mrs. Frank Dresser is the matron of honor, and the bridesmaids are the Misses Dorothy and Elizabeth Hurry, Miss Betty Collamore, and the Misses Miriam and Grace Wood-



ushers will be John Douglas Kilpatrick, Clifford Buckingham, and T. Sutherland Scott of this city; Frank L. Warren, Jr., of Stockbridge, Mass.; Charles Cogall Egbert of Niagara, Ontario; Althay Brandt of Holland, Charles E. Carpenter of Baltimore, and Ralph Whiting of Boston. A small reception will follow the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents.

Another May wedding which is of National interest will be that of Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson, who has appeared in print more than any other young navy hero, since his first exploit in the days of the Spanish War, and Miss Griseida Houston Hull of Tuxedo. Miss Hull is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hull, and a granddaughter of Judge Russell Houston of Kentucky. The Hulls have lived at Tuxedo for the last two years. Owing to the recent death of Capt. Hobson's father the wedding will be a very quiet affair. It takes place on Thursday at the residence of the bride's parents at Tuxedo. There will be neither ushers nor bridesmaids. A few intimate friends and relatives will be present at the ceremony. Capt. Hobson and his bride will reside at the old Hobson homestead, Magnolia Grove, Greenborough, Ala.

The Hon. Hugo Baring and Lady Baring keep open house at the Lodge at Douglaston. This place of Mrs. William P. Douglas has been a favorite retreat for English people, and the Lodge at one time was occupied by Capt. and Mrs. Randolph. The former died and was buried at Douglaston, and the latter became the second wife of the late William C. Whitney, and was also interred temporarily at her death in the little cemetery at the same place.

There will be many weddings in June. June 1 will be the date for at least four of these, and nuptial events will be the order of the day until nearly the end of the month. St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, will be the scene of the wedding of Miss Louise Hollins and Henry Chauncey Cryder on June 6. Mr. Cryder is the son of William Wetmore Cryder. Miss Hollins is the daughter of William M. Hollins of Montclair. The wedding reception will be given at the residence of the bride's uncle, Charles A. Wissmann. The Misses Hollins, who lost their mother when they were very young, lived with their grandmother, Mrs. Wissmann, until she died, and their home has since then been with their uncle. Miss Edith Hollins will be maid of honor. The best man will be Charles Keller Beckman and the ushers are to be A. Gordon Norrie, J. Chauncey McKever, Theodore A. Havemeyer, and Richard T. Walnwright. Some time ago Mr. Cryder made his home at the St. Anthony Hotel, and

the young people have many relatives and are connected with a number of the prominent families at Newport and in New York. Mr. Cryder is a near relative of the George Peabody Wetmores, and also of the Cryders and Hunters, and other well-known families. His mother was a Miss Chauncey. One of Miss Hollins's uncles, F. De Ruyter Wissmann, married Miss Jones, a sister of Mrs. William E. Iselin and Mrs. Louis Cruger Hasall.

Miss Sara Means, who is to marry Vivian Spencer on June 3 at the family residence at Mount Kisco, will have representative people as Mr. and Mrs. Thompson as maid of honor, and the best man will be Henry D. Spencer. The ushers will be Charles H. Welles, Henry Talmage, 2d, James D. Layne, Jr., and George J. Byer.

Saturday is always the most fashionable day at Belmont Park. Meadow Brook and Long Island people are entertaining house parties, and their guests flock to the park and the clubhouse. There are gathered together such representative people as Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, who have taken the Foxhall Keene house; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mrs. Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Lowes, Miss Follows, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Havemeyer, Miss Sara Means, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, and a host of others. It is true that recent sailings have depleted the list. Robert L. Gerry and Miss Gerry have been frequent visitors, giving several parties on the coast. Alfred Vanderbilt has driven either down to Belmont Park or to Ardsley. Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt is at the latter place, and twice this past week has she had guests on the coast, taking them to Ardsley to luncheon. The Elbridge T. Gerry are booked to sail this week, and Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead and Miss Reid are also booked for the end of the week on the 27th. To many, however, as the season has been late, these bookings mean little, as departures have been postponed. James Henry Smith is in town and has not sailed. Bourke Cockran has gone abroad, and it is said that he will not return until very late in the Autumn. He has leased his house at Sand's Point. Mr. Cockran will have a daughter to bring out within a few years.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont returned from Newport this morning. They were booked to sail on the 19th, but were delayed by the late arrival of the ship. They will be in town until the 25th, when they will sail for Europe. They will be accompanied by their daughter, Miss Perry Belmont, who is to be married to Mr. Charles H. Hill, a son of the late Mr. Hill, on June 3. They will be in town until the 25th, when they will sail for Europe. They will be accompanied by their daughter, Miss Perry Belmont, who is to be married to Mr. Charles H. Hill, a son of the late Mr. Hill, on June 3. They will be in town until the 25th, when they will sail for Europe. They will be accompanied by their daughter, Miss Perry Belmont, who is to be married to Mr. Charles H. Hill, a son of the late Mr. Hill, on June 3.

will be in London during the visit of the King of Spain. Mr. Belmont was United States Minister to Spain for a time during the regency of the Queen Mother.

It has been rumored, but without authority, that Mrs. Astor contemplates returning to Newport earlier than usual. Mrs. Astor has certain set dates for sailing and for her different terms of residence in various places. About eight years ago she visited this and went to Newport in June. It was a cold month, with weather very much like that of the past week, and she never repeated the experiment. It will be also remembered that she became quite ill a few Summers ago, and left Newport and returned to Europe. Her daughter, Mrs. Haig, has returned to her English home and Mrs. Astor will be with her in London during June. James J. Van Alen will shortly arrive in this country. He is to have a fishing fortnight at his Nova Scotia club and will look in at Newport, but will not open his house there this year if he keeps his present plans.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman will remain at White Plains until late in the Summer, when they go to Newport for a short season. That resort will miss Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, who have taken a house near Rugby, in England. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr, whose arrival in this country was announced last week, have taken the Carter cottage at Newport for the Summer.

Miss Alice Roosevelt is to be at so many places and is so much in demand that it is difficult to know exactly her plans. It was arranged that she would go with a party to the Philippines. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goellet is to have her as a guest at Newport in August, and she will also visit several of her girl friends who are now married. She will not go abroad and be presented at Court. Robert W. Goellet will keep open hall at his mother's villa at Newport and will be one of the several entertaining bachelors who are increasing each year there. James V. Parker, the dean of the set, has already opened his cottage and established himself in his Summer home. Lispenard Stewart is to have White Lodge as usual, and last week it was opened. There is Mr. Brangier, from California, and a Mr. Rainey from the West, and should James Henry Smith really appear at Newport, the colony would have a most welcome addition. Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will open the Crossways in July about the same time that Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will appear at her villa. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont are to be at Belmont, so that the season of one little set is already at hand.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson have opened their place on Orange Mountain. Later they will go to Richmond Springs. Departures for Lenox continue, and the season there promises to be very gay. Miss Elizabeth Remsen will go there this week. She has taken a cottage in the Berkshires for the Summer. At Ridgefield, on June 3, Miss Wilhelmina King of Albany will be married to Oliver Perin of Baltimore. Miss Irene King, who is the fiancée of Francis Carley, a brother of Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, will be maid of honor. The ushers will be Nelson Perin, Francis Carley, William Pitt, Percy Pyne, 2d, Eileen Byers, and Nat McKay. Lawrence Perin will be best man. The bride will be given away by her father, Mr. Perin.

will be among the others who will follow.

Society will be centralized more than ever after this year. There is always a little unbending and opening of gates in Summer, especially when young and dancing men are needed, but even Newport will be a place of sets. There is no doubt much exaggeration in the rumor that Mrs. Vanderbilt next Winter is to organize a dancing class, the limit to be placed at twenty. But there have been exclusive classes before, in past years, when it was a most difficult feat to become enrolled as a member. But men began to fight shy of these assemblies, and they were soon voted old-fashioned, and to-day, except for the younger set not out in society, the only one remaining of the several then existing is the Saturday Evening, irreverently and unjustly called the "Small and Hungry"; possibly because given on Saturday evening, it was in the nature of a Cinderella dance, and a light but all-sufficient supper was served. The Family Dancing Class is now but a memory of other times, and it is very doubtful if even Mrs. Vanderbilt could get up or revive interest in this form of amusement in her set to-day. However, the extremely rich contingent of society will continue to become more and more exclusive, and should Mrs. Astor or Mrs. Gerry decide to drop the yearly ball or reception, the last chance of a general reunion of society would vanish. Under new conditions a few hostesses can follow the English custom and ask to a dance, a ball, or an evening all kinds and castes of people who are clever and famous and prominent in their sphere of life. But there are very few who entertain in New York who have either the established position or the temerity to do this. When in the course of human events Mrs. Astor's ball will have ceased to be a yearly occurrence, society much more general and much more interesting will have to look to Mrs. Mackay, if she would take a town house of sufficient size to give large entertainments. But the time of the dancing class lies in the past except for the purpose of neighborhood reunions, or school graduate affairs, such as the Farmington or one or two larger dances like the Junior Cotillion.

Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt remain at Blitmore until the middle of June. They are to give a flower fête during that month. They have had a succession of large parties all during the Spring. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have not entertained on a very large scale as yet. Their house will not be ready for some time. Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney are living in a very simple manner, having now and then a few friends over for Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer have begun their annual yachting cruise, and were in New York with a party for the ocean race. William E. Iselin will have a June cruise in the Emerald. Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and the Misses Iselin are at New Rochelle. The neighborhood of Katonah promises to be one of the new fashionable centres in the suburbs. Mr. and Mrs. John Livermore are to be there, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Boissevain are building in the neighborhood. Social life centres around the country seat of Col. William Jay. The majority of the fashionable set are to be but a short time at Newport, possibly a part of August and September, but the plea of a term for the majority will be country seats in the neighborhood of town. In these days of motors, society is quite independent of the railway. During the week the restaurants and theatres were crowded with well-known people, notwithstanding the European exodus. With Tuxedo, Westchester, Long Island, and the Hudson within motoring distance, there will not be a dull moment in town until the dog days have set in.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Goadby Low are opening their place near Seabright, Mr. and Mrs. William Street are to entertain there this year, and Mrs. Neener and the Misses Neener will give house parties all during the Summer. This coming week Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kernochan open their place at New-Rink Higland. Mayor and Mrs. George B. McClellan will, according to present plans, occupy a cottage on the Jersey coast this Summer. The bungalow experiment made at the Baltusrol Club has proved a gratifying success. Many little dinners are given out there these May days, and there is always a crowd over Sundays.

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law, E. S. J. McVickar of this city, and Bishop McVickar of Rhode Island will perform the ceremony.

Mrs. Frederick Nelson is in town, but will soon sail for Europe. Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller will be at their country seat, near Greenwich, on June 1. William G. Rockefeller, Jr., will give his usual Spring fishing party at his Adirondack lodge in June. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt are also to take a party there as soon as the coaching season closes and before they settle at Newport for the Summer.

Society yesterday divided its patronage between Belmont and Morris Parks. The opening of the new automobile speeding track made it a place of resort for Westchester. The past week the Orange Horse Show also attracted fashionable patronage. Mr. and Mrs. Ira Kip, Jr., are to entertain at their new farm the first week in June. Morristown will have its usual week-end attractions, and the Brookline Horse Show will take the Reggie Vanderbilts and others Bostonway.

Turning from all these plans of brightness, happiness, and gaiety, to the more sombre side of existence, the necrology of the week has placed a number of prominent families in mourning. On the 13th Frederic J. de Peyster was laid to rest with his ancestors in Trinity Churchyard. Mrs. de Peyster, her son, and her daughters have the sympathies of a large circle of friends. The de Peysters have always maintained the hospitable tradition of the old New York set. Their former home on Forty-second Street was the scene of many a charming gathering. At Lakewood each Autumn they formed a part of a delightful set of people who have gone for years to a certain hotel and ranged around themselves a most agreeable society of their own, and among their number were the Pells and the Rhinelanders and others bearing historic names. The death of William Everard Strong was very sudden. Mrs. Strong and her daughter, Miss Strong, were just about to sail for Europe, to visit Mrs. Moreton Gage, the elder daughter. Mr. Strong was a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, and other clubs. Mrs. Strong was a Miss Smyth, one of a well-known New York family. Mrs. Strong and Miss Strong will be at their Summer place on the New Jersey coast later in the year.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

THE ancient superstition that May is an unlucky month in which to marry is certainly exploded, for the list of weddings for this month will compare favorably in numbers with those of last year, when the Lenten season, which heretofore have been as rare as weddings in May. Of course the week following Easter is always crowded with marital events, for the majority of people are still in town, whereas early in May many depart for Europe or open their country homes. In fact, it is one of the most of the town houses are closed at that time. Nevertheless, June always brings a few town weddings, and fashionable ones, despite the fact that the town is then deserted by society. After this it will be foolish to regard May as any less a month of weddings than April or June.

Several young women of social prominence in New York have had homes of their own with a menage independent of that of their family. Mrs. Henry Spies Kip, while Mrs. Frances Peter Jones, had an apartment and lived with a chaperon there, practicing modesty faithfully; indeed, the whole apartment building in which she lived resounded with melody—or the reverse, as most of those having apartments in it were studying music. Mrs. Kip is the daughter of Mrs. Lewis J. Jones by his first husband, who was a brother of her second husband, so that Mrs. Kip's stepfather was also her uncle. Her establishment is Miss Marguerite Chapin, daughter of the late Ludwig Hoffman Chapin by his first wife, who was a stepmother, Mrs. J. H. Chapin, is a charming woman and quite young. In neither of these cases has there been any family differences leading to separate households. Miss May Van Alen is taking a house of her own in town and having it rebuilt for her future occupancy is therefore no pioneer, and besides, Miss Van Alen is much older than the young women already mentioned. In England Lady Rose Molyneux was the first society girl to establish a country home. With the approval of her parents she occupied one of the Setton residences, where she kept her own staff of servants and entertained house parties independently of the rest of her family. She is a sister of Lord Setton, and her sister, now married, Lady Gertrude, is quite an authority on India, as she has lived there and knows it and its people well.

That white or pure gray hair adds greatly to a woman's appearance there can be no doubt, especially if the woman be youthful in either reality or appearance. Among the New York women whose such coiffures are Mrs. F. Barton Webb, who was Miss Mary Randolph; Mrs. M. V. S. Tiffany, who was Miss Mary Virginia Smith and a sister of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont; Mrs. Franklin Bartlett, who was Miss Martha Post, and Mrs. Stephen Oliver, who was Miss Ruth Hartman, and whose first husband was William E. Dodge, a son of the philanthropist, Mr. John Jacob Astor, whose almost black hair is now half silver, has gained in beauty by the change. The effect produced by Miss Van Alen's coiffure of Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, at Sherry's one evening at the dinner hour, when she entered with silver gray hair, is a fine example of the effect of silver hair on a woman's appearance. It is a fact that silver hair is a great asset to a woman's appearance.

SPECIAL NEWS AND Gossip

A. Simonson
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EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR.
I carry an immense assortment of beautiful hair goods in only the choicest qualities, rarest shades and superior workmanship, such as cannot be found elsewhere.
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
by experienced artists of ability; new method of shampooing, singeing, clipping and hair coloring to any desired shade assures your entire satisfaction.
HAIR ORNAMENTS
of novel designs and exquisite workmanship in Tortoise and Amber shell, English Cut Jet and Parisian Diamonds.

membered. She made a picture and a most attractive one as she moved with her party down the large dining room. The truth is that while hair enhances the beauty of a handsome woman and redeems the homely one by softening her features and complexion and imparting a touch of the unusual, the latter a distinction in itself to most people.

Mrs. Marion Crawford, wife of F. Marion Crawford the novelist, although she has two grown daughters, is said by an American woman who recently met her abroad to look not a day over twenty-five. She is a blond, slender and graceful, and exceedingly fond of society; quite a butterfly, in fact, and altogether different in her tastes from her husband. The home of the Crawfords is in Sorrento, on the Bay of Naples, and there Mrs. Crawford spends most of her time. Mr. Crawford spent several months in New York only a short time ago.

Mrs. Hugh Fraser, sister of Marion Crawford, and who has just started on a lecture tour here, is a personal friend of the Emperor and Empress of Japan, and was also of the late Queen Victoria. Her husband was British Envoy for some years to the Mikado's kingdom, and it was in Japan itself that Mrs. Fraser had for some years a chance to closely study modern Japanese life. Her book of stories—Japanese romances—no one ever to be forgotten by those who read it, and her other novels and books have proved most fascinating. She was, of course, a daughter of Crawford, the famous sculptor, and lived many years in Italy. Her success in the matter of the recent Japanese tableaux for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Japanese goldminers and sailors in the present war was a marked one. When a child her father modeled her in one of his statues, and that particular study has been a favorite with the admirers of his art. Mrs. Fraser has cordial and charming manners, being unassuming and sympathetic. In appearance she is of middle height, slight, with expressive gray eyes, an aquiline nose, soft gray hair, and a most agreeable voice.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., one of the crack horsewomen of the fashionable set, has had several bad croppers during her hunting career, but has never been at all daunted by them. She was taught at an early age to ride and drive, and has always been devoted to out-door sports. She is tall, with a very slim, straight figure, and almost invariably dresses in the severest of mannish fashions, even her handsome costumes of delicate or rich colors have quiet effects and straight lines. Mrs. Hitchcock is a granddaughter of the late W. W. Corcoran of Washington, founder of the famous Corcoran Art Gallery there. In this gallery hangs a portrait of Mrs. H. Hitchcock's mother, Mrs. Eustis, who died while still young, to be followed by her husband, Mrs. Hitchcock was brought up by her aunt, Miss Celestine Eustis at the Eustis home at Aiken, where every Winter Mrs. Hitchcock and her husband spend much of the time. She was the first to introduce riding astride, and her doing so created quite a sensation at Aiken. She is one of the leading spirits in the Meadow Brook hunting set, and a fearless rider to hounds. Mr. Hitchcock is a brother of Center Hitchcock.

The going of W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., into practical railroad work recalls the interesting case of Bertrand Fingers Bell, a nephew of Mrs. Morgan Dix, who, although a millionaire, worked as a day laborer in the works at Chillum, Md., of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway, of which his father had been a Director, in order to understand the workings of the entire business of railroading. His mother was a Miss Soutter, a member of an old and prominent family of Virginia. She married the late Edward R. Bell of New York, and after the death of his parents Mr. Bell made his home with his aunt, Mrs. Dix, wife of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity. He was graduated from Harvard, was a brilliant linguist, and traveled extensively. A few years since he went to Chillicothe and started in as a day laborer in the railway shops there. He was both generous and kind, and his fellow-workmen liked him for himself. After working all day in the shops he would spend his evenings in fashionable society, and, meeting Miss Beatrice Boggs, a daughter of the late Marcus Boggs, became engaged to her. The marriage took place some two years ago. After Mr. Bell had become familiar with the work of the shops he left and took a place as fireman on one of the engines of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad, and later, after learning all about the practical side of the work, gave up that line of work. His home is in Elm Ridge, at Scarsdale, N. Y.

It seems incredible that in these days and in this country of healthy, unscrupulous human beings could grow to womanhood without having been more than two blocks away from the building in which she was born. Nevertheless, a member of the Henry Booth House Woman's Club of Chicago told Miss Emma Fischel, the club's leader, the story of joining the club and going with other members on their outings, she had not been more than two blocks distant from her birthplace. This club is unique, reaching a class of narrow-minded women with neither the money nor the desire for large mental horizon. It is doing away with race prejudices between its members, who are the very poor residents of the district in Chicago in which it exists, West Fourteenth Place. The club was started about four years ago. A woman, William Noyes, was the first resident head. He was succeeded by Miss Gertrude Barnum, and when she took up other duties her place was temporarily filled by Miss Mary Jenney, but Miss Fischel, who has been its head for two years, succeeded Miss Barnum. The club's shinnings were very small indeed, for a house-to-house canvass succeeded in bringing only about eight women together, but now it numbers about sixty, with an average attendance of half that number. In addition to entertainments for the members, talks on hygiene, the shinnings can be procured at low prices. The women listen respectfully, but go on in their old tracks, claiming that the way they were cared for and brought up



Miss Eva Joseph

Photo by Dupont

is good enough for their children. Nevertheless, the workers believe that by persistent effort they will finally accomplish many needed hygienic reforms. This Summer a community kitchen garden, on a vacant lot hired for the experiment, is to be tried, as last year the backyard gardening proved productive of good results, and this chiefly because the growing children of the club members delight in working in the earth and in planting seeds and seeing things grow.

Lady Oranmore, who has recently arrived in London, is one of the English society musicals. She has a really fine voice and her playing is excellent. She comes from a musical family, her sisters all being musical, and before their marriages they gave family musicales, each girl having her own instrument, and the program would include the duets and trios. Lady Oranmore was the Hon. Oliver Ponsonby, and was married four years ago. The full title of the family she married into is Oranmore and Browne. There are few of these double titles; others are Broughman and Vaux, Wincheles and Nottingham, and Morway and Stoughton. Other musical families are those of Georgina Lady Belhaven, whose seven daughters played on as many different instruments and their mother on another, so that they formed a complete orchestra. Lady Alexander Kennedy and her two daughters play the piano, violin, and violoncello, respectively.

Of titled Englishmen given to music, Lord Shaftesbury is a good example. He sings well and plays also, often singing for the benefit of his poorer neighbors. He is to sing on June 15 at the Irish Folk-Song Concert, to take place in London. Lord Shaftesbury is also one of a number of Donegal, and is much interested in other old Irish songs, and is a great-grandson of that Marchioness of Donegal to whom Thomas Moore dedicated some of his Irish melodies. Lady Shaftesbury is also fond of music and has a box at the opera two nights each week. She is the eldest sister of the Duke of Westminster, being formerly the Lady Constance Grosvenor, and has the odd nickname of "Cuckoo."

Lady Henry Bentinck, whose nickname is "Queenie," and who was the Lady Olivia Taylor is also devoted to music, as is her mother, Lady Bective, and she often gives concerts in her home. She was a very great heiress, much money and estate being taken from the Headfort title for her. She married in 1882 a half-brother of the Duke of Portland. Lady Henry Bentinck is also one of a number of young, or comparatively young, English society women who have gray or white hair, and whose number, like those on this side of the water, seems to be increasing. Lady de Gray, Lady Brevy, who was recently here, Mrs. Rhodes, and Mrs. Hall Walker are among the possessors of gray hair.

Kunzite is a new, semi-precious, mauve stone, and a novelty in jewelry. There are stones that look like brown diamonds, and many varieties of green stones, including apple-green chrysoprase, peridot, tourmalines and olivines, pink sapphires, white topazes, Labrador, jade, and onyx, all of which are being made up in the most artistic fashion. Strangest of all, however, is the water stone of Uruguay; it is semi-transparent and white, and in its centre is a kernel, that moves about as the stone is moved. The fashion of wearing inexpensive colored beads, imitations of semi-precious stones, or with no pretense at imitating anything, is an artistic fad. There are both round and oval lilac and heliotrope beads of necklace length that are pretty with mauve gowns, and green ones for green gowns, and coral and gold beads can be procured at low prices. There are many odd necklaces to be procured for a very few dollars, and of which there appear to be only one of a kind, to be picked up in the shops, and as these are artistic, what more could be

desired? To wear an imitation necklace by no means implies that the wearer believes it will deceive any one, or desires that she should be deceived. It is something other than it is—an ornament pure and simple.

The London season promises to be a gay one, and there will probably be two Courts in May and one in June. The change from the former afternoon function to evening Drawing Rooms, followed by dancing, is a great improvement on the former Court and one much enjoyed by the younger set, and those who are presented. The Duchess of Marlborough has opened Sunderland House and is expected to entertain, and the Duchess of Sutherland is expected to give a ball for her niece, Miss Ivy Gordon-Lennox. The latter was over here during the late Winter or early Spring, and with her parents, Lord and Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox, was entertained by the C. T. Bernays.

The Duchess of Roxburgh will hardly entertain in London before the latter part of the season, if at all. The Duchess of Devonshire purposes giving her annual ball at the close of Derby Day, and at this both the King and Queen will probably be present. The Duchess of Wellington is to come out, and it is likely that her mother, the Duchess of Devonshire, will give a ball at Apsley House in her honor. Another debutante, who is the daughter of a Duchess, is the Lady Olga Osborne, for whom her mother, the Duchess of Devonshire, will give a ball for the Ladies Eileen and Ruby Elliott, and it is counted on as certain that Mrs. Mackay will give a fine ball at her home, on Carleton House Terrace, in honor of her granddaughter, the daughter of the Princess Stigliano Colonna, also a debutante. Lady Norreys and Lady Eden will both entertain for their daughters, Miss Alexandra Bertie and Miss Elfrida Eden. The craze for fancy or costume affairs is on the wane, and dinner dances and dinners, followed by bridge, promise to be the continuous events. The King frowns on house parties over the week end out of town, so smart London will spend its Sundays in town.

Lady Colebrook is giving a series of political dinners. Lady Winborne, Lady Hayter, Lady Cawdor, Lady Salisbury, Lady Denman, and other hostesses interested in politics will entertain a great deal.

On the other hand, the death of the Dowager Duchess of Abercorn has placed in mourning Lady Lansdowne, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Duchess of Abercorn, and others. It is said also that the Duchess of Westminster may go with the Duke to South Africa. Mrs. Asdar, who has not been well, will go to the country, and Mrs. Chancery will summer on the Continent. What Mrs. John Jacob Astor will do in the way of entertaining remains to be seen, but her taking a house in London added to her popularity within so short a time promise something.

THE SOCIAL WHIRL.
THE last meeting for the season of the Mary Arden Shakespeare Club took the form of a reception and breakfast in the Hotel Regent. The reception was at 12:30 on Wednesday, the luncheon at 1. The President, Mrs. Anna Randall Deihl, was assisted in receiving by Mesdames D. C. Morrison and J. V. Donahue and Miss Pelletreau. There were covers laid for thirty-five at luncheon, which was served in the ball dining room, the guests being seated around five small tables and one long one, the President's table, where were also the guests of honor. They were Mesdames John H. Judge, Clarence Burns, Selie De Rivera, Serghols, Pelletreau, and Toastmistress Doris Lynn. The decorations were white carnations and yellow daisies on a background of asparagus ferns and brake. There were music and readings after the affair for the entertainment of the ladies, and a vote of thanks and appreciation was given to Mrs. Edward Moore Culler for the very able way in which she filled the position of Chairman of the Luncheon Committee. Those who entertained were Mrs. Anita Hendricks-Spence, Miss Clemantine Tétouard, and Miss Penfield.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Leckie, who sailed Thursday on the Grosvenor for a

three months' trip to Europe, have been guests for some time of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hatfield, residents of the Hotel Ansonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Jordan of 231 West Eighty-ninth Street, will open their Summer home in Morristown in June.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gordon, 244 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, have left town for their Summer residence in Pittsfield, Mass.

On Tuesday there will be a dance following the commencement exercises of the Hamilton Institute in the Leslie Rooms, Broadway and Eighty-third Street. A number of west side society people have received invitations. Mrs. Archibald Shaw, 108 West Eighty-first Street, will receive.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bissett sailed for Europe on Thursday for a visit of seven weeks to Mr. Bissett's home in Aberdeen, Scotland.

Henry J. Ryan has returned from a two weeks' visit to his sister, Miss Kate E. Ryan, Dalton, Mass., to his apartments in the Ansonia.

Mrs. D. Mingle, 417 West Eighty-sixth Street, left last week for her country home in Allenhurst, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rogers are spending a few weeks at their country place in Postchester, N. Y.

The Misses Alice and Carrie Fye of West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street will return next week from a trip to Washington and Philadelphia.

The Fortnightly Euchre Club held the last meeting for the season in the Palm Court of the Hotel Endicott on Thursday. The gathering was the largest of the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. George Primrose are visiting Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Jacobs, residents of the Hotel Belvedere, Broadway and Seventy-seventh Street.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie has given her consent to have her name used as Vice President of the Women's Peace Circle of New York City, of which Mrs. Arnold Schramm is the founder and Mrs. Harry Hastings the President. The Circle held its first meeting on Thursday at 8:30 in the Madison Square Theatre.

Richard Bent, M. Helen E. Montfort, George Steep, Bradhurst Schleffelin, C. C. Catt, A. M. Palmer, Jacob Litt, Oscar Strauss, A. G. Spencer, D. B. St. John Matthews, and Esther Hermann.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Durnham and Miss Durnham, who spend their Winters in the Ansonia, have gone to their Summer home in San Francisco.

Miss Florence Newman sailed for Europe on Thursday, to be gone about two months.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Huyler, 8 West Seventy-second Street, are in town for a short time before going for the season to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Last Sunday the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution attended a special service in Old Trinity. The sermon by the Rev. Dr. Nevitt Steele, chaplain of the chapter, was a particularly stirring one. After the service the Daughters went in a body and decorated the graves of the Revolutionary patriots, and the statue of Washington, in front of the Sub-Treasury Building, and laid a tribute of lilacs there. On Tuesday the Daughters of the Revolution unveiled a window in St. Luke's Chapel, West One Hundred and Fourth Street, and invited Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to be their guest of honor. This week Mrs. McLean will start for Geneva Valley, where she will be entertained by the Katherine Schuyler Chapter, of which Mrs. Hamilton Ward is Regent. On Saturday there will be a reception of the Mohican Chapter at Scarborough, in the home of Mrs. Trenton Arnold. Mrs. Henry S. Bowron is Honorary Regent of this chapter, and Miss Fuller Active Regent. From there Mrs. McLean will go to Trenton to attend a re-

ception of the Trenton Chapter, Mrs. Alexander Jamieson Regent, thence to Annapolis, Md., where she will be the guest of Gov. and Mrs. Warfield. She will preside over the June meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington before it adjourns for the Summer, and after visiting Cincinnati will return to New York.

A wedding that is looked forward to with great interest by upper west siders is that of Miss Margaret Heston Wise, elder daughter of Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Wise, to Tredwell Gardner Hopkins. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Henry Emerson Cobb in the West End Collegiate Church, West End Avenue and Seventy-second Street, on Saturday, June 10, at 4:30, and will be followed by a reception at the Hotel St. Andrew, to which over three hundred invitations have been issued. The bride will wear a gown of white mousseline and carry a shower bouquet of lilacs of the valley, and will be attended by Miss Marjorie C. Sanford, her maid of honor. The Misses Margaret Ewing of Ohio, and Helen Milson Wise, sister of the bride, will act as bridesmaids, and will carry pink roses. After the reception the young couple will leave for an extended tour of the Canadian lakes, and will be at home on their return, in Yonkers. The best man will be Louis D. Hopkins, brother of the groom, and the ushers, Thomas Malloy, John Fowler Trow, Jr., Charles Clark Perkins, and Bert Prentice.

On Friday the final meeting for the season of the Friday Afternoon Euchre Club will be held at the residence of Mrs. Bartell, 346 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. Some of the members are Mesdames Seabrook, Camp, McCorney, Nispe, Stone, Spennan, Gior, Rader, and Findley. Mrs. George Bartell is President of the club.

On Tuesday Mrs. S. R. Maas and Miss Rita Maas opened their cottage at Long Branch for the season.

On Saturday Miss Maida Pierce, 275 Lenox Avenue, will sail for Europe on the Graf Waldersee. Miss Pierce will not return until the middle of September.

Mrs. William A. Marble, 128 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, has closed her town house, and gone to Larchmont for the Summer months.

The committee in charge of the sale that was held on Friday in the United Charities Building for the benefit of the workers at Blackwell's Island and Flatbush were Mesdames Tunnle G. Bergen, Wendell T. Bush, Nathan M. Clark, Harvey E. Plink, and George Stevenson Bixby. Miss Emma Ireland was Chairman of the committee.

Mrs. Harry T. Sherman has left her apartments at the Marie Antoinette to spend the Summer in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Logan and Miss Logan are at home in their quarters in the Ansonia, after a stay of six weeks in Petersburg, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Burt are going abroad soon, and while in London will be entertained by C. T. Yerkes.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Stillwell, 115 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, have opened their cottage at Sound Beach, Conn.

Miss Mildred Farrington, 1501 Madison Avenue, has recently announced her engagement to James R. McMann.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Raff have returned to this city after a two months' trip through the West. The longest stop was made in San Francisco, Salt Lake City, and Denver.

Robert A. Bryant, who has been on a trip to Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio, returned to his apartments, in the Endicott, last week.

Mrs. E. B. Williams, 68 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, is spending some weeks in South Carolina.

Last evening there was an impromptu dance in the dining room of the Colonial Hotel, Columbus Avenue and Eighty-second Street. C. F. Tucker was the host. Some of those who enjoyed his hospitality were the Misses Markherita, Allene, and Ruth Pierce; Miss Wolf, Abrams, and Stull, and Messrs. J. and S. Schiffer, Bearman, Chisholm, Herpet, Hemphill, and Hogarth. The chaperon for the evening was Mrs. Pierce.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Linden, residents of the Belvedere, sailed for Europe on Tuesday on the Caronia. They will travel through England and the Continent all Summer, returning to this city in September or October.

The final meeting for the season of the West Side Bowling Club was held on Wednesday, and was followed by a dinner. Some of the members are Mr. and Mrs. Donald Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. Murdoch Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Potts, Mr. and Mrs. Asa Shipman, Miss Vassar, Miss Maida Pierce, and Messrs. Wallace Nicoll, Howard Sharkey, and Clarence Bell.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Bettelley have returned from their wedding trip to Philadelphia, and will be at home with the bride's family, at 49 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, for a month. They will spend the rest of the Summer at Long Beach and in New Hampshire, and will go to housekeeping in the city in the Fall.

Miss Ella Darling, 204 West Eighty-second Street, has as her guest Mrs. Armstrong of Chicago.

The National Society of New England Women, Colony No. 6, of Rutherford, N. J., will hold its last meeting and reception on Friday, June 16. Many New York women are interested, and will attend. Mrs. Theodore Glover is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

On Thursday evening, in the rooms of the National Arts Club, 31 West Thirty-fourth Street, the Riverside Branch of the Woman's Municipal League, together with representatives from the City Club, the Municipal Art Society, the Society of Landscape Architects, the Tree-Planting Association, and other affiliated societies, gave a stereoscopic exhibition, with explanations, by Samuel Parsons, Jr., secretary of the National Society of New England Women.

thing forth the conditions of the city's Free Industrial School for Crippled Children, in the home of Miss Florence Guernsey, 180 Central Park South.

A number of society women were interested in the flower exhibit, which was held in Public School No. 42, Hester and Orchard Streets, on Wednesday and Thursday. The affair was under the supervision of the Public Education Association. Many beautiful varieties of wild flowers and potted plants were on view for the delectation of guests and children. Mrs. John Northrup, Chairman of the committee, and friends of the association received.

At the White Breakfast of the Edgewood Club, Mrs. Harry Wallerstein, President of the club, announced a gift of \$1,000 from the Rubenstein members for Continental Hall, which is being erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington.

On Tuesday evening there was a wedding in St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church, when Miss Beulah Mackon Green became Mrs. Milton Leslie McGee-Green. After the reception in the home of the bride's parents, 2074 Madison Avenue, the young couple left for a trip to the Rangeley Lakes in Maine.

Mrs. Ida O. Cook has returned from Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y., where she has been spending two months at her home in the Ansonia.

The Professional Woman's League will hold its annual reception to-morrow in the League House, 106 West Forty-fifth Street. Miss Ida C. Nahn is corresponding secretary of the League, which includes nearly five hundred members. The newly re-elected President, Mrs. Evelyn Arden, assisted by the other officers and reception committee, will receive the members and their guests. Many of the attractive young actresses now in town will serve refreshments in the beautiful parlors.

Mrs. Leroy Andrews and her mother, Mrs. Henrietta Schwartz, have returned from a three weeks' sojourn in Atlantic City.

On Thursday, June 1, Miss Frances Carpenter, 526 West End Avenue, will be married to W. H. Gelshausen in the West End Collegiate Church. The ceremony will be followed by a large reception in the home of the bride's parents.

Sheltering Arms: Its Origin and Work

DURING the week, and especially on the 28th of the month, the Sheltering Arms, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, between Madison Avenue and Columbus Avenue, celebrates its forty-first birthday. It occupies nearly a whole square and looks like a bit out of old England. The oaks and particularly the ivy lend themselves to the impression, and the architecture of the cottages which form the Arms furnishes supporting evidence. The ivy which trails in profusion over the housefronts reside some 170 or 180 children.

Three elderly maiden ladies direct the home, daughters of a former rector of St. Mary's—the Misses Richmond, who have devoted their lives to carrying out the original bequest. One of them, Miss Sarah, is the Superintendent, who might easily stand for a portrait out of the Dickens gallery. It is only necessary to say that these ladies, who were the heads of the property, now worth some half a million, gave their loyal and lifelong support to the idea of the donor, and have given effect to his intention to found a broad, far-reaching, and catholic charity.

Although the Arms is conducted under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, having been in the first instance a foundation of St. Michael's Church, it is not sectarian. Its inmates include representatives from all countries and faiths, and are chosen without prejudice in these matters. It is not an orphan asylum, nor yet a foundling home. It was originally established for the purpose of caring for those children not otherwise provided for by the manifold charities of the city. Nor is it distinctively eleemosynary. Nor does it furnish education in its own schools. Its inmates attend the public schools and have their home in the Arms, and in all meanings of the word home, they find it there. Nor does it ask city or State aid, and in this particular is almost unique among the institutions of the city. It has, however, an endowment fund amounting to \$450,000, five per cent of which is paid to the Arms to run its own houses, has its own particular and worthy aims and is supported by the countenance and subscription of many of the most important and the oldest families in New York.

Such an institution is interesting, and a bare sketch of its history is not amiss at this anniversary time. It was founded in 1844 by the Rev. Thomas McClure Peters, who gave his own home on the west side of Bloomingdale Road at the southwest corner of One Hundred and First Street for its establishment. At this time there was found deserted on the City Hall steps a blind child named Magie Boland. She was too young for admission to a blind asylum and was not an orphan, and was therefore not eligible for any institution for the blind. The child and its circumstances were the subject of newspaper comment and general sympathy at the time, and she became the first inmate of the home. The house was opened with forty children and the same day admission was begun to its capacity, and in 1870 it moved to its present quarters at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, where it shares the block with St. Mary's Church, except a few lots on the northwest corner, one of which is occupied by the city Fire Department. Although the Arms is being singular with reference to the children it received, there are now several homes in the city which have the same object in view, St. Christopher's, the Mesiah Home, and St. Johnland.

Life in the Arms is conducted on the same basis as that of a family, being in charge of a house mother, the main point being to retain the family as opposed to the institution, and to preserve, so far as possible, the individuality of the children. Much of the endowment fund has come from legacies and from secured bonds. From the endowment

dows a bed perpetually. A gift of \$100 constitutes the donor a patron and \$500 secures an honorary life membership. The list of benefactors might almost be copied from the Blue Book, which gives the names of persons of social distinction in New York. In its long list are included the names of Astor, Aspinwall, Livingston, Fish, Bell, Tatterfield, Cary, De Feyster, Draper, Fugate, Goebl, Graham, Galland, Havemeyer, Havitt, Cooper, Schermerhorn, Hoffman, Howland, Iselin, Lorillard, McKim, Minturn, Morton, Rhineland, Steers, Stewart, Vanderbilt, Winthrop, and Zabriskie, to name only a few of the hundreds of patrons. Some of these donors have built cottages, as the Cooper Cottage, built by Mrs. Peter Cooper; the Little May Cottage, in memory of May Cary, a granddaughter of the elder Astor; the Wolfe Cottage, the Van Hornes Cottage, the Fugate Cottage, and so on. Others have given beds, and one of the most touching and interesting features of the little children's memorials is to read the modest memoranda that hang over the snow-white couches. Many of the inscriptions are entirely impersonal, "In memory of Baby Tom," "May's bed," and referring to the report we find Baby Tom's bed supported by a fund of \$2,938.98 and May's bed with \$1,782.20, and beds marked simply, "In Memoriam," which are fully endowed and whose givers do not in the least left hand know what their right hand has done. The moneys received from legacies and endowments has for thirty years been set aside from current expenses, because, in large part, the Arms is self-supporting, and its income meets, or nearly meets, its cost.

The life of the children in the Arms is as far removed from the institutional quality as possible, but still the establishment bears the stamp of the institution. The children wear in the grounds and in the cottages a uniform, a blue smock. The younger ones have their hair cut short, and there is discipline, but there is no shrinking nor servility on the part of the inmates. They are visited by their friends at will, and there is, of course, no confinement on the part of the authorities to the home. In fact the applications are far in excess of the capacity of the house, and some of these requests are refused for obvious reasons, as, for example, the wish of a well-to-do couple to have their boy, aged six, received, because they could not control him. Another parent presented a child because, at the ripe age of seven, he would not go to school. Their difficulty was left with them. But the children who are received are those having only one parent, or for whom no home facilities to care for it. For example, a cook, who cannot, of course, take a child with her when out at service, and earning \$30 or \$35 a month, is able to pay something for its maintenance. The children stay for a shorter or longer period, from a few months up to ten years. A number are employed in the Arms, and many of them, grown up and established in business, are frequent visitors to the home. Altogether, the Sheltering Arms is an interesting place.

Wanted to Get Home.
An eager curiosity stirred the boys in the office when Gusher appeared with a compass attached to his waist chain. Instead of the pocket he had worn for three years, a trinket which contained the miniature of a sweet-faced girl he was proud of showing when in a confidential mood. Gusher was unmercifully chaffed about the compass. He was asked if his watch was in commission, and whether the compass was thrown in with his navy coat and yachting cap. Finally the captain said: "Tell me, old man, what does that mean?" "It means," replied Gusher, "that I want to get home."

HATS AND FROCKS

DESPITE the fact that never in the history of millinery have more outrageous, trying, and even ugly shapes and combinations of coloring obtained than this season, it is still possible to get conservative and becoming chapeaus artistically trimmed, and such hats are quite as smart as the more unusual modes from Paris.

One of the most important of all things—and an essential that the Parisian never forgets—is to have her hair beautifully coiffed. Anything more distressing to the eye than one of the new absurdly knocked-up Parisian chapeaus, trimmed with a hedge-podge of colors, on top of a stringy, ill-kept mass of hair, with perhaps a few stray locks dangling here and there, cannot be imagined. The Parisians are noted for their exquisite coiffures. Their heads show no straggling locks, and their hair is almost always Marcel waved; if the hair has no natural gloss an artificial one is given it, and artificial hair also supplies any deficiencies in that line. Marcel waving is not so much the vogue, even among fashionables, here as in Paris, which is perhaps best, for continued waving with hot irons is undoubtedly destructive, but any woman can have nearly dressed hair. To have such hair, however, no matter how luxuriant it may be and how healthy the scalp, the former must be carefully brushed and the latter kept healthy by friction, the occasional use of suitable tonics, and regular shampooing. Light hair is seldom glossy, but the mixture known to every one and which hairdressers use will give it a certain gloss that it will retain several days. This preparation, however, is not good for the hair if used continuously, and as its heat it renders the hair a bit sticky, and therefore less cleanly. The invisible note made of hair that may be obtained in any shade are invaluable in keeping the hair in place, and they cannot be detected, two feet away, and are seldom noticed even at the shortest range.

As the Frenchwoman almost invariably wears her hair high, the Marcel waving breaks up the ugly plain line usually produced by this mode, and the knocked-up hats tilted down over the nose are less trying. Besides, the Parisian is always handsomely gowned and carries herself well, and thus carries off these chapeaus better.

At recent fashionable weddings, in smart restaurants, and at the races, many chapeaus other than the pronounced shapes mentioned have been worn by many of the best-gowned and smartest women. The small toque with simple wings or other adornment is still in as good taste and fashion as ever, and the picturesque, wide-brimmed hat turned up in any becoming way at the back and sides is worn by those it suits on the proper occasions.

The polo hat, or Tommy Atkins cap, or whatever one may call it, was doomed from the first; it is a style that appealed to the vulgar taste, and its cheapness and the ability to get it in the cheapest forms and to wear it with little or no trimming has rendered it suited to the poorest purse; but indeed the writer does not ever recall having seen this shape, even at its inception, on the head of even a single fashionable woman. A few young girls wore it when the imported models were the only ones seen.

Flowers and feathers are equally fashionable at the moment, and are often seen together, but this is never in as good taste as the use of one alone. "While in former days flowers were used under the brim and tips above, the latest fashions obtain, and many small tips are used under the brims, while flowers are arranged on the top of brim or crown, or on both.

A French hat in pale mauve, with its crown encircled by white and mauve flowers, is not tilted as to brim, but the whole chapeau is tilted to one side by the shape of the bandeau. On this bandeau are fastened small puffs of mauve ostrich tips, and white watered ribbon chous are also used thereon.

Much of the artificial hair, in the way of curls, is attached to the bandeaus of the hats, and French milliners keep a good assortment of curls in all colorings to show their customers, for, owing to the extraordinary tilt of many hats to the fore, even the quantities of feathers or flowers leave awkward spaces, which these curls fill.

The Parisians have selected the small hat as the smartest possible for present wear; these are lifted at the back by bandeaus and filled in with enormous casquepignes, being seldom turned up at the sides. The larger hats are rolled or tilted at the sides. One of the prettiest and most becoming devices to avoid the turning up at the back is to have the shape very deep at the back, and this can be trimmed with ribbons, tips, or flowers.

The box turban is fashionable and well suited to street wear, to traveling, and for shopping, and is much worn by young women. The younger matrons like toques for the same use. The toques usually have oval crowns, and the turbans square, bell-shaped, and wide crowns. Flowers are much used on these, in small bunches, or clusters, but feathers and wings are in better taste, although perishable. Quills and ostrich tips really last longer than the wings, for the latter, being artificially made, will begin to go as soon as the moulage used to fasten them become dampened or the feathers are subjected to strong winds; even if the body of the wing is wired or sewed the loss of the fine outer feathers at the base ruins the appearance of the wings and they have to be renewed. The price of these wings has little to do with their durability.

The gooseneck wings are especially pretty, as they form a finish to the wing proper. A pale-blue hat—one of the new tilted saucer shapes in pale-blue crinoline—had two of these wings as its trimming at one side and across the crown. Two of the wings were fastened to the cloth on the side, the gooseneck portion of the inner one was passed through a ripped seam in the hat and carried around the base of the crown; the other gooseneck curved to the front on the outside of the brim. On the bandeau at the back were chous of blue velvet ribbon.

An exquisite robe suggestive of old-time modes has been imported, merely to go back to Europe again, to be worn there by the wealthy American girl who added it to her trousseau and who will spend the summer abroad. The skirt is a trailing robe of black crepe de chine, the body is also shirred in at that point; the gooseneck portion of the inner one was passed through a ripped seam in the hat and carried around the base of the crown; the other gooseneck curved to the front on the outside of the brim. On the bandeau at the back were chous of blue velvet ribbon.



Soft gray velvets trimmed with fine and coarse braiding in gray, green and black. White hat piped with black and trimmed with green leaves and white flowers.

side of each side of the upward turning V; the lace then rises a little, and follows the line up the upper row, but some ten inches lower down, and in the back it forms the same sort of downward pointed V as does the upper row. A white crinoline hat trimmed with black ostrich tips and a dash of black velvet ribbon, long black suede gloves, and, with black hose and black suede slippers, complete the toilet.

A handsome pongee costume seen at Sherry's at the luncheon hour had an accordion plaited skirt with the plaits stitched to a point below the hip line. It was a short skirt, and there was also an Eton jacket to go with it. This Eton coat was loose in the front, the side fronts separating, and each being slanted from the sides toward the centre fronts. These fronts came below the waist line and slanted up to the side or under-arm seams, and from that point the back part also slanted up a little till it reached a point within four inches of the centre line of the back. Here each side stopped abruptly, and the centre back, to a width of eight inches, was cut up and out to a depth of, say, four inches. A five-inch band of heavy pongee-colored lace outlined this open half-square in the back and extended along the bottom of the jacket to the points in the front, and, being shaped there to fit the points, turned and continued up the fronts and around to the shoulders, where they ended against other bands coming from the back and extending down from the neck. From this neckpiece another wide band started on each side and extended from the neck down along where the shoulder seams



Black crepe de chine with yokes and sleeves of one piece of white lace with black lace medallions.

A beautiful gown seen at Delmonico's at the dinner hour was one of the new dull-blue chiffon taffetas, trimmed with several shades of dull-blue chiffon and white lace. The hat was a Neapolitan in blue, to match the gown, an exaggerated boat shape, with one side rolling over the oval crown. From the right of the crown shadled blue ostrich tips started and curled to the left over the crown, and also over the rolled side; one of them touched the hair at the back, and the others came very near it at the side. Near the rather sharp point in the front was a white rose, with pale-green foliage. The top of the gown had a coat effect. There was a very deep boned stock of white lace and a pointed yoke of chiffon, tucked so that the quarter-inch tucks followed the pointed outline, meeting in the centre front and back under lengthwise strips of white lace. This yoke, a short one, was edged with an eight-inch bertha frill of fine white lace that extended out over the lace sleeves, forming sleeves caps or epaulettes. The body of the bodice, or coat, was blue chiffon, shirred at the top on the yoke and under the frill of lace, and was shirred again four inches above the waist

line, where a shaped, folded girle of blue chiffon taffeta went around the back and sides. In the front of the bodice the shirred chiffon, which came together at the top under the lace frill, was drawn back at the sides, and at the waist line the space between the chiffon bodice sections was about eight inches. Three-inch frills of lace matching the bertha formed a scant ruffle at the edge of each section, and these ruffles extended down over the silk girle and went around a deep, rounded, half-oval section of lace that formed the coat skirt at the sides and back. The bodice between the ruffle sections of shirred chiffon was filled in with soft folds arranged in a surplice effect of silk, these formed a deep point down the front over a boned foundation, and the sides of this waistcoat section were invisibly joined to the girle just where the lace ruffles crossed over at each side. The sleeves were very full, but rather small puffs of chiffon to the elbows, where three overlapping lace ruffles formed the bottom of each. The skirt was sunray-plaited silk, cut on a line above the knees in wide and rather shallow scallops, and to this was joined a very deep flounce of blue chiffon embroidered in shaded blues and white. At the top of this flounce was an up-turned triple box plating of three shades of blue chiffon, the upper one three inches deep, the second two and a half, and the third two inches. These plaits were invisibly tacked to hold them in place, and a twist of pale-blue velvet ribbon shading from pale to dark blue concealed the joining of the chiffon flounce. From under the bottom of this flounce narrow plaited ruffles in three shades of blue, the one at the bottom being the darkest.

Mrs. James B. Haggin, the bride's step-mother, wore a robe of transparent white silk gauze that she had had refined over an underlay of white chiffon over silk. The gauze overdress was elaborately embroidered in bowknots, ribbon ends, and flowers, chiefly roses, in claret blue silk. The bodice was shirred in tight at the waist line, and the embroidery showed at the top. The sleeves, rather close at the top, but flaring out wide over the chiffon undersleeves, were of a single straight fold of the gauze, embroidered to match the skirt. Her hat was a rather large one of pale blue crinoline, with a wide brim, the edge of which showed a double bias fold of the crinoline. It was tilted up at the one side by a bandeau and was trimmed with blue ostrich tips to match. Although Mrs. Haggin affects blue, she is a very pale blonde, with a peculiar but distinctive coloring that for whomsoever in quantities would seem to be an ideal setting.

Miss Mabel Gerry, at the Preston-McAfee wedding, wore a pale blue costume, very simple in outline and trimming, the latter consisting of wide white silk braid, with a draped effect at the bottom, two widths of the braid crossing each other to outline long ovals around the bottom of the wide skirt plain skirt; at the top and bottom of the ovals the effect was of the braid turned over on itself, with the edge uncaught. The Eton coat effect at the top was also outlined with the braid. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., wore a smart little walking hat, a pale blue crown rather high and indented, a long, oval in shape, and the side brims rolled high and more at the front and the back, something on the torpedero order. It was a sort of golden tan, with a hint of apricot, and shaded with delicate colors that were placed at the sides, and ribbons to match across the back—it was as a glorified alpaca. She wore a fine black chiffon broadcloth skirt, a short one, and an almost close-fitting Eton, cut out at the top, and showing a fold of girle cloth at it top, matching the hat. Her underbouse was white.

Mrs. Lewis Butler Preston, formerly Miss Mabel McAfee, and a granddaughter of James B. Haggin, with whom she moved her home previous to her marriage, had a simple wedding gown. It was a princess robe of heavy white satin, the trained portion of the skirt falling in folds simulating a double boxplait. The robe was perfectly plain and closed invisibly, but simple though it was, there was a quantity of almost priceless point lace on the bodice part, and a veil of the same rare lace. There was an unlined stock and gumpie of lace, and from this fell a bertha of point lace fully twelve inches deep, and this was so shaped that not only the veil of the robe, but also to form full sleeve sections, where it passed over the shoulders. Under this bertha were folds of the same lace, and under these were small, puffed satin sleeves that terminated above the elbows under bias folds of satin, each showing a small stiff bow at the top near the back. Long white gloves came up over the el-

bows. The veil was a three-cornered, shawl-shape, one end was frilled very scantily above the full, dark pompadour of her coiffure, without concealing the latter, and a few tiny sprays of orange flower buds were caught here and there just under the edge of the veil. The body of the veil hung down the back and over to the right side, where the pointed end hung to the right of the robe, a much more artistic effect than the usual arrangement and one quite novel. Her bouquet was a large round one of natural orange blossoms. She wore one of her wedding gifts, a superb necklace of diamonds. This was formed of roses, each with a centre of a single large diamond, surrounded by five or six smaller ones. These roses were graduated in size from the centre of the neck to the sides, so that the back appeared to be a row of large single diamonds. The centre rose of the necklace—for the design as indicated, seemed to be a rose pattern—was nearly an inch across. It was one of the handsomest necklaces seen on a New York bride in many a long day.

Miss McAfee's attendants were Mrs. Myrtle Moberly, matron of honor, and Miss Lida Burpee of Waterbury, Conn., maid of honor. Mrs. Moberly is a relative of the bride and a sister of Mr. Haggin's young wife, the latter having been a relative of the first Mrs. Haggin. They wore simple frocks of white dotted Swiss, topped by hats laden with apple blossoms, and each carried bunches of apple blossoms, the latter flowers also decorating the church. The hats were large, round-crowned, straight-brimmed affairs of white straw, tipped over slightly to one side and having bows of pink taffeta ribbon with looped edges set under the brims at the side, and similar bows were used on the brims at the back and also at the sides; sprays of pink and white apple blossoms were placed all around the crowns on the brims. There was not a suggestion of the tilted, knocked-in French productions of the day about them. They suited the gowns and their wearers admirably. The frocks, as said, were dotted Swiss; the skirts were gathered at the top and hung quite full. A little below the knee was a narrow gathered ruffle perhaps five inches wide and a similar one went around the bottom of the round skirts, while midway between them was another ruffle with a flat puff nearly as deep as the ruffle at the head. The ruffles and the puff were both shaded by ruched tops. The bodices were shirred at the bottom, and the sleeves were elbow affairs, with lace ruffles over long gloves. Each frock had bretelles, girle, and sash of pale pink chiffon taffeta and a stock to match. The girles were deep shirred belts some five inches wide, and the sash ends, round at the bottom and with the edge cut in small scallops bound with the silk, came to below the top of the upper ruffles and were some eight inches wide. These ends were slightly gathered at the top and set in under the girle, there being no bow or knot to head them. The bretelles were folds of the silk, also scalloped and bound, and these widened out gradually from the sides beginning some five inches below the shoulder seams and formed three overlapping rounded sleeve caps; the outer one came well out over the sleeves and dropped a little, the second was perhaps two inches narrower, and the third some four inches only in width.

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L. SHAW

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hows. The veil was a three-cornered, shawl-shape, one end was frilled very scantily above the full, dark pompadour of her coiffure, without concealing the latter, and a few tiny sprays of orange flower buds were caught here and there just under the edge of the veil. The body of the veil hung down the back and over to the right side, where the pointed end hung to the right of the robe, a much more artistic effect than the usual arrangement and one quite novel. Her bouquet was a large round one of natural orange blossoms. She wore one of her wedding gifts, a superb necklace of diamonds. This was formed of roses, each with a centre of a single large diamond, surrounded by five or six smaller ones. These roses were graduated in size from the centre of the neck to the sides, so that the back appeared to be a row of large single diamonds. The centre rose of the necklace—for the design as indicated, seemed to be a rose pattern—was nearly an inch across. It was one of the handsomest necklaces seen on a New York bride in many a long day.

Miss McAfee's attendants were Mrs. Myrtle Moberly, matron of honor, and Miss Lida Burpee of Waterbury, Conn., maid of honor. Mrs. Moberly is a relative of the bride and a sister of Mr. Haggin's young wife, the latter having been a relative of the first Mrs. Haggin. They wore simple frocks of white dotted Swiss, topped by hats laden with apple blossoms, and each carried bunches of apple blossoms, the latter flowers also decorating the church. The hats were large, round-crowned, straight-brimmed affairs of white straw, tipped over slightly to one side and having bows of pink taffeta ribbon with looped edges set under the brims at the side, and similar bows were used on the brims at the back and also at the sides; sprays of pink and white apple blossoms were placed all around the crowns on the brims. There was not a suggestion of the tilted, knocked-in French productions of the day about them. They suited the gowns and their wearers admirably. The frocks, as said, were dotted Swiss; the skirts were gathered at the top and hung quite full. A little below the knee was a narrow gathered ruffle perhaps five inches wide and a similar one went around the bottom of the round skirts, while midway between them was another ruffle with a flat puff nearly as deep as the ruffle at the head. The ruffles and the puff were both shaded by ruched tops. The bodices were shirred at the bottom, and the sleeves were elbow affairs, with lace ruffles over long gloves. Each frock had bretelles, girle, and sash of pale pink chiffon taffeta and a stock to match. The girles were deep shirred belts some five inches wide, and the sash ends, round at the bottom and with the edge cut in small scallops bound with the silk, came to below the top of the upper ruffles and were some eight inches wide. These ends were slightly gathered at the top and set in under the girle, there being no bow or knot to head them. The bretelles were folds of the silk, also scalloped and bound, and these widened out gradually from the sides beginning some five inches below the shoulder seams and formed three overlapping rounded sleeve caps; the outer one came well out over the sleeves and dropped a little, the second was perhaps two inches narrower, and the third some four inches only in width.

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THE CLUB HOUSEKEEPER.

LUBS—women's clubs (even have the reputation of being the most important member of most clubs is its housekeeper. If the New York women's clubs had homes, instead of being hotel nomads, the greater number of them, this would mean a hired individual, paid to perform certain duties, to the club as has been educated. But the club housekeeper is quite another person. She is a club member whom the club delights to honor with one of its most responsible offices. She is one of the most amiable members of the club which calls her its hostess, and she is also a good housekeeper in her own home, for the duties of the club housekeeper are those of a private hostess in her own house, with many of the responsibilities.

The club housekeeper is a descendant of that other busy woman of the old-time church social. She is the same kind of amiable martyr to the cause of a good housekeeper as no more at a discount than in the days when a woman was considered masculine and next to wicked if she could write clubwoman after her name.

It is no sin to be club housekeeper. If the meeting of the club begins at 8 the club housekeeper is there not later than 2, and probably half-an-hour earlier. She sees that the decorations have been properly placed, if there are any, and she is sure to be on hand when the caterer arrives with the refreshments. She sees that the maid is ready on time, and when refreshments are to be served that they do their duty, and, with any other clubwoman assistants, that every one is properly served. Before she leaves she knows that everything is in proper order.

One of the best-known housekeepers of a hostesses in New York clubdom is Mrs. J. Alexander-Brown. For several years she performed this office for the Professional Woman's League, as well as for the Woman's West End Republican Association; she performs this same duty for the Rainy Day Club, and the Young Men's Club, and she has been a member of the Actors' Church Alliance afternoons, and assists at celebrations of the Daughters of 1812, of which organization she is an original daughter. Good housekeeping is as much in demand in woman club days as in those of the church social.

—♦♦♦♦♦—

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across the top of the bust, and it closes down the front to the waist line, where it begins to separate and the skirts are rounded away to the bottom, giving a panel effect to the skirt front. It does not round away much, however, until it reaches the knees; in the back it comes to within eight inches of the floor. Across the top of the coat, down each side of the front, and extending around the bottom is a border of apple blossoms, and their foliage in shaded pinks and white and greens, and even grayish green appears in the twigs; these flowers are worked in chiffon, silk, and chenille. Bands of the embroidery cross over the shoulders, as there are no sleeves to the coat. Attached to the top of the coat, tucked under the upper edge, is a single fold of a white chiffon, and fastened to this as a foundation is a very wide scarf of white tulle which is plaited and invisibly tacked, to cover the shoulders and upper part of the bust with billowy folds, the ends being carelessly knotted together in the front in a loose, twisted bow, with one group of short, doubled ends. Of course, this bow once tacked remains untouched till the tulle loses its freshness, when it may be renewed. The tulle does not conceal the border of blossoms, as only the lower folds of the tulle touch its top. Below the floral shoulder bands and attached to each one is a sleeve cap of white chiffon, and over this fold of tulle are draped, like the fichu about the neck, to form sleeves six inches long, and below these folds, attached to the chiffon cap, is a very full double ruffle of tulle six inches long at the inside of the arm and twelve inches long at the outside, the ruffle being graduated.

Mrs. Henry C. Potter, who with her husband, Bishop Potter, attended the jubilee for the benefit of the Japanese widows and orphans of the present war with Russia, was one of the simplest gowned women present. As every one knows, she was Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, and is very wealthy. She wore a plainly made lightweight black cloth coat and skirt, the skirt of walking length and having very few plaits, none at all around the hips, save perhaps two or three in the back. This skirt had the effect of inverted battlement insertions—that is, long narrow sections rather wedge-shaped and extending up the skirt instead of down. These were finished at the top with modified, picket points bloused was worn, and her rather flat white hat with moderately wide brim had a wreath of black poppies around the crown.

Bishop Potter's daughter, by the first Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Mason C. Davidge, a slight woman, was in pale gray velvets and chiffon trimmed with lace, and topped by a rather large white straw hat almost covered with palest lilac colored mauve wisteria. She wore a wide stole box of coo feathers, black on one side and white on the other. The bodice had rather close upper sleeves with lace insertions and very long, moderately full, drooping puffs of gray chiffon for lower sleeves.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander was in a trailing robe of black crepe de chine, the trailing skirt crossed by two wide bands of embroidery several inches apart, and the lower of the two was probably fourteen or sixteen inches from the hem. The bodice had a gumpie and stock of beautiful white lace, and the crepe part of the bodice was exquisitely embroidered right decorated in some way with a set design in various shades of mauve blues. The sleeves were full and wide at the elbows and showed the embroidery. Her rather small hat was trimmed with ostrich tips matching the shades of blue used to decorate the gown.

Black and white silk shirtwaist costume, trimmed with narrow ruffles. White hat, faced with black, and trimmed with white flowers.

line, where a shaped, folded girle of blue chiffon taffeta went around the back and sides. In the front of the bodice the shirred chiffon, which came together at the top under the lace frill, was drawn back at the sides, and at the waist line the space between the chiffon bodice sections was about eight inches. Three-inch frills of lace matching the bertha formed a scant ruffle at the edge of each section, and these ruffles extended down over the silk girle and went around a deep, rounded, half-oval section of lace that formed the coat skirt at the sides and back. The bodice between the ruffle sections of shirred chiffon was filled in with soft folds arranged in a surplice effect of silk, these formed a deep point down the front over a boned foundation, and the sides of this waistcoat section were invisibly joined to the girle just where the lace ruffles crossed over at each side. The sleeves were very full, but rather small puffs of chiffon to the elbows, where three overlapping lace ruffles formed the bottom of each. The skirt was sunray-plaited silk, cut on a line above the knees in wide and rather shallow scallops, and to this was joined a very deep flounce of blue chiffon embroidered in shaded blues and white. At the top of this flounce was an up-turned triple box plating of three shades of blue chiffon, the upper one three inches deep, the second two and a half, and the third two inches. These plaits were invisibly tacked to hold them in place, and a twist of pale-blue velvet ribbon shading from pale to dark blue concealed the joining of the chiffon flounce. From under the bottom of this flounce narrow plaited ruffles in three shades of blue, the one at the bottom being the darkest.

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IT is customary at this season of the year for the chronicler of dramatic events to make a deduction from his records of the season as to the general conditions which prevail in the theatre, setting forth in connection with a schedule of plays produced, plays successful and plays unsuccessful, an estimate of the results of the year in the theatre. Such a deduction, although sometimes representing the opinion of the informed and judicial mind, is nevertheless but the view of the individual. It has seemed worth while this year to depart from the ordinary custom to the extent of securing the testimony of those men who, whatever their ideals, are able to wield with authority that obtains in the case of practical men; whose knowledge is the result of practical and oft-times costly and disappointing experience.

It will be found from a perusal of the statements of these men—representative of American theatrical interests—that a difference of opinion exists not only as to what the public demands in the way of amusements but also as to whether there is really such a thing as

[illegible]

| RECAPITULATION. | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| New plays at producing theatres..... | 167 | |
| New plays at combination houses..... | 67 | |
| Total new plays..... | 224 | |
| Revsivals..... | 89 | |
| A COMPARISON. | | |
| Season. | New Plays. | Revsivals. |
| 1904-1905..... | 224 | 89 |
| 1903-1904..... | 222 | 87 |
| 1902-1903..... | 175 | 29 |

**Daniel Frohman Discusses Whole-
some Drama.**

THE fluctuation in the style and character of entertainments ever since always brings out an indication that the public taste has changed in respect of public performances.

It is true, styles of performances vary, and that one class of performance repeated and constantly reiterated becomes monotonous.

To "musical comedy," which has maintained a certain individuality in its character for many years, the public has remained true, while the meter and melody and stage form of musical comedy, such as those which delighted the audiences years ago, like "The Mikado," "Pinafore," "Iolanthe," &c., have gone out of style and are replaced by a more vigorous and exciting class of musical play.

It has appeared to us, however, that the appeal to us of work of this high character, none the less pleasing and amusing because it was artistic, would still be presented.

But when Gilbert and Sullivan separated their way of life, not because their latest productions, and those of their imitators, were not of equal merit. Then the

public taste in amusements at all.

Whether one agrees with the general statements or takes an entirely different view of the situation the fact remains that here is food for thought.

In the general discussions one fact seems to have been overlooked to which we have frequently referred during our comment on the season's plays. The success of such plays as "Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots," "Leah Kleinschne," "The Music Master," and "The College Widow" seems to indicate that in addition to demanding a basic interest in the play itself, the public has reached a point where it insists upon a competent ensemble in production rather than a well-advertised name at the head of the cast.

The following recapitulation of the season printed in the current issue of *The Dramatic Mirror* is authoritative and was reproduced at the present time. The most striking fact in connection with the actual figures seems to be that the number of new plays produced this season was not nearly so much in excess of last season as seemed to be the case.

forms of "variety entertainments" were replaced by the present style of musical comedies. These are really musical farces, containing a variety of musical, comic, and terpsichorean episodes, known as "turns." These have succeeded latterly through the invalidity of the chief performers. Certain classes of comedy of this kind are highly successful when they contain mirth provoking comedians of more or less choreographic or comic capacity.

Frequently managers seek to put forth fresh qualities in the way of novelties in this form of entertainment within the scope and framework of what is at present known as musical comedy. But in the drama there is no fluctuation in the public taste.

It is true that the milder kinds of plays, based upon slight and simple complications, fail to thrive, and the absence of strong dramatic works has predisposed audiences to attend musical entertainments, therefore, managers, particularly in London, endeavor to construct a development out of the life of to-day plays that shall not only reflect modern life, but shall have a strong, vigorous, pulsating, dramatic quality.

The great difficulty with many authors and managers is to discover a theme that

young men these large and varied audiences. Serious subjects, with proper character development, susceptible of illustrating strong emotion, are the first proposition for plays that come to managerial preferment; but there are sometimes subjects of equal interest none the less engrossing because based upon other themes than the favorite dominating love theme. There are more difficult of intending, but are more thoroughly desirable. But plays of essentially strong human interest, treated with skill and with a deft and convincing knowledge of character and motives, never fail to produce the proper result, both artistically and financially.

It matters how many theatres or circuses may diversify the content of this big population, the theatre presenting the strong drama of these marked qualities is bound to fare well in the vast competition which now exists in the theatrical field. In other words, a good, effective play has nothing to fear from a supposedly fickle public.

There are no artificial fashions in plays beyond the general one of appealing by irresistible convictions to strong human interest and to human emotion, but those works embodying National characteristics are, for an American audience, more certain of a successful appeal than the exotic drama.

American audiences are extremely alert and quick to select any class of entertainment which has a direct appeal to the kind, whether a minstrel show, a comedy, or a poetical drama. It asks but one thing—that it must not be bored!

Another lesson formed through recent

experiences of the drama in the past four or five years is the disfranchisement of the so-called "problem" plays, but the attractive, wholesome drama, involving a stress of strong human emotion and sympathy and bound to that which has an ennobling impulse, will thrive at all times.

David Belasco

David Belasco Bemoans the Lack of Competition.

THE results of the theatrical season just closing scarcely require comment; they speak for themselves. If it has been for the most part a season of disaster and failure, it is not right to blame the public or to seek excuse in the statement that there are "too many theatres." The trouble is not that there are too many theatres, but that among these theatres there is no "competition."

word, for it stands for the evils that have been brought about by the commercialism of the drama through the methods and influences of the Theatrical Trust. Art cannot be syndicated. It must have the widest scope, unfettered, untrammeled. So when a half dozen money-minded managers, with eyes on the office door, decide only one play shall be seen but how these plays shall be interpreted, it is to wonder that the standard has gone steadily and inevitably downward. In the straight drama there is not one of the six who can read and understand an original manuscript, or a play in French or German, or even a intelligent reader with judgment of an intelligent reader with production. He must see the play on the London or Paris stage, and judge of its possible success in America by the measure of its success abroad. But as the tastes of the native public and the foreign public so absolutely differ, it does not take a particularly keen eye to see that the American to-day's managerial policy, the almost inevitable failure here of foreign-made plays. On the other hand, when the intelligent manager gives the American author a chance, what is the result? Count up the few real New York successes of the past season, and you will find, almost without exception, that they were written by American authors and were produced by American outside the circle of

The Syndicate Six.

In the field of light opera and musical comedy the same general fact holds good. Public taste continues to demand something better, but with few exceptions the offerings are of the vulgar, silly and tame. The days of the good old-fashioned opera comique are gone, and the secret of their writing and production seems totally lost. And it will remain lost so long as the present-day musical comedies are built according to the standards of the box-office brigands. These managers, who are the prime movers of the stage manager and instruct their actors that the one requisite to success in musical pieces is "hustle and shout!" Perhaps this is their method of covering the deficiencies of book and score.

The public, however, is not to be taken by surprise. The public knows where all the musical pieces during the past season shows that the public knows when it has had enough. This explains the waning of musical comedy, nor can it revive until some outside manager realizes the artistic side of this branch of theatrical entertainment and gives the public a chance to appreciate the art of the stage, which is not an insult to their intelligence.

Concerning the made-to-order stars, they have vanished rather more hurriedly than they have appeared. In no instance has one of them succeeded, nor is it proper that they should succeed. Not in talent, personality, or popularity, or even in hard work or in applicable achievement, has the public the right to be placed over the American public as representative artists. Does honest, painstaking effort and patient, persistent endeavor, carried out

through many years of study, count for nothing in the race for artistic supremacy on the stage? Fortunately the public has decided this matter for us. For without exception, the few stars who have succeeded during the past season are those who by long devotion to their art have earned legitimately the right to shine alone.

The sooner the truly ambitious actor realizes this the better. The careers of too many have been ruined during the past few years by overambition on their part, and by overconfidence on the part of their managers. Let them seek to avoid the short cut to fame. There is only one road, and that is long and narrow and rough.

The genuine successes of the past season in New York have been so few that they can be counted on one's fingers. It has been a worse year than that which preceded it; the coming year will be still more disastrous unless there shall be some heroic revolt on the part of intelligent and art-loving managers against the arbitrary and grinding commercial policies of the so-called American stage.

David Belasco.

**"Wagner Driving Out Ragtime,"
Says Henry W. Savage.**

IN the field of serious opera the most interesting and encouraging lesson of the past year is that the lyric drama, when sung in the language of the Nation, is no longer an experiment. This conclusion is drawn from an experimental, cross-continent itinerary of nearly 15,000 miles with the English Grand Opera Company and with a season of twenty-seven weeks with the company singing "Faust" in English.

Although the English Grand Opera Company had enjoyed nine seasons of success previous to this year, although eighty-two productions had been made and over 4,500 performances given since the company was founded in Boston, its triumph had been confined to a limited number of musical theatres. This season the company was booked for sixty-seven engagements. Over a fifth of these were in cities that had never heard the

company. Among them were Montreal and New Orleans, the home of French opera in America. Grand opera in English was taken through Canada, through the United States, to the Pacific, and the Western States, and almost without exception it has met with flattering ovations—ovations for native artists and ensemble performances as well as for the opera itself in our own tongue.

This is largely explained by the fact that this country has the greatest musical love in the world, and that the Americans are sincerely devoted to the best in music as they are to the best in all the arts and the trades. Music has become an essential of our public school system. No city is without its musical or choral society; nearly every college has its conservatory or school of music; and the number of teachers and pupils almost as many as the school teachers. This has produced a new generation of Americans; who desire a knowledge of the classics in grand opera literature. Grand opera sung in English is necessary to meet this demand. There is fine encouragement in this for the producer of American grand opera.

Mary Anderson is the first country to demonstrate that she will support her own artistic endeavor. We now have a constantly increasing love of opera per se and the opportunity to listen to the greatest master works in our own language has given a better understanding of the dramatic art, which the opera has never composed. This has won the sympathy of the great mass of thestagegoers; until recent years, looked on the opera more as a fair or a social

than as a living embodiment of the highest form of lyric art.

The success of the past season has taught that the public at large is taking a real interest in operatic musical forms as contrasted with the art of tuneless airs. It would seem that Wagner is driving out the ragtime.

The more serious drama, in which the elemental human emotions are treated, must always command consideration, and will always find a response on the part of the intelligent, thoughtful, but, in between times, the thoughtful or care-burdened man wants a little frivolity. This need not be buffoonery, horse play, or indecency. The field may be properly and prosperously tilled with no serious, but at the same time intelligent and pictorially pleasing musical trifles.

The outlook for high-grade musical comedies was never brighter. Besides the auspicious career of my two latest efforts, "The Sho-Gun" and "Woodland," the continued and phenomenal successful tours of "The Prince of the Pagoda," "The Yankee Consul," "The Sultan of Sulu," and other well-tried offerings

ner of the theatrical garden will continue to blossom as the rose for many seasons to come. My first new production will be a musical comedy by John Kendrick Bungs and Manuel E. Cohn.

The American public will always patronize good American comedy. This is an axiom that should continue to be foremost in the minds of successful managers and playwrights. I am sure the lesson of the past season will justify productions of comedies by American playwrights in large numbers next season.

The first American comedy to be produced by George Ade called "The Bad Samaritan." This will be written and produced along the same lines as Mr. Ade's highly successful comedies "The County Chairman" and "The College Widow." I will try to offer plays in which the humor is natural and unforced, and the American and the foreign are developed but not to a kind that stings. I will also produce at an early date a comedy of modern American life, called "The Stolen Story," by Jesse Lynch Williams. In this play the big scene will be in the fourth act, which will represent a newspaper office at the hour of going to press.

Summarizing the lesson of the past season in the theatrical world, I think it has taught managers to study the likes and dislikes of thestregoers more closely than

ever before. It is evident from past experiences that the American public will continue to patronize grand operas in the vernacular of the highest class and good American light operas, musical comedies and genuine straight comedies.

To summarise briefly, American plays for the American people.

Frustrated Savage

"No Such Thing as Public Taste,"
Avers George C. Tyler.

IT is a wise manager who could form an opinion of value from a season's experience as to the public demand in the way of theatricals. The public, like the individual, is a very unstable and unreliable quantity in this regard, and there is probably no man engaged in the business, in New York or elsewhere, who has not, time and again, been made painfully aware of the fact. What may seem an absolute and sickening failure in New York City may prove a very gratifying success "on the road," or vice versa. The play that to the manager, to the representatives of the press, to well-informed and experienced friends on every hand who may be called to testify, is declared to be a successful one, may be a failure, and vice versa.

which for the first three or four weeks played to empty benches, gradually began to attract public attention, and finally enjoyed a five months' run in New York City and to constantly increasing business. The "old money" on the road was gone for two seasons. Still others, who had promised well, justified the promise, while others, and these without number, which gave more than equal promise, proved flat failures. Experience seems to convince us that, for little, for we have seen several instances of the most appalling succession of failures, while the embryo manager would pick out "a good one" and jump into a fortune in a season.

In the face of these vagaries, what can the use for any one to attempt to ascertain the real reason for the failures? They indicate past success or failure very little more—but they furnish no security for the future. They teach or, on each successive year, more of the details of the business, just as one may become a better bricklayer or a blacksmith, but they do not furnish the means for determining the plans of procedure, and really of small avail.

As to the public taste—there is no such thing—that is clear and well defined. The public likes anything it likes, and even the public cannot tell why they like anything. The public likes anything

nate, or it may be a comedy, and it may amuse. It may be a musical production that will have some special feature which will carry it, or it may have no virtue at all, and live because some person or coterie of persons has said that it was good.

I should say that if the results of a season had taught one to apply himself constantly, unceasingly, that it will have accomplished its perfect work.

Samuel A. Taylor

Klaw & Erlanger Find Theatregoers More Discriminating.

A REPRESENTATIVE of Klaw & Erlanger said: "The lessons of the theatrical season which has just practically closed have been, in fact, the same that have been taught by experience during past years. The public demand for amusement has become as strong as heretofore, but perhaps theatregoers have been somewhat more discriminating in their selection of the performances they desired to see. New York is distinctively a music-loving city,

and it can be said that musical productions have undoubtedly drawn more strongly than others. This is also the experience of the coming season, though virtue plays a telling story of strong human interest, will unquestionably always be popular and draw large and discriminating audiences.

"From a general standpoint, the musical production which contains bright and catchy airs and a comic story of interest will undoubtedly attract the popular audience. It does not think it can be stated, as a matter of absolute fact, that public taste in reference to any particular type of performance undergoes any distinctive change from season to season. The theatregoing public always likes in general productions which contain a strong element of human interest, whether it be musical or straight dramatic entertainment. During the past seven or eight years undoubtedly the public has been more strongly drawn toward light musical plays, and as long as these productions are made with the merit which the public demands of them they will prove the stronger attraction."

"The coming season this firm will produce vaudeville farce, musical comedy, spectacular extravaganzas, spectacle, and drama in such plays as 'The Pearl and the Pumpkin,' which is to be first presented at the Colonial Theatre in Boston in July, opening the season at the Broadway Theatre in New York, and the Rogers Brothers in 'The Rogers Brothers in Ireland,' to appear early in the season at the Liberty Theatre; Joseph Cawthorne in 'New York Money' will be called to New York."

duced, Barry in the season; the new drama, 'The Butterfly of Fashion,' will be the annual holiday attraction at the New Amsterdam Theatre. Other musical pieces will be 'The Butterfly of Fashion,' by M. S. McLellan and Gustav Kerker, a new musical comedy by Harry B. Smith and Joseph 'Snake' White, 'Cats' by Edwardes's London production of 'Varié-té,' which will follow 'The Pearl and the Pumpkin' at the Broadway Theatre, and 'The Drury Lane success of the last holiday season' at the New Amsterdam Theatre. 'The Drury Lane success of the last holiday season' will tour the principal cities and George F. Cohan's production of 'The Duchess of Dantzig,' which made such a long run and such a great success at Daly's Theatre, will be one of the principal road attractions of the year.

The dramatic productions which the firm has announced for the winter include 'Ben-Hur,' Mr. Forbes Robinson, the distinguished English actor, in a selection of classical plays; a great production of Gen. Lew Wallace's romantic novel, 'Prince of India,' dramatized by J. I. Phelps, and Gordon Crawford's new romance, 'The Four Riders,' which has been made into a novel, 'Zoroaster.' These productions will cover the entire field of theatrical amuse-ment, and will all be staged most lavishly.

*The new Summer production to be

McNally's new local review, "Lifting the Lid," will be made one of the best types of Summer production ever seen in this city, and represent the successful war-time weather entertainment in a most attractive form. The company, which includes Ray Templeton, Louis Harrison, Virginia Easton, and the Donnell Sisters, will be people, is a splendid exemplification of the public demand for big casts of talented people.

"The distinctive lesson which has been taught theatrical management by the public during the past five years especially is this one point: that theatergoers will always patronize any entertainment with a generosity commensurate with its merits. Otherwise productions may always be counted on to draw great audiences and return in full proportion to the measure of meritorious entertainments they present. The better the plays, the more the theatergoers will patronize. The production in the end always resolves itself down to this single proposition: the manager guesses that the public would like to see a particular production. Banking on this guess, he presents it. If the public likes it, he always secures an ample reward. If the public does not like it, it can only be ranked in the column of the failures. The public is entirely without sentiment in the matter of its patronage of any entertainment."

"Choice of Plays Rests with Public," Says Alf Hayman.

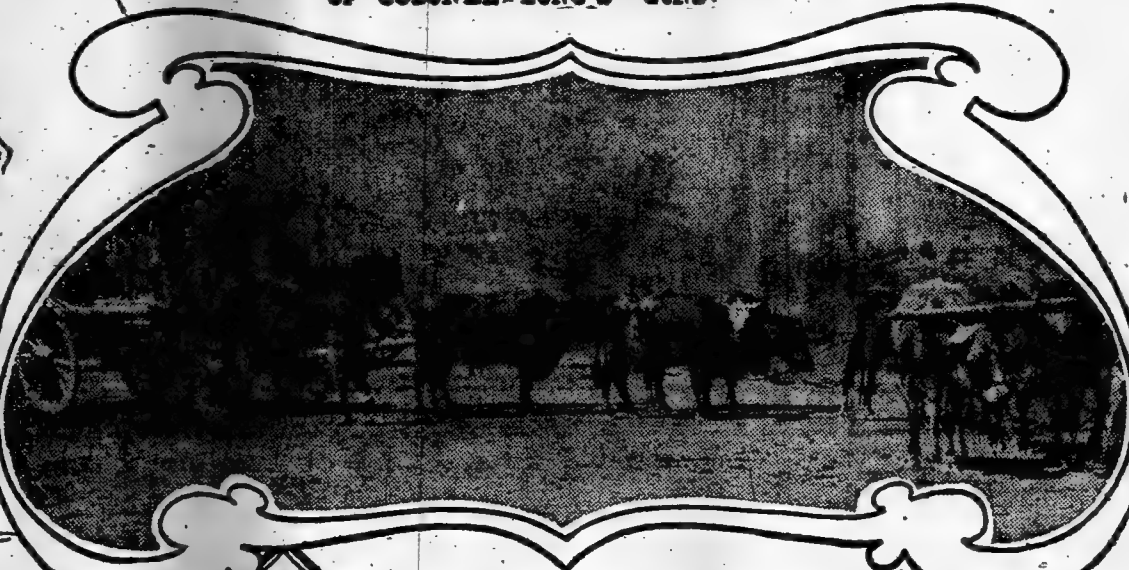
THE theatrical season just closed has been a most successful one, but has disclosed nothing that is new about the public's attitude to the stage. It has, however, emphasised the Frohman policy of giving the best dramatic play the market affords, and of keeping the supply of novelties up to the people's insistent demand for them. As to plays, the fact is established that good plays, no matter to what branch of the art they belong, succeed, and bad plays fail. Comedy, romance, drama—every class of dramatic play attracts attention and support commensurate with its merit. You can compel the theatregoer to swallow a poor play any more than you can compel a restaurant patron to gobble an "off" egg, and you can't keep him away from a good play with a cordon of police.

The choice of good and bad plays rests with the public. The authors write what the manager makes his selection, and the folks who pass their money in at the box office have the final and important say-so. They are the first and last court of appeal for all concerned. So if there is at any time anything wrong with the stage, it isn't the drama itself that is at blame, or the managers, but the playgoers and the public. There has been nothing and faultfinding on this subject ever since the theatre came into existence. It was always, even the most brilliant, as has been

1950



THE CLOSING OF THE BATTLE OF COLENSO AND CAPTURE
OF COLONEL LONG'S GUNS.



RAPID TRANSIT ON THE VELDT



HIGH SCHOOL RIDING BY FRANK E. ELLIS ON POVERO
SHOWING THE CANTER ON THREE LEGS.

The town of Paardeburg and the Modder River, the next scenes of the war to which Gen. Cronje made such a gallant stand, are reproduced. The fighting is great deal more exciting and the sieges of Paardeburg even more realistic than the battle of Colenso. The famous Gen. Buller is seen in the foreground of the Modder River. The finale of this scene is Gen. Cronje's meeting with Lord Roberts and the Boers' decision to be raised. Then the surrender of the Boers to the Britons follows and a scene of the British and women flies after the conquerors.

The final scene is a realistic presentation of the Boers' flight to the steep cliffs of the Modder River, where his horse plunges headlong, swims to the bottom and is killed. The Boer ally just as the British appear in pursuit.

every week thereafter new acts, which will find place on the bill, while Frederick Thompson of the firm is only waiting to open the big new shows at Luna Park before sailing for Europe, where he will

tomorrow evening at the American The-

The engagement of Bertha Kalich this "Magda" and "Eudora". But even

After a successful career as a singer and actress, she was ambitious to do more serious work, and finally the opportunity came to appear in Yiddish versions of "Honor," "Madame Sans Gêne," "A Doll's House," and "The Merchant of Venice," all of whose productions she appeared. Later she was leading woman of the De Witt Stock Company in Baltimore. During the last several seasons at Proctor's Uptown Theatre she gained many admirers, who

of whose productions she appeared. Later she was leading woman of the De Witt Stock Company in Baltimore. During her several seasons at Proctor's Uptown Theatre she gained many admirers who will

COMBINATION MODELS

some time to come, instead of closing
week, as advertised.

+ + +

"The Errand Boy," a musical comedy,
is the attraction at the Metropolitan.

FAUDEVILLE

+ + +
 teirer, a troupe of Tyrolean
 the bill this week at Keith's.
 features O Han San and her

the majority of the theo-

week thereafter new acts, which will take place on the bill, while Fredericson of the firm is only waiting to see the big new shows at Luna Park before sailing for Europe, where he will

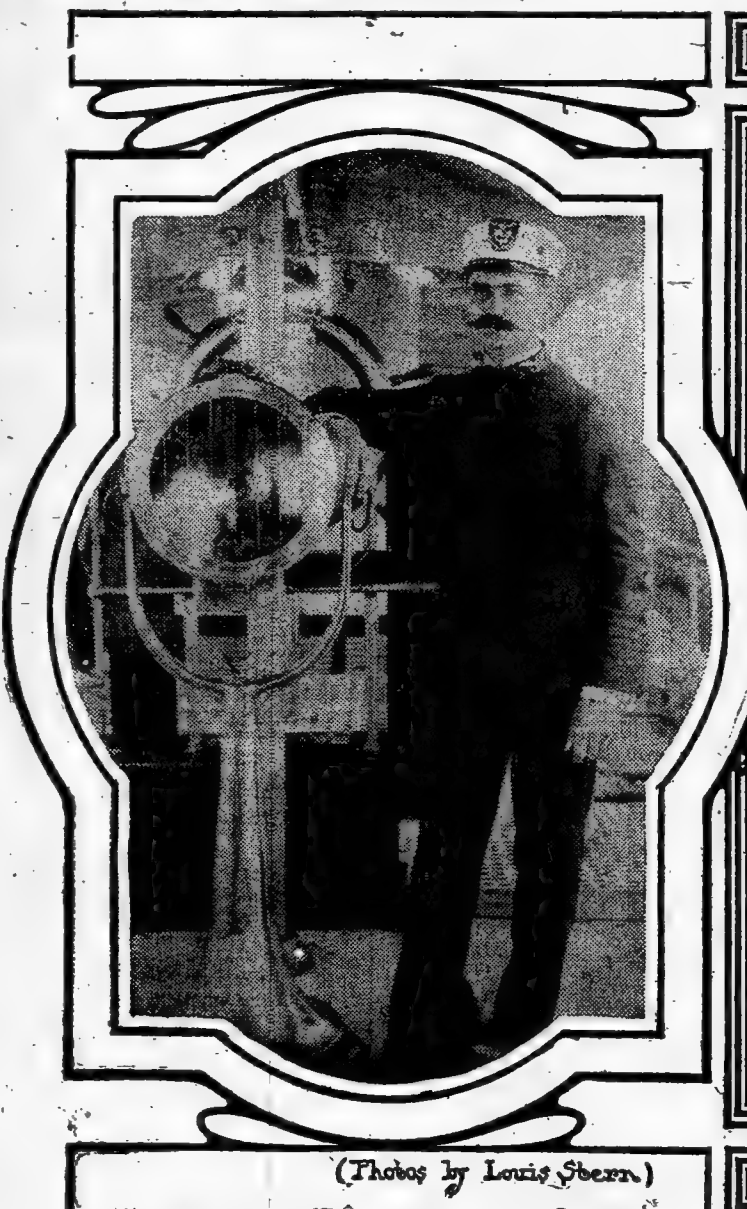
ONIAI—Concert 10-11:30 p.m.

PORTIA.—Adele Ritchie, Annie and
 Annie Yeamans, Edwin Stevens, John
 Ford and Mayme Gehrue, Haines and
 Adcox, Willy Zimmerman, Mlle. Le-
 na, Maddox and Prouty, and the In-
 ca-trio.

among the int

—Adele Ritchie, Annie and
Yeomans, Edwin Stevens, John
and Mayme Gehrue, Haines and
Willy Zimmerman, Mlle. Le-
adoux and Prouty, and the

Panama's Navy Dedicated--Will Soon Be Ready for Business



(Photos by Louis Stern.)
Capt. T. T. Lovelace
"El Almirante."



Raising the Flag of Panama* on the Orienta, the only vessel
of the Panama Navy.



Carlos Arosemena, Secretary and
Chargé d'Affaires of the Panamanian Legation.

A UNIQUE ceremony occurred in New York Harbor on Tuesday last, when the Orienta, representing the navy of the smallest American Republic, Panama, was solemnly dedicated to the service of that country, and Capt. T. T. Lovelace, already hailed at Colon and Panama as "El Almirante," took formal command under a commission from the Panama Government.

In the absence of the Panamanian Minister the task of raising the flag of the republic on the taffrail standard of the little vessel fell to Carlos Arosemena,

Secretary of the Legation in Washington and Chargé d'Affaires. At the same time the Union Jack, designed by Capt. Lovelace, consisting of seven stars on a field of blue, was hoisted to the forepeak, and the internal revenue flag, also designed by the Captain, was hoisted to the mainmast. Mrs. J. X. Arosemena being the sponsor in one case and Miss Victoria Guardia in the other.

The ceremony was to have been performed at sea after the yachts competing for the Kaiser's Cup had started on their

journey across the ocean, but the postponement of the start and the thick weather altered the plans. Capt. Lovelace did not care to risk the Panamanian Navy in the heavy fog, so the dedication ceremonies were performed at the dock of the Morse Iron Works in Bay Ridge, where the trim little vessel has been lying.

The members of the dedication party besides Secretary Arosemena, consisted of Miss Victoria Guardia, niece of the Secretary of State of the republic; the Misses Arias, nieces of the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Francisco Arias, son

of the Special Financial Envoy of Panama; Miss Stinson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hart, and Mr. and Mrs. J. X. Arosemena of this city.

The ceremony was impressive, and as the little republic's standard was raised aloft for the first time in these waters, the tug and the big government transports lying at the yard sent forth a shrill and noisy salute.

The Orienta, one of the trimmest little vessels that ever went out of this harbor, was originally designed for E. R. Ladew, and her contract called for her to make

18 knots on her trial-trip. This she failed to do, and she was thrown back on the hands of her builder, Lewis Nixon. When Capt. Lovelace first saw her he was surprised that she failed to come up to the requirements, as her equipment showed that she ought to be fully equal to the task. She was built during the machinists' strike of 1901, and when Capt. Lovelace overhauled her he says he found that 350 of the 785 tubes in her condenser were plugged up with wooden plugs driven into the tubes with a mallet, and sixteen of the tubes in her 800-horse-power Mosher water tube boiler were plugged with %

boiler punchings. When Capt. Lovelace purchased the boat and overhauled her she made 18 knots easily on her first trial trip. Before she leaves for Colon her Captain will replace her present 53-inch propeller with one measuring 72 inches, and he says she will then make 22 knots with ease.

The Orienta is 106 feet long, 12 feet beam, and has a draught of 7½ feet. On her arrival at Colon she will be equipped with two three-pounder Hotchkiss guns; one mounted forward and the other aft, and two automatic Maxim rapid-firers,

mounted amidships. She will be fitted with a De Forest wireless apparatus, by which she will be enabled at all times to communicate with Colon and Bocas del Toro. She has also a military mast and a 2,000-candle power searchlight. Her armament will transform her into a formidable little gunboat, and the Panama Government expects her to do a great service along the coast in breaking up the wholesale smuggling that has been going on there for years.

The bite of an old sea dog isn't as bad as the barque of his spin yarn.

The Birth of the New York Skyscraper--A Romance of Architecture

THERE is no limit to the skyscraper, as it is called. I am now at work on a thirty-story building for the Wall Street district that will be as original a departure from the present type of steel skeleton structure as the

I believe I have evolved the most perfect office building yet in existence. But it will in many respects be essentially different from what is now commonly known as the skyscraper.

So declared Bradford Lee Gilbert, architect of the first steel skeleton building in New York, or in the world, for that matter, when he was asked how he came to construct the first skyscraper nearly a generation ago, one soon to be torn down to make way for a larger building.

"It was a case of the boy, the chipmunk, and the minister coming for dinner," said Mr. Gilbert. "During the Spring of 1887 John L. Stearns, who owned the first skyscraper in New York, found himself in possession of a double plot in New Street, just south of Exchange Place, with a Broadway frontage of only twenty-one feet. He was unable to dispose of this non-income property except at a considerable loss. He came to me to devise a plan that would enable him to build upon this property on a paying basis. I puzzled over the matter for six months or more. The building laws were explicit as to the required thickness of the walls for superstructure. Anything higher than the existing buildings on the plot could only be built at an actual loss. It would not pay to erect a high building on the Broadway plot to reach the larger rear building, when the thickness of the walls required would leave a passageway only on the three main Broadway floors a little over ten feet in width. A low entrance building on Broadway for a higher office building in New Street would benefit only the abutting property. The problem

grew perplexing and interesting in proportion.

"One day the idea came upon me like a flash that an iron bridge truss stood on end was the solution of the problem. The building laws did not limit the height of the foundations of a building either below or above the curb line. This was evident from the first floor level of the prevailing high stoop, or English basement. I saw no reason why it was not feasible to carry the foundations up seven or eight stories, or even to the roof itself, in order to obtain floor space where it was most desirable. There was no reason why I should not begin the superstructure six stories above the curb. Having demonstrated to my own satisfaction the safety and practicability of such a construction I went to Superintendent D'Onofrio, who was then at the head of the Building Department in New York. While he agreed that my plan was feasible, he said, frankly, that no law existed under which the construction could be approved. It required the tedious negotiations with a Board of Examiners before the plans were approved in April, 1888. Meanwhile the newspapers had made my 'idiotic building,' as some of them called it, talked about all over the United States. Architects came from as far away as Portland, Oregon, first to examine my plans, and then to denounce them as unsafe and impracticable. I was told, time and time again, that the building would blow over with the first stiff gale that came up the bay from Sandy Hook.

"The construction throughout the narrow portion of the building, as filled and erected, called for a twelve-inch curtain, or non-bearing inclosing walls between the foundation columns below the eighth story, and in some sections the entire height of the thirteen stories. In the building, or about 100 feet, the weight of the curtain walls and floors being transmitted by girders to the wall columns at initial points, and there cared for by cement pile footings. Thus, out of a total available width of 21 feet 6 inches 20 clear feet was obtained (on account of the party wall on the south) through the most valuable and rentable of the Broadway floors and offices. In fact, this wall space as saved and rentable, over the previous style of construction, proved worth upward of \$10,000 a year.

"When the actual construction of the building began my troubles increased tenfold. The mere suggestion of a building 21½ feet wide, rising to a height of 120 feet above its footings, filled everybody who had no particular concern in the matter with alarm. Finally an engineer with whom I had worked for many years, came to me with a protest. When I paid an attention to him he wrote to the owner. The owner came to me with the letter. He was afraid the building would blow over, and that he would be subject to heavy damages. My personal position in the matter, and that of the Building Department that had given me the permit, never seemed to strike him at all. Finally I drew out my strain sheets, showing the wind bracing from cellar to roof, and demonstrated by analysis that the harder the wind blew the safer the building would be; as, under 100 tons under hurricane pressure, while the wind was blowing seventy miles an hour, the structure was cared for by its footings, and was safest. And that is as true of the twenty-story skyscraper of to-day as it was of the thirteen-story skyscraper then. You must trust somebody," I said, "and you would better trust your architect for the sake of your peace of mind. To show my faith in the building I will make my offices in the two upper floors of the Broadway end. If the building falls, I will fall with it."

"This seemed to satisfy him, and we went ahead. One Sunday morning, when the walls of the building were ready for the roof, I awoke to find the wind blowing a hurricane. That gale is a matter of record in the Weather Bureau. With a friend who had implicit faith in my plans I went downtown to the skyscraper. A crowd of persons who expected it to blow over stood at a respectful distance to watch the crash. Janitors and watchmen in adjoining buildings, and structures across the street moved out. They were afraid of being crushed to death, and said unpleasant things about my steel frame building. I secured a plumb

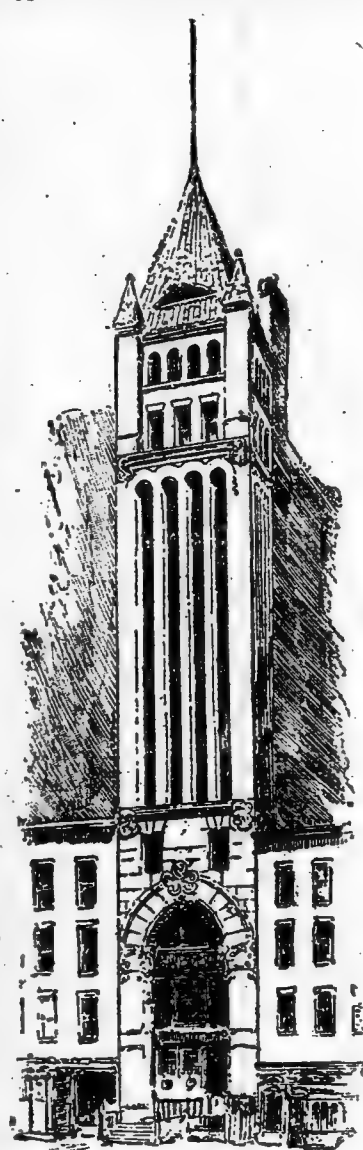
line and began to climb the ladders that the workmen had left in place when they quit work the previous evening. My friend went with me as far as the tenth story. The persons who looked at us from below called us fools.

"When I reached the thirteenth story the gale was so fierce I could not stand upright. I crawled on my hands and knees along the scaffolding and dropped the plumb line. There was not the slightest vibration. The building stood as steady as a rock in the sea. In my enthusiasm I was rash enough to stand erect and wave my hat. The wind caught me and carried me toward the end of that scaffolding. It is in emergencies like that that a man prays, if he ever prays. I prayed, not only giving thanks to God that my building was weathering that awful strain, but I prayed for safety, self-sustaining. In the Tower Building, just as I reached the end of the platform a rope that was swaying in the wind from

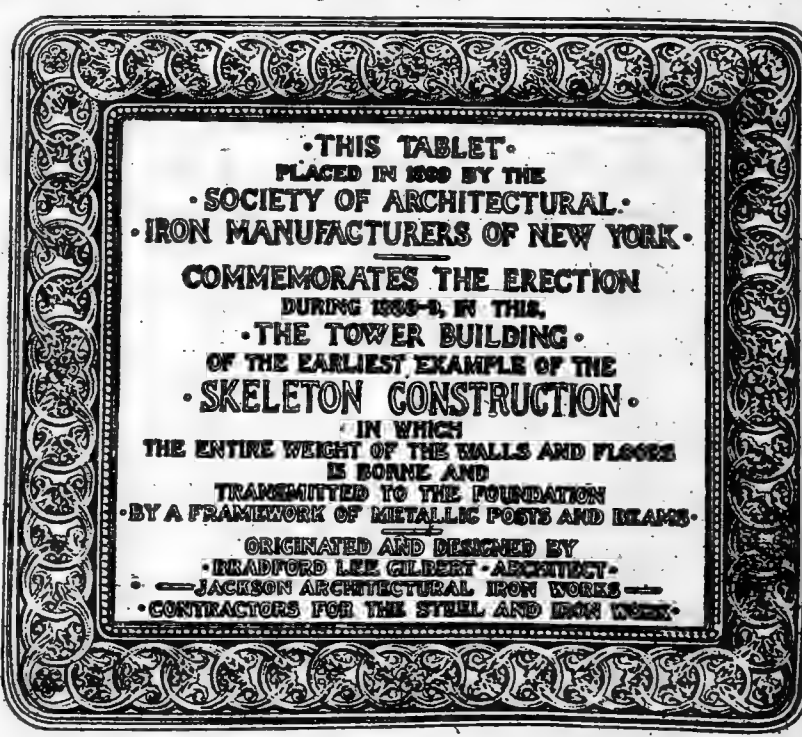
an upright beam of the tower was swept within my reach. I grasped it, held on, dropped to my knees, and crawled back to the ladder. My friend and I descended to the street and walked arm in arm up Broadway singing the Doxology.

"There is nothing to fear about the safety of the skyscraper. The Baltimore fire has put them to the severest test. I went there to watch them. They were not found wanting when weighed in the balance. Some attempt has been made to confound the steel-frame building with the cage-constructed building, like the Fidelity Building and the Home Insurance Company Building. There is a radical difference. While steel was used in construction of these buildings, and the inner weight supported by the columns, the outer walls were thick enough to be self-sustaining. In the Tower Building, the first skyscraper, everything depended

on the steel framework, outer walls and all. It has been demonstrated over and over again that the longer iron or steel is buried in cement the stronger it is. The men who tear down the first skyscraper ever built in New York are going to have a run for their money, long as the building has been standing. The Palmetto steel-frame building, which was torn down to make way for the new home of the New York Times, was a new structure. This one has stood the wear of years. It cost only \$250,000, as against the two-million-five-hundred-thousand-dollar skyscrapers of to-day. The skyscraper idea brought in \$90,000 a year in increased rental. I am sorry I did not copyright it. The royalties would have amounted to millions. I should have done so but I was scared off by lawyers who said lawsuits about infringements would outweigh the possible advantages."



first one of that type was from the old style of office building when I put it up. There will not be an inside room in the edifice. It will cover a much greater floor area than any office building of its size in the world. I am not at liberty to give details. Just as a photographer who wants to get a composite type of a race of people places negative upon negative until he attains the desired result, I have amalgamated one plan with another until



THE PUNNING YACHTSMAN

Yes, Miss, when a ship is braced, her lew-garnets are set thereon close to the jewel-blocks.

It is not customary to dress ships in foul weather; they may have to scud under bare poles.

Because he's a seasoned seaman, a blind sailor can point out a "fly" on a mast-head flag. Fact! Commodore Totten says so.

Ships are always of the feminine gender. Sometimes when a ship is going about, she misses stays and is immediately put in irons. But when wearing and in all her cloths, a ship never misses stays; even a sheet-anchor "Jack" would know no such stink or fluke.

Though the skipper exclaims, "Hard-a-lee!" nevertheless it is ever true that a ship properly decked, always braces up and will go about in stays in the teeth of the wind, with all her cloths shivering in the wind, and never a belaying pin or a thole pin to hold them on with.

No, Sir, the jaws of the gaff do not hold the teeth of the wind; the hold is for freight.

Jack is not a thrifty gardener, although much of his time is spent in working about the yards and halyards.

Finally, we wish all our nautical guests good luck and Wil-helm our yachts in his honor to show them the way over. (T)

The martingale stays under the bowsprit. Many other stays stay about a ship, but none gird her waist.

A ship's bow is always graceful, and no wonder, for the ship's best bow is ever "on the bow." (Pardon the slang.)

The only vegetables about a ship are the occasional leek, with frequent beets when the wind is ahead. Although she lives on water her mainstay was formerly Manilla hemp, but of late years she has been lead up to steel; the lignum vitae masthead truck is unusual; not of the garden truck variety, nor as succulent.

The crew of a lumber ship, however, needs no provisions. The officers and all hands live on board.

Landlubbers might presume the sailor to be a hen when the mate sings out to him "Lay aft there!"

A ship that lays to might suggest a thought of the hatchway, and hence, perhaps, of a booby hatch.

A ship's deck seems some part of her deck and wouldn't be seemly if not kept tight on water. How seemingly inconsistent.

Jack on his ship's deck is more loyal to the flag than city landmen, for he walks overboard rather than on the flags.

To learn what a whaleback is, just turn an old sailor a nautical and you'll realize it.

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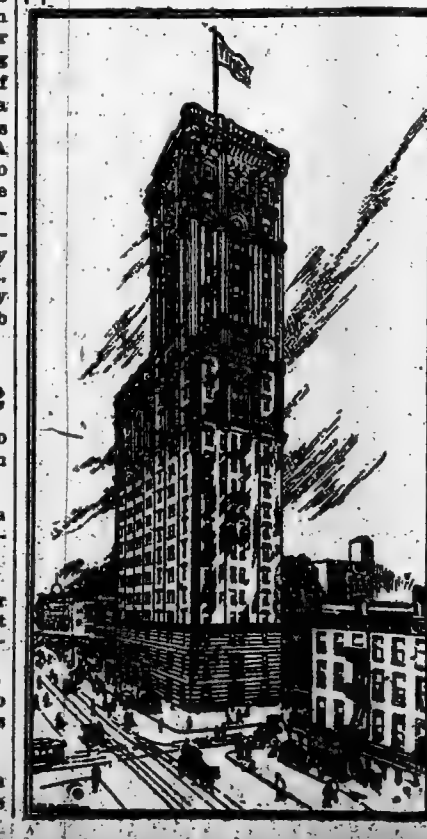
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Sergeant Sheridan--The Man with the Camera Eyes

MAY

1903



They Keep Him on File at Police Headquarters and He Knows You Whoever You Are--Especially if You're a Lawbreaker--So Don't Give Him a False Name.

Detective Sergeant Wm. Sheridan

Head of the Identification Bureau.

20 years later

Bob Suferage from photo taken in 1902

Bob Suferage Photo taken in 1882

CLANG! clang! clang! sounded the big Central Office gong in Mulberry Street as a prelude to the appearance of a motley procession of men and women who, for one reason or another, had awakened and themselves in the meshes of the law a few mornings ago. They had been haled from their overnight lodgings in Police Headquarters, and were being aligned for a preliminary examination and identification.

Despair, anger, defiance, nervousness, fear, the gamut, in short, of human emotions was mutely evident in the face of the company as the examining official took them in hand one by one. Near the head of the line were two men and two women who had been arrested the evening before on a swindling charge. One of the men gave his name as George Simpson and the other averred that he was Joseph Edwards.

"Are you sure of those names?" queried the examiner skeptically.

"Sure," replied the two men in unison.

"Because," continued the examiner, "if you are giving me fictitious names you know what the penalty is." Both prisoners stoutly championed their veracity, until the examiner motioned to a man

who, although in civilian garb, is one of the most valued and unique attaches of the Detective Bureau. His name is William Sheridan, and he is a Detective Sergeant in charge of the Bureau of Identification--the Bertillon Bureau, they call it--at Police Headquarters.

If Sgt. Sheridan knows you, whoever you are, you may be sure it is for better or worse. Fifty or sixty thousand men and women are known to him--acquaintances made during his nineteen years in the detective service--and he remembers the faces and facts as they are law of them. Needless to say, they are law infringers who have come within his visual and mental scope since 1885, when he took charge of the Bureau of Identification.

Among both the makers and breakers of law in this city and country Sgt. Sheridan is known as the man with the camera eyes. For his eyes--blue and as piercing as augers--are as lenses through which impressions are made on a brain--a memory--as sensitive and tenacious as the most perfect photographic film.

Asked by the examiner if he recognized either of the prisoners, Sheridan glanced at the smaller man and replied instantly, addressing the prisoner: "Your name is William Nelson. You were arrested in such and such a year at such and such a place and you served three years. Who is your partner?"

"Well," replied the culprit, "I might as well confess that you are right about me. But you have nothing on him."

"Yes, we have," was the instant reply. Turning then to the second man he continued: "Herman, you've lost twenty pounds and most of your hair since 1888 when you and Meredith lugged and shot Phil Daly at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street. This man," turning to the examiner, "is Henry Herman. We have his record and photographs on file. His aliases are so and so and so and so."

and memory, Sgt. Sheridan accepts and recognizes his remarkable powers as merely a matter of nature and training. About him there is nothing occult or mysterious--nothing complex, in a day and department which fosters complexity and mystery as so much stock in trade. Your average detective is prone to half reveal and half conceal himself and his methods in a no less provoking than alluring veil. But, so far as mystery is concerned, this modern investigator of human vagaries impatiently waves it aside. He only wonders that other people cannot see through a sham the same as himself.

As another example of his extraordinary faculty: Not long ago--to be exact, in 1902--a photograph was sent over from Brooklyn to be recorded and filed in the Bureau of Identification. According to the Bertillon custom, the name of the prisoner was written William Murphy on the back of the photograph. Inspector McClusky happened to be talking with Sgt. Sheridan when the picture arrived, and to him the man of memory remarked off-hand that it was a picture of one Bob Suferage, a notorious bank burglar, who had been arrested and convicted in 1882. He added that the arrest twenty years previously had been made by Detective Mulvey in Brooklyn.

Sheridan of the first victim. "Paul Milligan," was the sullen reply.

"No, it isn't," was the prompt rejoinder. "Your name is James McCafferty, and you were arrested three years ago in Chicago for tapping a till."

"What name have you invented since you were Harry Schindler out in Pittsburg in 1900?" addressing the second man. "You have a scar on your right arm which you received in resisting arrest that time." The man, who had given the name of Charles Jacobs, confessed without further ado, as did two worthless named Shine and Rice, who had given fanciful nomenclatures to the Elisabeth officials.

Compare the two accompanying photographs of John Tracy and the amazing legend of Sgt. Sheridan may be further appreciated. The first picture was taken in 1888, when Tracy was arrested and sentenced to a term in the Kings County Penitentiary. Since then Sheridan had never set eyes on him, until his picture drifted into the office a few days ago as of John Jones, arrested for picking pockets at a spiritualistic gathering in Brooklyn. Tracy was identified as having broken the law under a dozen assumed names since serving his last term, and was sentenced to sixteen years in Sing Sing. But for the Argus eyes overlooking the Bureau of Identification he would have escaped with a nominal sentence.

Equally remarkable was the identification of a notorious hotel raffer named Eddie McLean, whose alias was George Hamilton. McLean, remarked Sergeant Sheridan, has been arrested and pictured six different times. Each time he was careful to place his head in a different pose, besides being on one occasion full bearded, again with only a mustache, or again clean shaven. His attempts to disguise himself, though admittedly clever, availed him nothing in any instance.

Hardly it may be stated that in cases of first offense a prisoner is seldom measured or photographed if the charge be a minor one. But if, in the judgment of Acting Inspector O'Brien, the importance of the case so warrants, he or she is taken to the top of the building, where not only his or her cephalic index is computed, but as much care is exercised in measuring a mole or scar on a person as is taken in an astronomical calculation.

"And how do you do it?" was asked him.

"I hardly know, myself," was his reply, as he continued sorting some hundred clippings from all parts of the country. "I look at a face and think of a name, and somehow or other they give themselves to my mind. If I were not to see you for ten years I could, at the end of that time, tell you exactly when we met and where, and also the circumstances of the meeting. Of course, there are hundreds of faces that one sees casually and soon forgets. But when my attention is concentrated on a face or the facts concerning it, nothing seems to leak from my memory."

Sgt. Sheridan is not fond of talking about his accomplishments, having a natural aversion to being considered a freak. It was only by special permission of the powers above that he was prevailed upon to discuss himself and his work. Nor was it he who furnished most of the information accompanying the pictures here reproduced.

They are actual portraits, and were in no instance gotten up for the occasion. In fact, there are stories current around Police Headquarters which edify in novelty the cases instanced. Rare as are the difficult identifications made by others than the unassuming head of the bureau, if is rarer still that his name ever appears in connection with them.

Others in the eighty-six metropolitan precincts obtain the printed credit, in nine out of a dozen puzzling identifications, which were the truth known, belongs to Sgt. Sheridan. But were you to question the dwellers of the under world--those whose ways have led them away from toll and toward trouble--they all tell the truth when they avow an undying fear and hatred of this one man who is to them an encyclopaedia of faces and facts, an unerring court of appeals.

For every professional worthy has a mature distaste for discovery. So long as he evades the camera, he is contented, if not prosperous, since he is practically immune from drag-net arrest. But once his measure has been taken by the Bertillon system he or she becomes a member of the phantom army of evildoers who match their wits against Sgt. Sheridan and his colleagues in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, New Orleans, San Francisco, and elsewhere.

When a culprit is taken to the police gallery to be snap-shotted he invariably tries, if he is a man of mentality, however errant, to remember every detail of the pose. If he can change his natural expression without exciting attention he will do so. In any event he endeavors to memorize anything and everything that may be of future use to him. He recalls how he combed his hair the last time, whether or no he wore a mustache, or how it was arranged, whether he was wearing a hat or glasses, or again if he expressed his lips, and whether he expanded or contracted his nostrils and eyelids.

All these are parts of his stock in trade. Knowing that Sgt. Sheridan is almost

infallible, the victim yet hopes against hope that he or she may be the one exception to a yet unbroken rule.

Despite his nineteen years of experience in the ways and woes of the wily brotherhood, Sgt. Sheridan is only forty-four years old. Graduating from De La Salle Institute, and then the City College in New York, he entered the Western Union telegraph service, and promptly proceeded to memorize 1,900 branch offices in his department.

Soon Inspector Byrnes heard of and sent for him. His laconic verdict was the offer of a place in the great house of detection. Since then Sheridan has been over both hemispheres trekking and tracking criminals as a prologue to his present position. Next year he will round out his twentieth anniversary in the department and will be eligible for retirement. But if there is any man living who can satisfactorily fill his place and chair he has not as yet come forward, say those who know.

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Sgt. Sheridan, it may be explained, had never laid eyes on the man Herman, but had seen his photograph seventeen years previously when he was caught and convicted in the daring and celebrated attempt to hold up Phil Daly in this city. During his incumbency Sgt. Sheridan has never made a mistake in identification, and very rarely does he forget any vital facts concerning any important arrest made in this country or Europe during the past decade or more. His smiling, oval face, broad about the brow and strong of chin, is more feared by evil-doers who are brought to him for identification than anything that exists between crime and captivity for them. All the malefactors of the country who have been in the hands of the authorities here or elsewhere are accurately tabulated in his memory, although he has not personally seen a tithe of them. Seated day after day at his desk adjoining the great vaults, in which a hundred thousand criminal records are kept, he is the secret, invisible, implacable foe of those who people the shadow world.

Gifted, as he is, with a photographic eye

Word to that effect was sent to the Brooklyn police, and Mulvey, being still on the force, was sent to Raymond Street Jail to look the prisoner over. After a careful examination of the self-named Murphy, Detective Mulvey reported that he had never before seen the man, and the Manhattan Detective Bureau was so notified.

Arraigned before a Magistrate, the prisoner was informed that he had been identified as Bob Suferage by the Central Office authorities. A lenient sentence was promised him if he would confess; otherwise, in case the identification was proved, his sentence would be doubled. Finding himself thus between Scylla and Charybdis, the prisoner confessed, saying that he had recognized Detective Mulvey as the same officer who had arrested him twenty years before.

Producing first the photograph taken in 1888--as shown on this page--and then the 1902 picture, Sgt. Sheridan indicated the peculiar drop of the eyelids in the later picture, and pointed out that the drop was missing in the first one.

"While I would have otherwise recognized the pictures as being of the same person," he continued, "my attention was first attracted by those drooping eyelids--a drop such as long and continued confinement in prison is sure to occasion. I remembered that the man Suferage had received a long sentence, hence the drop. I saw through the beard easily enough," he concluded.

While he was talking an officer, entered with six men of various ages and degrees of sartorial probity. They had been arrested the day before, in Elizabeth and had individually declared it to be the first time they were ever in the colloquial told. "What's your name?" demanded Sgt.

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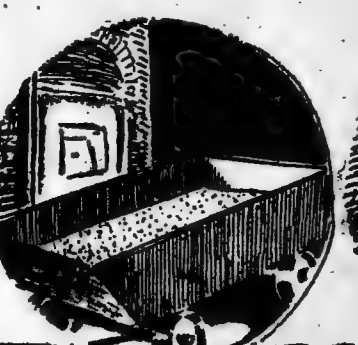
From Sand Bank to Stained-Glass Window



Searching crucible for foreign particles.



Modelling a crucible for melting glass.



Batch wagon with sand, ready for furnace.



Ladling out molten glass.



Putting sheet glass in annealing oven.



Rolling molten glass into sheets.



Fitting leads after the glass is cut.



Working drawing for leads of a window.



Memorial window in Church at Northampton, Mass.—Designed by Mr. Gabriel C. Chenes.

MAY

Story of an Art Industry That Thrives in This City Yet Is Little Known to the Layman—Vagaries and Losses in the Manufacture of the Glass Which Gives the "Dim Religious Light."

THRILLING as was the ordeal of Shadrach and his companions in the roaring furnaces of Nebuchadnezzar, the adventures of an ordinary carload of Massachusetts sand, such as goes daily into the greater Brooklyn glass furnaces and eventually turns up in a dome or memorial window, are not without interest or novelty. Few persons are aware that most of the colored or cathedral glass used in decorative windows over this country is manufactured in Brooklyn—prepared for John La Farge, Gabriel Chenes, and other master workers in glass. So much reformed sand comes from across the river, in fact, as to earn Brooklyn the distinction of being a city of glass houses.

To follow a ton of white sand into a furnace, to watch it transformed into a molten mass resembling red-hot taffy, and then to pursue it visually under huge steel rollers, operated by steam or hand, until eventually it comes forth and is delivered at a ramshackle building on Washington Square as material for the artists, cutters, and joiners, is to gain a knowledge of a unique and very little known art industry of the metropolis.

Only within the past few years has the making of memorial windows taken an important place among the fine arts. Practically the first hand-rolled glass made in the United States was produced in Brooklyn in 1880, since which time the popularity of and demand for stained-glass windows has increased by leaps and bounds.

Scattered over the country are approximately a million domes and windows, a majority of which were designed, if not by, after designs of, a few artists whose studios are in the neighborhood of Washington Square.

Being satisfied that no verbal stones were to be thrown at the house, the entertainment committee of one cautiously led the way through the rambling premises. Were Brooklyn Grenada, Manager Dannenhoffer would be known as an alchemist. He and his brother have inherited many secrets, along with the business, from their father—a pioneer of pioneers in glassmaking.

Sometimes a Dannenhoffer speaks English, the rest of the time German. The manager was speaking German when he approached a huge bin and directed a number of workmen about the respective quantities of sand, soda ash, metallic oxide, and twenty-four-carat gold to use in mixing a batch of ruby glass.

Twenty-four-carat gold? Nearly \$300 worth of pure gold was being sprinkled recklessly on the sand heap before the protesting eyes of the visitor.

Directly sand, soda, alkali, oxide, and gold were being twirled and whirled round and round in a sort of exaggerated hog-head. Then the precious batch was shoveled into the fining pots, of which twelve were in commission in a temperature of 3,000 degrees.

"You never can tell," explained the alchemist, "what is going to happen in there," pointing toward the crimson glare of the nearest furnace. "Just now we are making ruby glass on a special rush order, the pure gold you saw giving the batch a shade of ruby, unless one of several things happen before the glass is ready for rolling."

"For example," stepping aside as one of the furnaces was opened, "it frequently happens that every particle of gold in a batch is burned out, leaving a drabish gray glass, worth hardly one-half as much as the opalescent ruby. Let us see how this batch is coming along."

Wielding a long-armed ladle, an assistant had advanced and dished out enough of the raw, molten mixture to make a sheet of regulation size. Walking over to a heavy, steel-based machine he poured the "writing" contents on the chilled metal. Immediately two super-numeraries with iron forks began working—pulling the red-hot lump, much as home-made candy is pulled. Shoving it close under the roller, the molten mass was flattened out and deftly transferred to the annealing ovens, where it was subjected to a gradual cooling process. On from chamber to chamber in the great oven cools the sheet passed, until it

was finally served up like a German pancake—a perfect sheet of ruby glass, worth 90 cents a pound.

The original batch of sand and other material, sufficient for 1,000 pounds of glass, was worth \$300 in the finished state.

"One curious thing about the manufacture of stained or colored glass," resumed Manager Dannenhoffer, "is the uncertainty of results. As one might say in a whisper, there are only two things more uncertain—the mood of a woman and the heels of a mule. We, for instance, never know exactly how the shade will be in the finished product. If we did, if we could foresee the glass accurately, we could save hundreds of thousands of dollars both to ourselves and to the consumers, the purchasing public."

"Again," passing into the barn-like storerooms, with their tons and tons of precious glass boxed and ready for shipment, and leading the way up stairs to a room such as Omar Khayyam may have minded in writing his rubaiyat, the guide continued, "there is the constant likelihood of the thing pots cracking or proving defective—and each pot is worth from \$50 to \$60."

Ranged along the walls were a dozen pots in process of making. Over in a corner a workman was breaking up a quantity of Hessian clay—combining and kneading it of hair and straw straw. The presence of a foreign particle in a pot subjected to a temperature of 2,000 or 3,000 degrees occasions a costly leakage even when it does not result in the pot

cracking and spilling gold, glass, and all, it was explained.

Emerging and descending again to the nether furnaces, the guide directed attention to a number of workmen making glass. Drapery glass, used, as the name designates, in securing drapery effects on window figures of such as saints and women, taxes the skill and ingenuity of the glassmakers to the utmost, explained the guide.

Two men were rolling a red-hot lump of raw glass into a sheet about a quarter of an inch thick. No sooner was the flattening process completed than another workman, with an eye to millinery effects, caught the cooling, but still pliable, glass with the prong of an iron spear, and with a deft turn of the wrist, looped it at one end so that in a trice several graceful folds rippled and radiated over the surface in much the same manner as a Roman toga falling from a senatorial shoulder.

"We have a good many tricks at our end of the trade," concluded the manufacturer, "but we are not in the same class with the artists, such as La Farge and Chenes. They begin, you know, where we leave off."

Gabriel Chenes was busy on a design for a forthcoming window of heroic dimensions when seen in his Washington Square studio-workshop. Deftly many years of association with John La Farge—the great French master—his name had been affixed to some of the most celebrated work and windows done in this country.

While hardly of middle age himself, there is much of Middle Ages and mystery about the roomy studio near the home of Mayor McClellan. Here and there were boldly executed drawings of Biblical or saintly characters, St. Luke gazing down from one wall, while Peter the Hermit preached the first crusade to a rapt medieval assemblage grouped about him on another wall.

Mythology and the Scriptures, in both of which the maker of memorial windows must be versed, were generously represented in the well-selected library, contributing further to the dimly devout atmosphere.

Adding a touch to a No. 8 halo and beheading on a No. 9 sandal with two successive strokes of the pencil, the artist stepped back and surveyed his handiwork. Smiling abstractedly, he remarked that the halo was a failure, as, tilted to one side of the head, it conveyed an impression of rakishness quite out of seeming with the apostolic wearer.

"We have to be very careful and conservative in reproducing the revered and revered figures of Biblical history," pursued the artist. "For the world has made up its mind, rightly or wrongly, regarding the personal appearance of this or that saint or character. As a matter of fact, there is no positive clue to the minute appearance of any of the great Scriptural figures. We are—and it is a curious coincidence—as much in the dark as to the physical features and figure of the Christ as we are of Shakespeare. Nevertheless, everybody has a photographic idea of how

both of them looked, and hence—in the case of the great figures of the New Testament—the memorial window artist has small scope for originality, even though his reading may have convinced him that such and such a character was really very dissimilar from the general notion.

"At the same time, the mission of the memorial window is a responsible one and demands conscientious thought and deliberation on the part of the artist, in so far as a vast number of persons, in Sunday schools and churches, get indelible mental impressions from it.

took considerable tact and reasoning to persuade her observers.

"On another occasion a New England congregation, composed of practical, hard-working folk, strenuously objected to the use of Greek characters under a trinity of Faith, Hope, and Charity. The elders wanted, no trifling dead language used, and so the English terms were adopted.

"I suppose the average person," continued Mr. Chenes, "is like the average vestryman who cannot reconcile results with the expense of making a set of handsome memorial windows, say, those costing from \$1,000 to \$5,000 a window. But when it is remembered that the glass alone in such a window costs several hundred dollars, besides time and thought spent on the original color drawing and the work of transferring the drawing to glass, the expense is explained as an instance, Mr. La Farge and I once worked up a window of forty or fifty figures, in which there were so many thousand pieces of glass that they could not be counted. Windows like that may require a year or more in the making."

Rising and crossing from his studio to a tottering old building on the south side of Washington Square, the artist continued: "My saying that several hundred dollars' worth of glass may go into a window was figurative rather than literal. Twenty times as much glass as actually used is broken in making a window. There," pointing to an immense pile of broken glass, "is material which cost thousands of dollars—gone to waste. It costs \$5 a lead to cut it away."

On every floor of the building men were turning out windows, domes, candelabra, gorgeous lampshades, nearly everything possible to colored glass save eyes and baseball arms.

How, it may be asked, are the workmen guided in selecting the hundreds of shades and shades that go into a window? One large room was plastered with dummy drawings, on each of which was pinned bewildering bits of paper bearing numbers. Each number meant a shade and shade, and the foreman volunteered, the workmen follow copy, even though it be out of the window.

Now and then, as was the case with a window for the William K. Vanderbilt house, a client is not satisfied with mere shades, but will have a window studied with rubies, amethysts, opals, and other precious stones, running the cost into tens of thousands of dollars. Daily experiments in securing color effects are producing results which are a revelation to the layman. Ask them on Washington Square, and they will tell you that red and blue make purple; that violet placed over ruby and opal softens the tone and pulls a window together; that certain colors must be used in fighting the three lights known as warm, cool, and firelight, and many other wondrously uninitiated. Without being art novices, memorial window makers to the man in the street is a new art, as yet comparatively unexplored.

WILLIAM GRIFFITH.

THE MAN IN THE STREET

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EX-MAYOR SETH LOW has quite a reputation as a story teller, and the following is one of his:

A German and a Frenchman were once sitting in a café, and each was extolling the celebrity of the great men from his own country. The Frenchman was just in the midst of a long speech about Napoleon when his friend, who had been greatly absorbed in his own thoughts, suddenly interrupted him by saying: "But in France you have no such men as Goethe!"

"Goethe," said the Frenchman, "who is Goethe?"

"What you don't know who Goethe is?"

"Never heard of him."

"Do you mean to say that you don't know the man who wrote 'Faust'?"

"Oh!" was the quick rejoinder. "In French we pronounce that Gounod!"

THE Vassar girls tell a good one on an ancient and venerable instructor of paleontology at that institution of learning. From time immemorial it had been his custom at recitations to call on the young ladies in alphabetical order, beginning at the beginning of the alphabet each new term, and calling on three pupils each day. It did not take the girls very long to figure out just when their turn would come and neglect or prepare the lesson accordingly.

After many years of this system, the professor was shocked and grieved to find out how the young Fortias were talking advantage of him. He spoke to

the girls severely of the wickedness and folly of such conduct as had come to his ears.

"Since you are not to be trusted," he added solemnly, "I shall fool you by abolishing the old method. Hereafter I shall begin at the end of the alphabet and go backward."

GOV. PENNYPACKER, the unique Chief Executive of the Keystone State, seemed to know his business well, while he was on the Judge's bench, (whatever may have been said of the worthy gentleman since then,) while in all matters of scholarship, however erudite or abstract, this was usually ready with the right answer. This trait of the academic was shown when a brother Judge, in the days before the Governorship, once leaned over to the Hon. Samuel, during the hearing of

range of a particularly horseman case toward, asking him: "How can you sit so quietly and listen to such rot?"

"I'm not listening," was the Penny-packer reply. "I'm counting the split infinitives."

MRS. RORER, the cooking teacher, invariably prefaces her class lessons with a story, even if it is sometimes against herself. "I had a pupil once," she said to her New York class, "who came to me in tears. She had not long been married, and her husband had taken her from behind a cashier's desk. Before the wedding she came to me for a few cooking lessons. 'Afterward for a while hubby was content with everything, but pretty soon he began to miss the things that mother used to make. Nothing excited him. One day he made me a ham and potato soup. He scraped an onion as



SUNDAY, MAY 21, 1905

1905

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended May 20, 1905

| BONDS. | | | | | BONDS. | | | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Week ended May 20, 1905. | | | | | Week ended May 20, 1905. | | | | | |
| First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. | |
| Sales Week Ended May 20, \$13,521,000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adams Express 4s. | 104 | 104 | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 54 | Pennsylvania conv. 3 1/2s. | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 34 |
| American Hide & Leather 4s. | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 12 | People's Gas & Coke of Chicago regd. 5s. | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 4 |
| American Spirits Manufacturing 6s. | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 12 | People's Gas of Chicago 1st con. 6s. | 123 1/2 | 123 1/2 | 123 1/2 | 1 |
| American Tobacco 4s. | 111 1/2 | 112 | 111 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 420 1/2 | Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s. | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 1 |
| Ann Arbor 4s. | 100 | 100 | 99 3/4 | 100 | 17 | Peoria & Eastern income 4s. | 74 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 32 |
| Atchafalpa, Topeka & Santa Fe ad. 4s. | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 17 | Reading gen. 4s. | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 15 |
| Atchafalpa, Topeka & Santa Fe ad. 4s. | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 17 | Rio Grande & Western 1st 4s. | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 6 |
| Atchafalpa, Topeka & Santa Fe ad. 4s. | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 17 | Rio Grande Western col. tr. 4s. | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 2 |
| Atlantic Coast Line 4s. | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 17 | Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 5s. | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 2 |
| Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3 1/2s. | 96 | 96 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 | 28 1/2 | St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s. | 117 | 117 | 116 3/4 | 5 |
| Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s. | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 16 | St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. unif. & ref. 4s. | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 21 |
| Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest Div. 3 1/2s. | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 43 | St. Louis & Iron Mt. & So. 1st 4s. | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 21 |
| Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. Junct. & Mid Div. 3 1/2s. | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 1 | St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B. | 102 | 102 | 102 | 1 |
| Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. L. E. & W. Va. 4s. | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 1 | St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s. | 90 | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 28 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 5s. | 119 1/2 | 119 1/2 | 119 1/2 | 119 1/2 | 4 | St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s. | 98 | 98 | 98 | 1 |
| Brooklyn City 1st 5s. | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 5 | St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s. | 86 | 87 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 25 |
| Brooklyn Ferry 5s. | 87 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 1 | St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s. | 83 1/2 | 83 1/2 | 83 1/2 | 54 |
| Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s. | 114 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 93 | St. Paul, Minn. & Man. 2d 6s. | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 5 |
| Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s. | 114 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 74 | St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Dakota ext. 6s. | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 10 |
| Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh gen. 5s. | 121 1/2 | 121 1/2 | 121 1/2 | 121 1/2 | 5 | San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s. | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 22 |
| Buffalo & Susquehanna ref. 4s. | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 20 | Seaboard Air Line 4s. | 82 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 14 |
| Bur. Cedar Rapids & Northern col. tr. 6s. | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 | 15 | Southern Pacific 4s. | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 51 1/2 |
| Canada Southern 1st 5s. | 104 | 104 | 103 3/4 | 104 | 13 | Southern Pacific ref. 4s, temp. cts. | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 20 1/2 |
| Canada Southern 2d 5s. | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 5 | Southern Railway 5s. | 119 1/2 | 119 1/2 | 119 1/2 | 33 |
| Central Branch Railway 4s. | 112 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 16 | Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio col. 4s. | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 5 |
| Central of Georgia consol. 5s. | 77 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 77 1/2 | 105 | Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s. | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 7 |
| Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s. | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 1 | Tennessee Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s. | 112 | 112 | 112 | 2 |
| Central of Georgia 3d inc. 5s. | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 1 | Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad gen. 5s. | 109 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 20 |
| Central of New Jersey gen. 5s. | 138 1/2 | 139 | 138 1/2 | 138 1/2 | 103 | Texas & Pacific 1st 5s. | 123 1/2 | 123 1/2 | 123 1/2 | 20 |
| Central Pacific 1st 4s. | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 59 | Third Avenue 4s. | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 13 |
| Central Pacific 2d 4s. | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 1 | Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s. | 84 | 84 | 83 | 13 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, Series A. | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 14 1/2 | Toledo, St. Louis & Western prior lien 3 1/2s. | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 11 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1911. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | Underground El Ry., London, prof. sh. 5s. | 90 | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 47 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1912. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | Union Pacific 1st 4s. | 109 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 143 1/2 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1913. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | Union Pacific conv. 4s. | 122 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 73 1/2 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1914. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | United States Realty & Improvement 5s. | 109 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 33 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1915. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | United States Realty & Improvement 6s. | 109 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 101 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1916. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | United States Steel Reduction & Refining 6s. | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 28 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1917. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s. | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 21 1/2 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1918. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | U. S. Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 6s regd. | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 15 1/2 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1919. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | Vandalia consol. 4s. | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 29 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1920. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | Virginia-Carolina Chemical 5s. | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 9 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1921. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s. | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 183 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1922. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 1st 4s. | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 72 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1923. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 2d 4s. | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 7 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1924. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | Wabash 1st 5s. | 108 | 108 | 108 | 68 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1925. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | Wabash 2d 5s. | 108 | 108 | 108 | 68 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1926. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | Wabash deb. 5s. | 75 | 76 | 72 1/2 | 10 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1927. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | Wabash, Toledo & Chicago Dev. 4s. | 93 | 93 | 93 | 10 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1928. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | Washington, Ohio & Western 4s. | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 28 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1929. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | West Shore 4s. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 10 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1930. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | West Virginia Central & Pittsburg 1st 5s. | 109 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 28 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1931. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | West Virginia Central & Pittsburg 2d 5s. | 111 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 38 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1932. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | Western Maryland 4s. | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 18 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1933. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | Western Union Tel. fund. & real est. 4 1/2s. | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 10 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1934. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s. | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 48 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1935. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | Wisconsin Central gen. 4s. | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 1 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1936. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | | | | | |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1937. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | | | | | |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1938. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | | | | | |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1939. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | | | | | |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1940. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | | | | | |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1941. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | | | | | |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1942. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | | | | | |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1943. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | | | | | |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1944. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | | | | | |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1945. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | | | | | |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1946. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | | | | | |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1947. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | | | | | |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1948. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | | | | | |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1949. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | | | | | |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1950. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | | | | | |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1951. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | | | | | |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1952. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | | | | | |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1953. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | | | | | |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1954. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | | | | | |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1955. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | | | | | |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1956. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | | | | | |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1957. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | | | | | |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1958. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | | | | | |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1959. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | | | | | |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1960. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | | | | | |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1961. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | | | | | |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, 1962. | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 1 | | | | | |

Complete Bond Quotation List of the N. Y. Stock Exchange for the Week Ending May 20, 1934

| Range for Year 1934 | | | | | | | | | | Range for Year 1934 | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|-----------|--|--|--|--|----------------------|--|--|--|--|-----------|--|--|--|--|
| Name, Date, Maturity | | | | | Highest | | | | | Name, Date, Maturity | | | | | Highest | | | | |
| Lowest | | | | | Lowest | | | | | Lowest | | | | | Lowest | | | | |
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| An Arber 1st g. 4s. July, 1935. *JJ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended May 20, 1905—Continued

[illegible]

MAY

Par value of shares when other than \$100 is inserted after the name of the stockholder.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M-Monthly; B-Bi-monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-annual; A-Annua

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M-Monthly; B-Bi-monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-annual; A-Annual.

| SECURITIES. | Last Dividend. | | Quotation | | SECURITIES. | Last Dividend. | | Quotation | | SECURITIES. | Last Dividend. | | Quotation | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Amount
Out-
standing. | Per Pe-
riod
Date. | May
20, 1906. | May
24, 1906. | | Amount
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24, 1906. | | Amount
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standing. | Per Pe-
riod
Date. | May
20, 1906. | May
24, 1906. |
| BANKS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aetna Nat. | \$200,000 | S | Jan. 3, '05 | 180 | Manhattan (\$50) | 2,000,000 | 6 | S Jan. 3, '04 | 320 | Brooklyn | 1,000,000 | 4 | Q Apr. 1, '05 | 380 |
| America..... | 1,500,000 | 10 | S Jan. 3, '05 | 530 | Mar. & Ful.Nat. | 1,000,000 | 5 | S Jan. 3, '03 | 270 | Central..... | 1,000,000 | 15 | Q Apr. 1905 | 2250 |
| Am. Exch. Nat. | 5,000,000 | 10 | May 1, '05 | 275 | Mechanizer Nat. | 3,000,000 | 5 | S Jan. 3, '05 | 285 | City..... | 1,000,000 | 4 | S Feb. 1, '05 | 380 |
| Am. Nat. (Nat.) | 1,000,000 | 10 | May 1, '05 | 275 | Merch. Nat. | 1,000,000 | 5 | S Jan. 3, '05 | 285 | Colombia..... | 1,000,000 | 5 | S Feb. 1, '05 | 380 |
| Bk. of Discount | 100,000 | 10 | May 1, '05 | 180 | Mercantile Nat. | 3,000,000 | 4 | S Jan. 3, '05 | 285 | Comwealth Tr. | 500,000 | 10 | ..... | 90 |
| Batt'g Pk. Nat. | 200,000 | 10 | May 1, '05 | 180 | Merc. Nat. (\$50) | 2,000,000 | 5 1/2 | S Jan. 3, '05 | 190 | Empire..... | 500,000 | 10 | ..... | 285 |
| Bowers..... | 50,000 | 10 | May 1, '05 | 180 | Merch. Nat. (\$50) | 2,000,000 | 5 1/2 | S Jan. 3, '05 | 190 | Farmers' Loan | 1,000,000 | 2 1/2 | Q Mar. 31, '05 | 550 |
| Borough..... | 50,000 | 10 | May 1, '05 | 180 | (50) | 2,000,000 | 5 1/2 | S Jan. 3, '05 | 190 | & Trust (\$25). | 1,000,000 | 10 | Q Feb. 1, '05 | 1475 |
| Butch. & Drov. | 100,000 | 3 | S Jan. 3, '05 | 185 | Metropolis | \$1,000,000 | 6 | S Dec. 1, '04 | 385 | ..... | 1,000,000 | 10 | Q Mar. 31, '05 | 1500 |
| (Nat.) (\$25) | 100,000 | 3 | S Jan. 3, '05 | 185 | Mount Morris | 250,000 | 4 | S May 1, '05 | 225 | Flatbush..... | 200,000 | 3 | S Jan. 2, '05 | 190 |
| Century..... | 300,000 | 10 | S Jan. 3, '05 | 175 | Mutual..... | 250,000 | 4 | S Jan. 3, '05 | 300 | Franklin..... | 1,000,000 | 3 | Mar. 31, '05 | 325 |
| Chas. Nat. | 1,000,000 | 6 | Jan. 5, '05 | 700 | N. Y. Nat. Exch. | 500,000 | 5 | Jan. 1904 | 485 | Guardian Trust. | 500,000 | 10 | ..... | 205 |
| Chas. Nat. (\$25) | 1,000,000 | 6 | Apr. 1, '05 | 350 | N. Y. (N.B.A.) | 2,000,000 | 5 | Jan. 3, '05 | 315 | Hamilton..... | 500,000 | 2 1/2 | Q May 1, '05 | 300 |
| Chemical Exch. | 1,000,000 | 10 | Jan. 3, '05 | 170 | N. Y. Nat. Exch. | 500,000 | 5 | Jan. 3, '05 | 315 | Kings County | 1,000,000 | 2 1/2 | Q May 1, '05 | 310 |
| Chemical Nat. | 200,000 | 4 | Apr. 1903 | 4375 | N. Y. Nat. Exch. | 1,000,000 | 2 | Q May 1, '05 | 205 | Knickerbocker | 1,000,000 | 120 | S Dec. 27, '04 | 1000 |
| Chem. Nat. & Nat. | 200,000 | 4 | May 1, '05 | 280 | N. Y. Prod. Exch. | 1,000,000 | 3 1/2 | Q Apr. 15, '05 | 185 | Lewys' M'g'n. | 2,500,000 | 130 | ..... | 168 |
| City (National). | \$5,000,000 | 2 1/2 | May 1, '05 | 280 | N. Y. Nat. Exch. | 1,000,000 | 2 1/2 | Q Mar. 31, '05 | 185 | Long Island City | 1,000,000 | 2 1/2 | Q Mar. 31, '05 | 395 |
| Coal & Iron Nat. | 300,000 | 10 | Jan. 3, '05 | 225 | Northern Nat. | 300,000 | 10 | Jan. 3, '05 | 180 | Lincoln..... | 500,000 | 10 | ..... | 525 |
| Colonial..... | 300,000 | 5 | Jan. 3, '05 | 275 | Nor. Am. (Nat.) | 2,000,000 | 4 | Jan. 1, '05 | 240 | Long Island | 1,000,000 | 2 1/2 | Q Apr. 1, '05 | 390 |
| Com. Exch. | 100,000 | 10 | Jan. 3, '05 | 435 | Oriental (Nat.) | 2,000,000 | 4 | Jan. 3, '05 | 250 | Long Island (\$25) | 1,000,000 | 2 1/2 | Q Apr. 1, '05 | 390 |
| Commerce (Nat.) | \$1,000,000 | 4 | Q Jan. 1, '05 | 210 | Pacific (\$25) | 422,700 | 1 | Q Jan. 1, '05 | 515 | Mercantile..... | 2,000,000 | 5 | Q Apr. 1, '05 | 385 |
| Consolid..... | 100,000 | 10 | Jan. 3, '05 | 152 | People's (\$25) | 3,000,000 | 4 | Q Jan. 1, '05 | 515 | Merchants..... | 500,000 | 2 | ..... | 100 |
| Co's Exch. | 100,000 | 10 | Jan. 3, '05 | 220 | People's (\$25) | 3,000,000 | 4 | Q Jan. 1, '05 | 515 | Metropolis..... | 2,000,000 | 5 | S Jan. 3, '05 | 385 |
| Corn Exchange | 2,000,000 | 1 | S Feb. 1, '05 | 390 | Phenix Nat. (\$25) | 1,000,000 | 10 | Jan. 3, '05 | 185 | Mtge. Bond Co. | 2,000,000 | 10 | ..... | 117 |
| East R. Nat. (\$5) | 2,000,000 | 1 | S Feb. 1, '05 | 390 | Phenix Nat. | 1,000,000 | 10 | Jan. 3, '05 | 550 | Mtge. Inves. Co. | 1,000,000 | 5 | Q Mar. 31, '05 | 110 |
| First Nat. | 100,000 | 10 | Jan. 3, '05 | 180 | Portland | 1,000,000 | 10 | Jan. 3, '05 | 550 | Mutual Allian. | 2,000,000 | 6 | Q Mar. 31, '05 | 100 |
| Fifth Avenue | 100,000 | 25 | Q Apr. 1, '05 | 550 | Royal..... | 1,000,000 | 2 | Q Apr. 1905 | 225 | Nat. Bk. of N.Y. | 2,000,000 | 10 | ..... | 925 |
| Fifth National. | 150,000 | 10 | Jan. 3, '05 | 525 | Seaboard Nat. | 500,000 | 3 | S Jan. 3, '05 | 170 | Natassu | 500,000 | 4 | S Feb. 1, '05 | 250 |
| First National. | 10,000,000 | 10 | Jan. 3, '05 | 775 | Secord National | 100,000 | 3 | S Jan. 3, '05 | 650 | National Surety | 500,000 | 5 | S Feb. 1905 | 132 |
| Fourteenth St. | 100,000 | 3 1/2 | May 1, '05 | 300 | Shoe & Leather | 100,000 | 10 | Jan. 3, '05 | 180 | N. Y. Nat. Exch. | 1,000,000 | 10 | ..... | 1102 |
| Fourth Nat. | 5,000,000 | 3 1/2 | May 1, '05 | 207 | State..... | 100,000 | 5 | S Jan. 3, '05 | 1030 | N. Y. Mtge. & S. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S Jan. 3, '05 | 170 |
| Fourth Nat. (\$50) | 1,000,000 | 2 1/2 | Feb. 1, 1898 | 140 | State Street Nat. | 200,000 | 5 | S Jan. 3, '05 | 190 | N. Y. Nat. Exch. | 2,000,000 | 5 | S Jan. 3, '05 | 715 |
| Garfield Nat. | 200,000 | 10 | Mar. 31, '05 | 500 | Third Ward | 200,000 | 5 | S Jan. 3, '05 | 190 | North..... | 2,000,000 | 5 | S Jan. 3, '05 | 715 |
| German Exch. | 200,000 | 7 | Mar. 31, '05 | 500 | 23d Ward | 200,000 | 5 1/2 | S Feb. 1905 | 125 | People's Trust | 1,000,000 | 1 | M Mar. 31, '05 | 320 |
| German Exch. (\$75) | 200,000 | 7 | Mar. 31, '05 | 305 | Union Exchange | 750,000 | 10 | ..... | 210 | Real Estate..... | 500,000 | 5 | S Jan. 3, '05 | 350 |
| German Exch. | 200,000 | 10 | May 1, '05 | 500 | United Nat. | 100,000 | 10 | ..... | 205 | Refr. & Cold St. | 1,000,000 | 5 | S Jan. 3, '05 | 350 |
| German Exch. (\$5) | 200,000 | 10 | May 1, '05 | 500 | Wash. Heights. | 100,000 | 10 | ..... | 210 | Title Guar. & T. | 4,375,000 | 4 | Q Mar. 31, '05 | 670 |
| Hamilton..... | 200,000 | 3 | Dec. 31, '04 | 191 | West Side | 200,000 | 6 | S Jan. 3, '05 | 650 | Title Ins. new. | 1,000,000 | 3 | Q Apr. 1906 | 100 |
| Hamover Nat. | 200,000 | 5 | Jan. 3, '05 | 500 | Yerkesville | 200,000 | 6 | S Jan. 3, '05 | 380 | U. S. Ca. & Tr. | 1,000,000 | 12 | Q Apr. 1, '05 | 1450 |
| Int. & N. H. | 1,000,000 | 10 | Jan. 3, '05 | 180 | TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES. | | | | | | | | | 1500 |
| Internat. B'kg. | 8,000,000 | 10 | Jan. 3, '05 | 280 | Am Surety (\$50) | \$2,500,000 | 2 | Q Mar. 31, '05 | 190 | U. S. Mtg. & T. | 2,000,000 | 12 | S Dec. 31, '04 | 525 |
| Irving Nat. | 1,000,000 | 10 | Jan. 3, '05 | 240 | Bankers' Trust | 1,000,000 | 3 1/2 | Q Apr. 1, '05 | 475 | United States | 2,000,000 | 10 | S Jan. 3, '05 | 525 |
| Irving Nat. (\$5) | 1,000,000 | 10 | Jan. 3, '05 | 240 | B'k of M'g. Trust | 2,000,000 | 2 1/2 | Feb 15, '05 | 490 | Van Norden | 1,000,000 | 3 | ..... | 300 |
| Liberty..... | 1,000,000 | 10 | Jan. 3, '05 | 505 | Brooklyn Tr. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S Jan. 3, '05 | 185 | Washington Tr. | 1,000,000 | 2 | Q Apr. 1, '05 | 420 |
| Lowell Nat. | 300,000 | 10 | May 1, '05 | 180 | East River Tr. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S Jan. 3, '05 | 185 | Wabashburg | 1,000,000 | 2 | Q Apr. 1, '05 | 420 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Wabashburg | 1,000,000 | 2 | Q Apr. 1, '05 | 420 |

OUTSIDE SECURITIES (Continued.)

| SECURITIES | | | | | | | SECURITIES | | | | | | | SECURITIES | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|----------|--------|-------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------|--------|-------------|-----------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|----------|--------|------|-----------|--------------|
| Amount | Last Dividend | Per Cent | Period | Date | Quotation | May 20, 1905 | Amount | Last Dividend | Per Cent | Period | Date | Quotation | May 20, 1905 | Amount | Last Dividend | Per Cent | Period | Date | Quotation | May 20, 1905 |
| Out-
standing | C. P. R. | | | | Bid. Ask. | | Out-
standing | C. P. R. | | | | Bid. Ask. | | Out-
standing | C. P. R. | | | | Bid. Ask. | |
| GAS COMPANIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Am. L. & Trac. | \$4,478,300 | 1 1/2 | S | May 1, 05 | 83 | 80 | Erit. Col. Cop. (\$5) | 2,000,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Tinto Co. (\$5) | 5,000,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do preferred. | 8,572,800 | ... | ... | ... | 3-16 | 1/4 | Camland Land | 700,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nevada (\$1) | 1,000,000 | 25c | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bay State | 2,000,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Casden of Am. | 5,492,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Trenton P. & L. | 1,250,000 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Birmingham | 2,000,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Celluloid | 8,250,000 | 1 1/2 | S | May 10, 05 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | Do deb. 4s. | 550,000 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1st 5s, 1948 | 650,000 | 2 1/2 | S | Apr. 1903 | 07 | 100 | Cent. Fireworks | 1,400,150 | 3 1/2 | S | Mar. 1903 | 12 | 20 | Union Cop. (\$10) | 2,000,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| B'lyn. Bor. Gas | 500,000 | 2 1/2 | S | Mar. 1905 | 07 1/2 | 100 | Do preferred. | 7,000,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Do 1st pt. | 4,000,000 | 3 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do 1st mtg. 5s | 7,000,000 | 2 1/2 | S | Mar. 1905 | 07 1/2 | 100 | Cent. Foundry | 1,287,200 | 3 1/2 | S | Mar. 1903 | 61 | 71 | Do 2d pt. | 4,100,000 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Buffalo City | 5,000,000 | 2 1/2 | S | Apr. 1903 | 08 | 70 | Do preferred. | 7,000,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Un. B. & F. | 14,018,000 | 1 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1st 5s, 1902 | 2,450,000 | 2 1/2 | S | Jan. 1903 | 108 1/2 | 110 | Chesb. O. (\$5) | 3,983,000 | 3 1/2 | S | Nov. 1, 04 | 78 | 80 | Do preferred. | 11,418,000 | 1 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cent. Un. Gas | 5,000,000 | 2 1/2 | S | Jan. 1903 | 108 1/2 | 110 | Do 2d pt. | 2,800,400 | 1 1/2 | S | Apr. 15, 05 | 100 | 105 | United Copper | 45,000,000 | 3 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Columbia Gas | 1,500,000 | 2 1/2 | S | Jan. 1903 | 108 1/2 | 110 | Clafin, H. B. | 2,570,800 | 1 1/2 | S | May 1, 05 | 98 | 101 | Do preferred. | 1,000,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1st 5s, 1902 | 871,000 | 2 1/2 | S | Jan. 1903 | 02 | 07 | Do 1st pt. | 2,900,800 | 2 1/2 | S | May 1, 05 | 98 | 101 | U. S. Envelope | 750,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do 1st con. 5s, 1902 | 2,580,000 | 2 1/2 | S | Nov. 1904 | 93 | 94 | Compressed Air | 17,500,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Do preferred. | 3,700,000 | 2 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Denver G. & El. | 2,650,000 | 1 1/2 | S | Apr. 1905 | 102 1/2 | 104 1/2 | Con. Refrig. | 1,149,500 | 1 1/2 | S | Dec. 1900 | 7 | 10 | Do preferred. | 1,000,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do 1st con. 5s, 1902 | 1,940,000 | 3 | S | Jan. 1903 | 45 | 52 | Do preferred. | 2,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S | Apr. 1, 04 | 21 | 24 | Do p. new w. l. | 40,000,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand | 1,500,000 | 2 1/2 | S | Feb. 1903 | 101 | 104 | Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg. | 6,220,000 | 1 1/2 | S | Sep. 15, 02 | 27 | 30 | Do preferred. | 1,000,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hudson Co. Gas | 10,500,000 | 1 | S | Nov. 22, 04 | 112 | 114 | Den. Un. Water | 5,000,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Do preferred. | 1,000,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 2,000,000 | 2 | S | June, 1900 | 65 | 73 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 8,000,000 | 2 1/2 | S | Jan. 1905 | 101 | 103 | Do preferred. | 1,000,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ind. Nat. & Ill. | 800,000 | 3 | S | May, 1904 | 25 | 35 | Det. & Mack | 2,000,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 2,000,000 | 2 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1st 5s, 1902 | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | May, 1904 | 32 | 34 | Do preferred. | 1,500,000 | 2 1/2 | S | Jan. 15, 02 | 10 | 10 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 2,000,000 | 2 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madison (Wia.) | 1,750,000 | 3 | S | June, 1904 | 25 | 35 | Electric Boat | 4,800,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 2,000,000 | 2 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Apr. 1905 | 100 | 100 | Do preferred. | 1,500,000 | 2 1/2 | S | Jan. 15, 02 | 10 | 10 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 2,000,000 | 2 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Apr. 1905 | 100 | 100 | Electric Vehicle | 10,420,000 | 2 | S | Apr. 1905 | 33 | 38 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 2,000,000 | 2 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Apr. 1905 | 100 | 100 | El. P. & M. (\$10) | 8,125,000 | 2 | S | Apr. 1900 | 18 | 21 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 2,000,000 | 2 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Apr. 1905 | 100 | 100 | Empire | 2,281,400 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 2,000,000 | 2 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Apr. 1905 | 100 | 100 | Do preferred. | 2,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S | Jan. 1, 05 | 40 | 43 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 2,000,000 | 2 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Apr. 1905 | 100 | 100 | Gold H. Cop. (\$10) | 8,640,000 | 4 | S | Apr. 20, 05 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 2,000,000 | 2 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Apr. 1905 | 100 | 100 | Gr. C. Cop. (\$10) | 5,000,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 2,000,000 | 2 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Apr. 1905 | 100 | 100 | Guay. & C. 1st 5s | 5,000,000 | 3 | S | Jan. 1900 | 70 | 87 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 2,000,000 | 2 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Apr. 1905 | 100 | 100 | Guggenheim Ex. | 6,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S | Apr. 1, 05 | 103 1/2 | 108 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 2,000,000 | 2 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Apr. 1905 | 100 | 100 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 6,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S | Apr. 1, 05 | 103 1/2 | 108 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 2,000,000 | 2 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Apr. 1905 | 100 | 100 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 6,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S | Apr. 1, 05 | 103 1/2 | 108 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 2,000,000 | 2 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Apr. 1905 | 100 | 100 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 6,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S | Apr. 1, 05 | 103 1/2 | 108 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 2,000,000 | 2 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Apr. 1905 | 100 | 100 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 6,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S | Apr. 1, 05 | 103 1/2 | 108 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 2,000,000 | 2 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Apr. 1905 | 100 | 100 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 6,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S | Apr. 1, 05 | 103 1/2 | 108 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 2,000,000 | 2 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Apr. 1905 | 100 | 100 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 6,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S | Apr. 1, 05 | 103 1/2 | 108 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 2,000,000 | 2 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Apr. 1905 | 100 | 100 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 6,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S | Apr. 1, 05 | 103 1/2 | 108 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 2,000,000 | 2 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Apr. 1905 | 100 | 100 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 6,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S | Apr. 1, 05 | 103 1/2 | 108 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 2,000,000 | 2 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Apr. 1905 | 100 | 100 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 6,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S | Apr. 1, 05 | 103 1/2 | 108 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 2,000,000 | 2 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Apr. 1905 | 100 | 100 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 6,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S | Apr. 1, 05 | 103 1/2 | 108 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 2,000,000 | 2 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Apr. 1905 | 100 | 100 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 6,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S | Apr. 1, 05 | 103 1/2 | 108 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 2,000,000 | 2 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Apr. 1905 | 100 | 100 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 6,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S | Apr. 1, 05 | 103 1/2 | 108 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 2,000,000 | 2 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Apr. 1905 | 100 | 100 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 6,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S | Apr. 1, 05 | 103 1/2 | 108 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 2,000,000 | 2 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Apr. 1905 | 100 | 100 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 6,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S | Apr. 1, 05 | 103 1/2 | 108 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 2,000,000 | 2 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Apr. 1905 | 100 | 100 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 6,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S | Apr. 1, 05 | 103 1/2 | 108 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 2,000,000 | 2 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Apr. 1905 | 100 | 100 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 6,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S | Apr. 1, 05 | 103 1/2 | 108 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 2,000,000 | 2 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Apr. 1905 | 100 | 100 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 6,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S | Apr. 1, 05 | 103 1/2 | 108 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 2,000,000 | 2 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Apr. 1905 | 100 | 100 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 6,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S | Apr. 1, 05 | 103 1/2 | 108 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 2,000,000 | 2 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Apr. 1905 | 100 | 100 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 6,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S | Apr. 1, 05 | 103 1/2 | 108 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 2,000,000 | 2 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Apr. 1905 | 100 | 100 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 6,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S | Apr. 1, 05 | 103 1/2 | 108 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 2,000,000 | 2 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Apr. 1905 | 100 | 100 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 6,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S | Apr. 1, 05 | 103 1/2 | 108 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 2,000,000 | 2 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Apr. 1905 | 100 | 100 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 6,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S | Apr. 1, 05 | 103 1/2 | 108 | Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 2,000,000 | 2 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Do 1st 5s, 1902 | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | Apr. 19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

MAY

1905

American Loan and Trust Company
53 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS EARNINGS \$2,600,000
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.
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Capital and Surplus over \$1,000,000
170 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

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LATHROP C. HAYNES, Secretary.
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This Company maintains a reserve on its demand deposits in the same amount as the Banks of this State, and engages in no underwritings.

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AGENCY OF
The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
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RESERVE FUND.....\$4,375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....\$4,000,000
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THE NEW YORK TIMES
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48,115 LINES
OF
FINANCIAL ADVERTISING,
AN INCREASE OF
18,412 LINES
OVER APRIL, 1904.

The Trust Company of America
135 BROADWAY
BRANCHES
55 WALL STREET 149 BROADWAY

STATEMENT AT OPENING OF BUSINESS
MAY 8, 1905

| ASSETS | | LIABILITIES | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Cash | \$10,333,239.51 | Capital | \$2,000,000.00 |
| Bonds and Stocks | 15,906,668.38 | Surplus | 9,600,000.00 |
| Real Estate | 1,050,000.00 | Undivided Profits | 27,956.07 |
| Bond and Mortgage | 1,102,913.14 | Accrued Taxes | 165,600.00 |
| Demand Loans | 22,106,821.43 | Interest | 344,584.15 |
| Time Loans | 14,609,222.31 | Acceptances | 1,179,248.94 |
| Bills Purchased | 2,732,425.43 | Deposits | 54,864,152.82 |
| Interest | 240,806.14 | | |
| Foreign Exchange | 39,445.64 | | |
| | \$68,121,541.98 | | \$68,121,541.98 |

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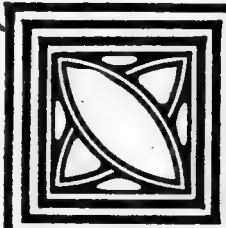
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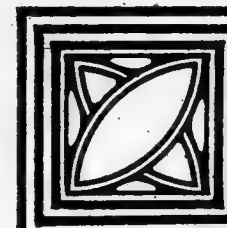
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Pictorial
Supplement.



The New York Times



Sunday,
May 21, 1905.

Some Gems from the Art
Collection

of
William T. Evans
Photographed by
W. H. Crocker



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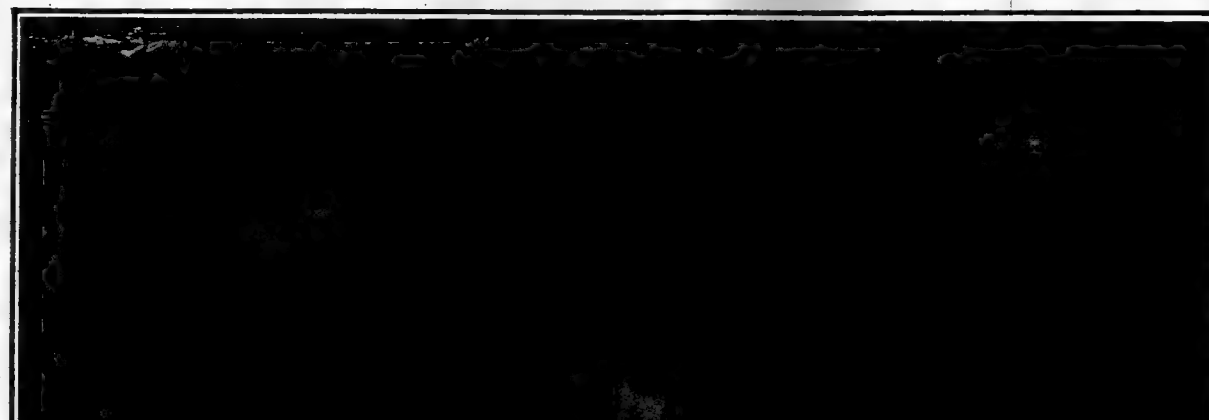


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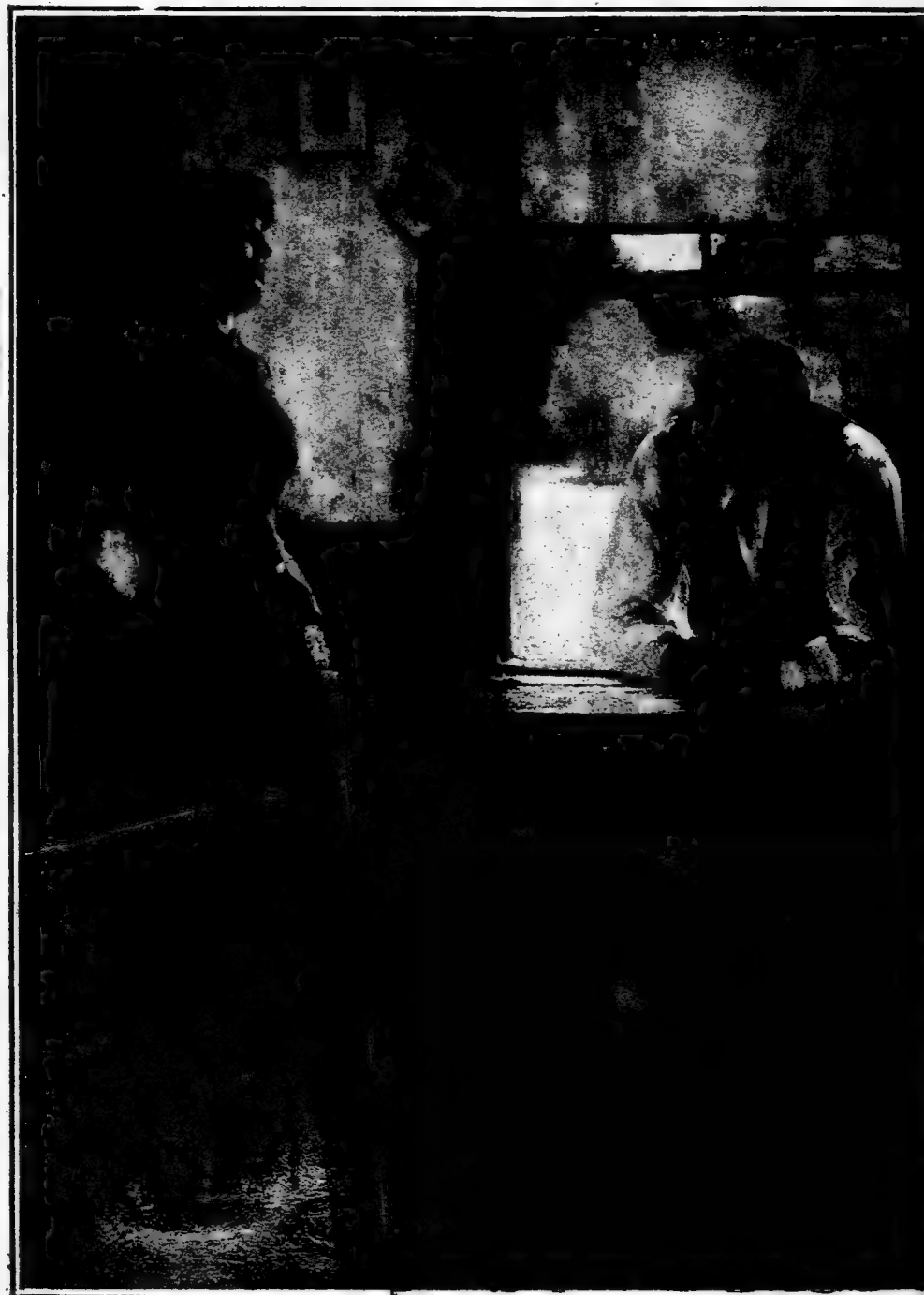
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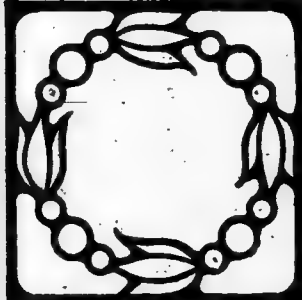
The Sketch.



The



Roses.



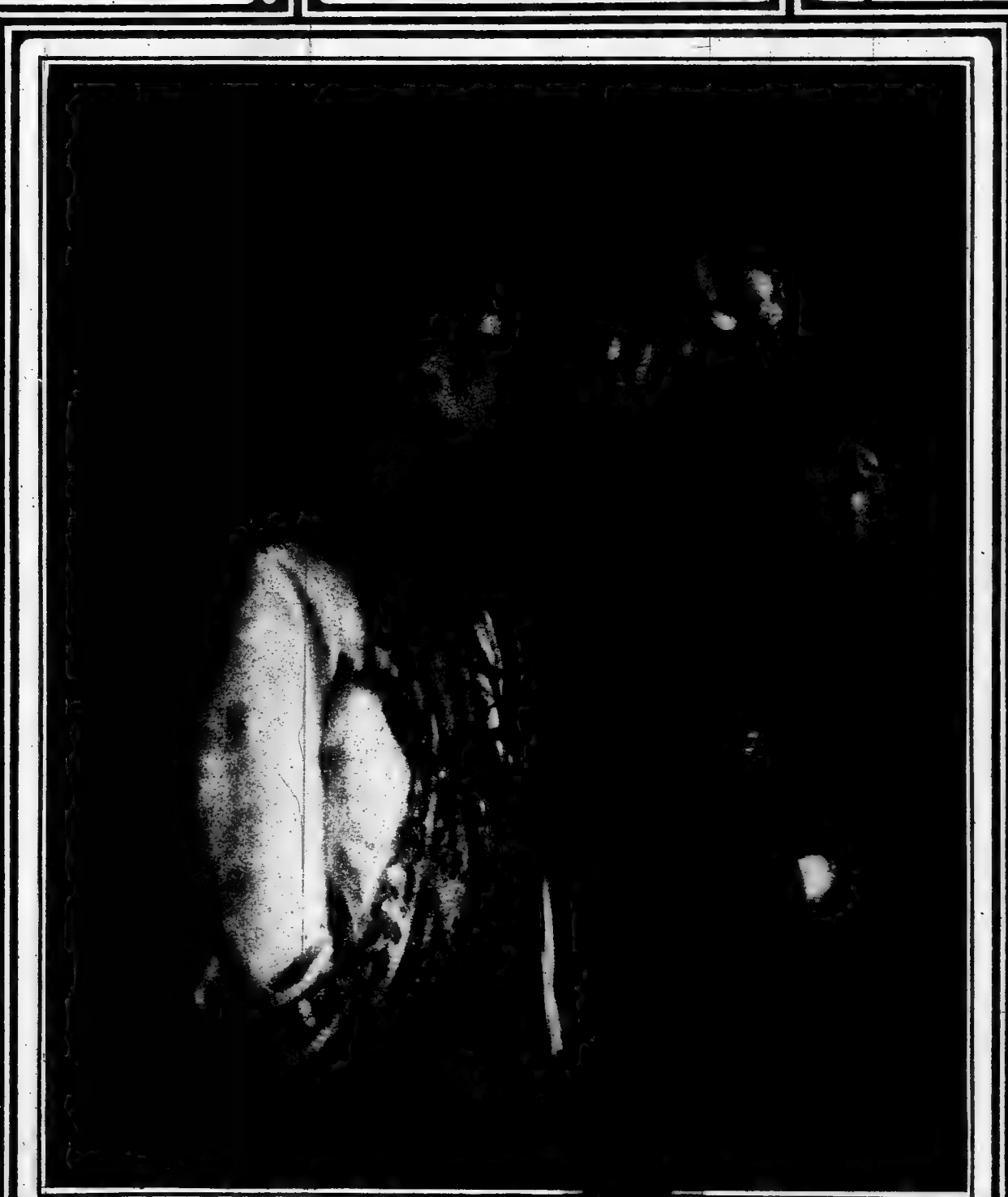
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Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier.



Mrs.
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in
Artistic
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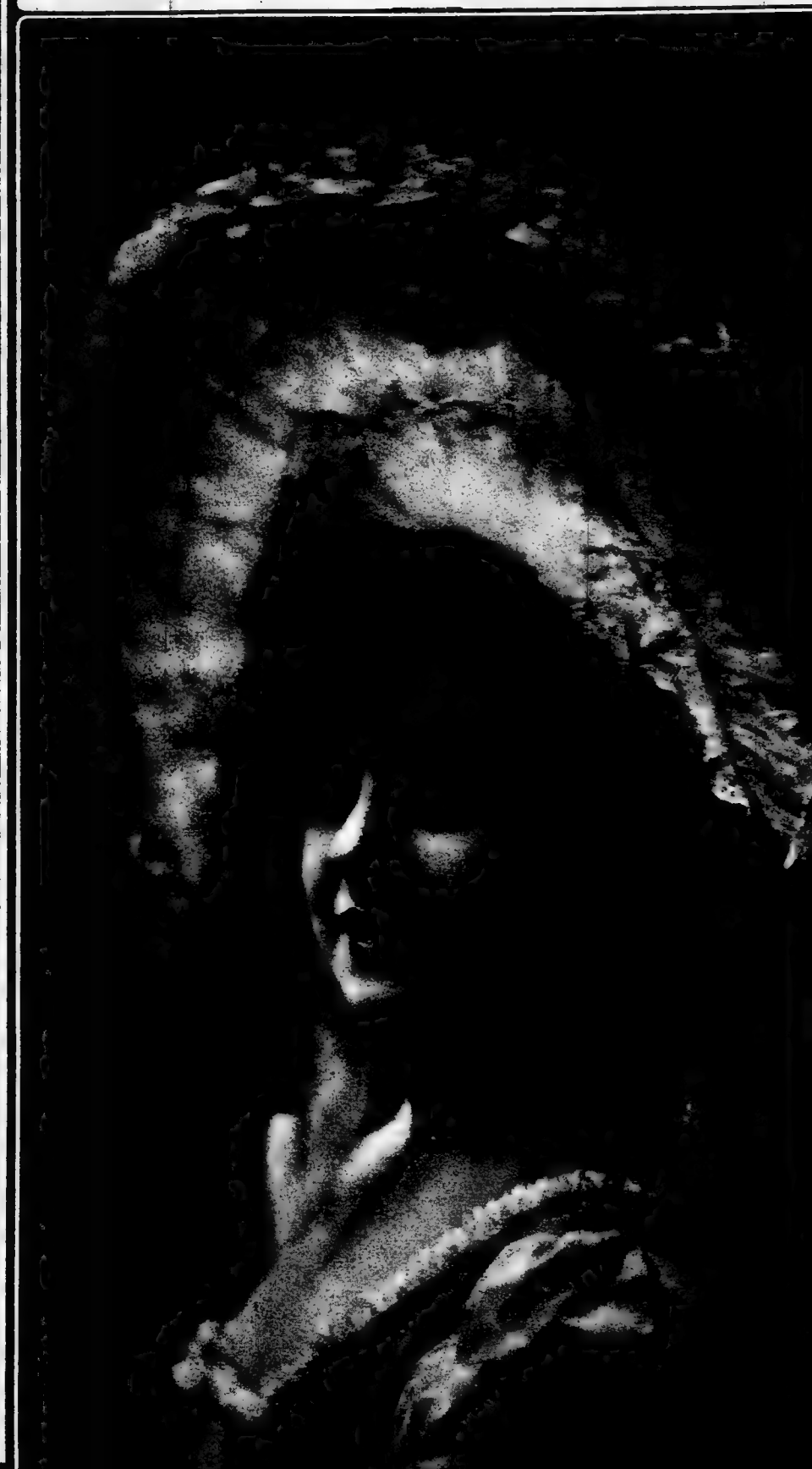


Photo
by Hall.

Miss
Peggie
Ballou,
in "The Prince
of Pilsen."



Miss
Phyllis
Bosworth,
in "Quincy
Adams
Sawyer."





Miss
Mabel
Hart,
in
"Fantana."

Miss Fanny Dupre,
in Lew Fields' Company.
Photo by Hall.



Miss
Adelaide
Keim,
at the Harlem
Opera House.
(Photo
by
White)



Photo by Hall.



Photo by

Miss Amy Ricard, in "The College Widow."

Otto Sarony Co.

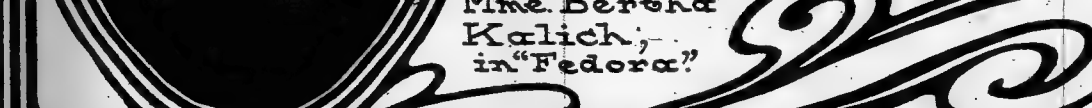
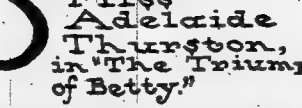


Photo by Paley.

Mike Berend Kalich, in "Fedora."



Adelaide Thurston, in "The Triumph of Betty."

The New York Times,

Sunday, May 21, 1905.

AMUSEMENTS.

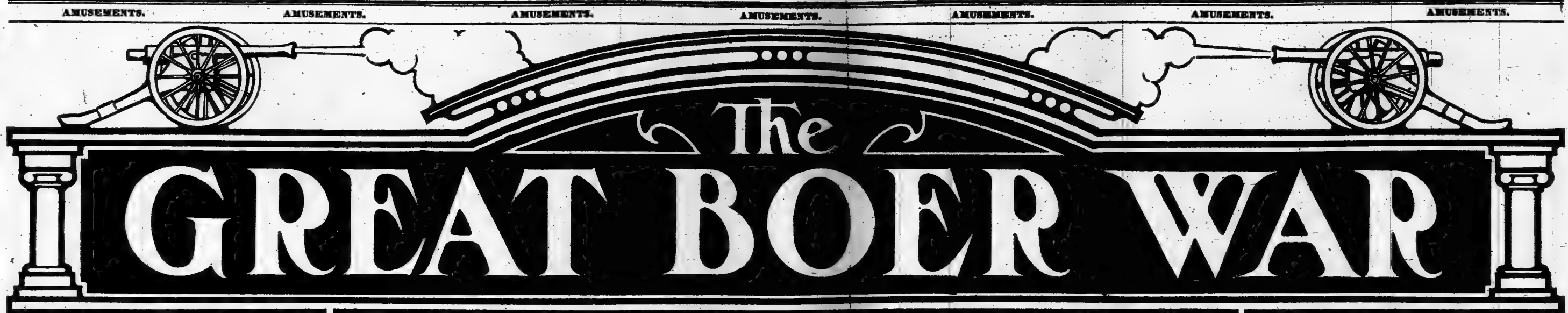
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1905



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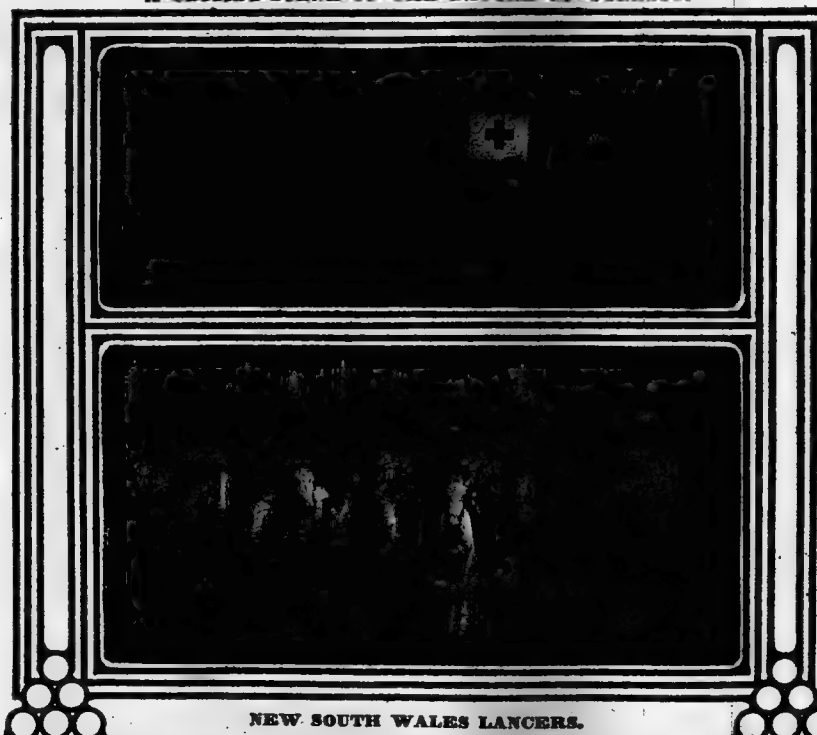
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VAN DAM, VON GASS, Etc.

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Royal Artillery, Johannesburg Zaarks,
Cape Mounted Rifles,
Australian, Canadian and Indian Regiments.

A CLOSING SCENE OF THE BATTLE OF COLenso.



NEW SOUTH WALES LANCERS.

**FIRST
PERFORMANCE**

NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON

AT 2:15 O'clock.

Cars every sixty seconds from Brooklyn
Bridge direct to the Boer War Grounds in
Brighton Beach Park.

**Free Transfer from All Coney Island
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Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats,
50, 75. Boxes \$1

"All the News That's
Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fair and warmer; light
winds.

VOL. LIV. NO. 17,285.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 22, 1905.—FOURTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT

In Greater New York,
Jersey City, and Newark, N. J.

STOLEN TIFFANY GEMS WERE WORTH \$35,000

Usual Detective Force Not Em-
ployed on the Diamond Robbery.

STONES ARE ALL PEAR SHAPED

Not Parts of Excelsior, but Separate
Stones for New York Woman's
Necklace—Firm Reticent.

That Tiffany & Co.'s Union Square jewelry establishment was robbed of three very valuable diamonds on May 4, as was reported on Saturday, was learned definitely yesterday. It was also learned yesterday that the Pinkerton Detective Agency, although it has a contract to protect the members of the Jewelers' Mutual Protective Association, in which the Tiffany firm is prominent, as far as possible, had not been called into this case.

Besides this, the Pinkerton agency keeps a regular watch on the Union Square establishment. It was suggested yesterday that the firm might have deliberately made up its mind to take care of the matter in an unusual way because of the odd features of the robbery.

The value of the stolen diamonds, it is now declared, is not \$30,000 in the aggregate, as at first reported, but about \$35,000, wholesale price. Stones worth approximately \$12,000 each are, however, not so ordinary as to be commonplace in a big jewelry place.

The three diamonds are all alike. Each is pear-shaped. That they were not parts of the famous Excelsior diamonds put them in the little glass case running through the window of the wire-walled office, leaving them there for the man inside to put away.

The man who was working with the three valuable diamonds was not a cutter. In fact, there is only one expert cutter in the shop, and he had nothing to do with these stones. The employee who handled them is considered very skillful and very trustworthy. The work he was doing, though by no means so difficult as cutting, required a great deal of patience and caution.

On the evening of May 4, when he got through working with them, he wrapped them up in a piece of paper to take to the manager. The man who was working in the office of a little wire-walled office, and to him are given the precious stones to be put into the safe and kept there over night. On this occasion the man with the three pear-shaped diamonds put them in the little glass case running through the window of the wire-walled office, leaving them there for the man inside to put away.

That is the last that anybody saw of them—anybody but the thief. In some mysterious manner they disappeared. A peculiar fact, though, is that the man whose duty it is to put them away did not discover the loss. He took the jewels he found on the shelf and put them away, not knowing but that the pear-shaped stones ought not to be among them.

No outsider could possibly have got to the jewels. At least, this is the declaration of those who know about the office. Whoever got the jewels had twelve hours to dispose of them, for the loss was not discovered until the next morning, May 5. When the news of it went downstairs into the office of the President, Charles T. Cook, the Superintendent of the workshop, Ralph M. Hyde, was summoned, as well as others in authority and the man who had worked on the stones.

In fact, everybody that might have the slightest connection with the affair was cross-questioned. But all to no purpose. All of them said they knew nothing about the disappearance of the three pear-shaped diamonds.

Of course, a thorough search was made—that was one of the very first steps. It did not take many minutes for the news of the affair to get around among the workers, and for the rest of the day their thoughts were occupied with the mysterious theft. Meanwhile everybody was asked to keep silent, under pain of dismissal.

Two or three men who work for the Tiffany firm, and in the room where the robbery occurred, said yesterday that the news of the theft had been a great surprise to them.

"I never heard of it before this morning," one of them said. "I don't believe any of the other men saw anything. Any outsider knows as much about this minute as I do. It does seem strange that such a thing could happen without our knowing it. I can't explain it."

On the floor where the robbery was committed five men are working. Any one of these might have taken the stones as well as any other. One of the rules of the house—the strictest rule—is that nobody but an employee can go on this floor for any purpose whatever.

It is learned upon good authority that, although the Pinkerton men are not on the case, every man who could possibly have been connected with the affair is under careful surveillance. Every move he takes is noted. The men know they are being watched.

Police Inspector Stephen O'Brien, who is said to have been notified of the robbery and to be actively assisting in the search, was not accessible to reporters yesterday.

the reporter asked of Mr. Treadwell, in the latter's shop at 4 West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street.

"In what way were they wrong?" "The figures given were preposterous. To fix it at \$30,000 was absurd—\$30,000 is far from correct. Another thing—some of the accounts say that parts of the Excelsior diamonds were stolen. This is absolutely untrue. None of the Excelsior diamonds is missing."

"How much was the loss?" "I cannot discuss the matter at all. You'll have to see President Cook."

"President Cook refuses to make any statement."

Then Mr. Treadwell called Mr. Cook up over the telephone, and told him that a Times reporter wanted to get the facts of the case.

"I will make no statement to-day," replied Mr. Cook over the telephone, "but I will give out a statement to-morrow morning at Tiffany's."

Louis C. Tiffany was sought at his home in the Tiffany Apartments, 27 East Seventy-second Street, but he had gone to Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island. There he was reached by the telephone.

"I have nothing to say either in confirmation or denial of the report that diamonds have been stolen from Tiffany's," he said.

Ralph M. Hyde, the Superintendent, was not at his home, 41 East Seventy-fourth Street, at any time yesterday. His wife said he had gone out of town and would not be back until to-day. It is thought that he was at Cold Spring Harbor in consultation with Mr. Tiffany.

A Director, who did not want his name used, said the values mentioned in the newspapers were far too high. Another refused to say anything at all about the robbery, but he gave some general information about jewels and the difficulty robbers had in disposing of them.

"Keeping diamonds safe these days," he said, "is ten times as easy as it used to be. It wasn't so very long ago that the safes with precious stones inside had to be surrounded by armed guards all the time. But the safes are so much better now than they used to be."

"Why, it may surprise you, but from South Africa it is customary to send the most valuable diamonds through the registered mail. I have known of a diamond worth thousands of dollars going through the post for only the few cents it requires to register it. And they never get lost this way."

"As to disposing of a very big stone, it is well-nigh impossible. About the only safe thing for a jewel thief to do is to throw the stone into the ocean or grind it to pieces. It is so easy to spot it out no matter what part of the world it finds its way to. All the diamond-cutters and tabernacles are on the lookout for a stone as soon as its loss is made known to them."

"The employees who handled them are considered very skillful and very trustworthy. The work he was doing, though by no means so difficult as cutting, required a great deal of patience and caution."

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Police Inspector Stephen O'Brien, who is said to have been notified of the robbery and to be actively assisting in the search, was not accessible to reporters yesterday.

The diamond workmen got such strict security orders themselves that they were unwilling to talk. No suspicion, it is said, attaches to the man who was working with the diamonds before they were lost. He has been with the firm a long time,

KILLED IN CHICAGO RIOTS; STRIKE MAY SPREAD

All Trades in Chicago Likely to be
Involved.

BOTH SIDES ARE DEFIANT

Employers to Stand by the Express
Companies, Which Teamsters Say
Must Come to Terms.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Sunday brought no change in the attitude of either side to the labor controversy, and everything to-night points toward an extension of the teamsters' strike during the coming week.

Officers of the seven express companies, whose refusal to reinstate any of their former employees, caused the collapse of the settlement of the trouble last night, still adhere to their decision, and the other firms involved in the difficulty to-night declared that they would stand by the express companies.

The union was taken just as firm a stand as the employers, and it was said by President Shea to-night that the union would not call off the strike until the express companies came to terms.

The first spread of the strike is expected to come to-morrow morning, when the Lumbermen's Association, an organization employing 2,400 teamsters, issues an order to its men to make deliveries to all business houses, regardless of whether they are involved in the strike. In anticipation of such an order, the teamsters met this afternoon and voted to go on strike should any teamster be discharged for refusing to obey the order of the Lumbermen's Association.

With non-union drivers making deliveries for the lumbermen, the strike will undoubtedly spread to affiliated industries, as the union men employed on buildings will refuse to handle material delivered by non-union labor, and there seems to be nothing that can prevent a general industrial upheaval throughout the city.

Levy Mayer, chief counsel for the Employers' Association, gave out a statement to-day in which he said:

"The employers propose to do business and will continue to invoke every legal avenue for the protection of their men and property. We will not be a party to any right in the attitude they have assumed in the controversy was demonstrated by the fact that every term and condition they insisted on was agreed to by Shea and his committee."

"Notwithstanding this, however, Shea now insists that the express companies shall be boycotted by us in order to bring about a settlement of the strike. This we will never do, and even if we were willing to comply with the demands of Shea, to make such a settlement would be a crime which no law-abiding person would countenance. The teamsters struck against the express companies in violation of the letter of their agreement despite the fact that the men were told that if they struck they would not be re-employed."

"The Employers' Association to a man believes that the seven express companies are justified in the stand they have taken, and our organization will use every endeavor to aid the express companies in maintaining the decision they have reached. Of course this decision means that there will be no settlement of the strike unless the union withdraws its demand; but it is the only thing left for us to do."

Mayor Edward F. Dunne and Sheriff Thomas E. Barrett this afternoon held a conference at which President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor was invited to attend. After talking over the situation with the Mayor and the Sheriff, Mr. Gompers withdrew, to hold a consultation with President Shea of the Teamsters' Union.

"I have been discussing the outlook with Mayor Dunne and Sheriff Barrett," said Mr. Gompers. "They asked me to use my influence and to do everything I possibly could to prevent the extension of the strike. I told them I was willing to do everything I could in an advisory capacity to bring about peace."

At the close of the conference Mayor Dunne said:

"Should there be an extension of the strike with a resumption of the rioting of two weeks ago, there is a probability that the troops will be called to maintain order."

Sheriff Barrett said to-night that he would continue swearing in deputies to-morrow and would make special efforts to increase the number.

In riots last night between white residents and negroes in the neighborhood where Enoch Carlson, a boy, was shot by a negro last week one man was killed and probably fatally wounded, many others were hurt, and six were arrested. In the same district a riot occurred to-night in which a negro was killed.

The rioting to-night began when James Gray, a negro non-union teamster, and Harry Bernstein, a bartender, quarreled about the strike and came to blows. Bernstein drew a revolver, and fired four shots, each of the bullets taking effect in Bernstein's body, and Tinsley carried him into a saloon.

A big crowd that had gathered, composed largely of negroes, cried for vengeance for the killing of Gray. Tinsley shut and barred the saloon door, and the

two negroes, attracted by the noise, seized the bartender and a fight for the revolver began. Policeman Tinsley, colored, who has been appointed as a policeman during the strike, ran up, Bernstein swung the revolver toward him, and, it is said, discharged the weapon, wounding the policeman twice. Tinsley drew his own revolver and fired four shots, each of the bullets taking effect in Bernstein's body, and Tinsley carried him into a saloon.

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MISS LELAND FATALLY HURT.

Aged Woman Run Down by an Electric
Cab—Skull Fractured.

PRESIDENT BLOCKED MOVE OF OPPONENTS

Change of Front on Canal Sup-
plies Saves Rate Issue.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—President Roosevelt's sudden change of base on the question of the purchase of canal supplies is still the topic of discussion here, and little by little the reasons back of it are beginning to leak out. It is an interesting game of politics that has been played here in the last week, although the full facts are not likely to become public for a good while.

The situation is not fully covered or explained by the simple theory that the President backed down before the power of the protected trusts. As nearly as can be learned, the position of affairs is as follows:

The protected interests were genuinely alarmed by the President's threat to buy supplies in the cheapest market. There was no element of politics in their panic. But the political stand-patters of Congress were not so much frightened as the commercial stand-patters, for they immediately saw an opportunity to turn the situation to good account.

All the political stand-patters promised to make a fight as soon as Congress began its extra session in October, and it was predicted by them that a bill on the subject would be introduced before Congress had been in session five minutes.

They say in the President's new move an opportunity to side-track the railroad rate question by a prolonged discussion on the Panama Canal supplies issue. In spite of the determination of the President's opponents in the Republican Party to kill his railroad rate policy, they have been a good deal perturbed about it. There have been many misgivings, based on his well-known ability to arouse and interest the public on his side of any controversy.

Their discomfort was materially increased by the President's announcement of his intention to make a speech-making trip in the South during the two weeks immediately preceding the convening of the extra session. There is not a man of them who is not thoroughly convinced that they will devote themselves to the task of opposing the President's move.

This is not the first time that the tariff question has been used as a pawn in the railroad rate game. Last winter the President held tariff revision as a club over the heads of the "stand-patters" until he had made Speaker Cannon and the rest enthusiastic supporters of his railroad rate policy. When Speaker Cannon rounded up the House Republicans in caucus and dragged the Esch-Townsend bill through as a party measure, his speech was in substance this:

"There is no use objecting. You've got to take it. If you don't, there will be tariff revision."

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KAISERIN SLIGHTLY HURT.

Falls Downstairs—Departure from
Wiesbaden Postponed.

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Russian Army says the Yalu detachment is constantly skirmishing with the Japanese, with whom are 6,000 Chinese bandits armed with captured Russian rifles and officers by Japanese.

A strong wind is drying the roads southward.

OFFICIAL DENIAL BY JAPAN.

Report That Korean Ruler Is to be Removed Called Malicious.

TOKIO, May 21.—The following official announcement is made:

"The press report circulated in Europe about the removal by Japan of the Korean Emperor to Japan has absolutely no foundation, such an idea having never occurred to the Japanese Government. The report must be taken to be a malicious fabrication calculated to do mischief to Japan."

POLISH SCHOOLS SACKED.

Peasants Also Loot Government Offices—Disorder in Kishineff.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 21.—Peasant riots have occurred at Siedlice, Russian Poland. Schools, Government offices, and liquor shops have been sacked and the Emperor's portrait has been destroyed.

Kishineff is reported to be terrorized by riots. Teachers, students, and Jews are frequently assaulted in the streets. Greatly increased activity is observable in the dispatch of troops from Poland to the Far East. Recently picked drafts from various regiments were sent from Warsaw, Lodz, and other places.

RUSSIAN CONCESSION TO U.S.

Question of Sugar May Be Waived in the Tariff Negotiations.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 21.—The desirability of securing the revocation of the imposition by Russia of the maximum duty on American imports, levied in retaliation for the imposition of a counter-vailing duty by the United States on Russian sugar, is assuming additional importance owing to the fact that the new Russo-German tariff, which goes into effect at the end of the year, will form the basis for a most favored nation clause.

The German treaty raises the duties on machinery and other articles in which American exports to Russia are especially interested, and the new general or maximum tariff, with corresponding increases, goes into effect simultaneously. Consequently, unless the Russo-American tariff dispute is adjusted, American imports are destined to bear still further burdens.

Russia is willing to waive the question of sugar, but insists upon the removal of maximum duties upon by-products of petroleum, which affect English vaseline and other products manufactured from Russian naphtha.

The Russian Government also demands a guarantee similar to the one in the new Russo-German treaty specifically binding each country to levy no duties on the products of the other in excess of those levied on similar products of a third power.

Ambassador Meyer has laid the matter before the State Department and is awaiting instructions.

JAPANESE STRIKE RIOT.

All the Whites on a Hawaiian Island Sealed.

HONOLULU, May 21.—Most of the white inhabitants of Lahaina, the island of Maui, including the military, are prisoners in the local Court House, which is surrounded by striking Japanese laborers. One Japanese was killed and two were wounded by the police in an attack on a plantation mill.

All the 2,800 Japanese laborers on the island are now on strike and are showing a violent mood. The steamer Kinai left Honolulu this afternoon, taking National Guard Company F, consisting of thirty men, commanded by Capt. Johnson, and forty armed Honolulu policemen under High Sheriff Henry, to the scene of the trouble.

The strike started a week ago on the Wailuku plantation, the other side of Maui from Lahaina. The Japanese made a long list of demands, among them being the discharge of the head overseer. All the demands were rejected. On Friday the strike spread to the Pioneer plantation.

The plantation immediately began paying off the striking Japanese, who then commenced to stone the mill and wrecked all efforts of the mounted police to drive them away.

The Maui military, which was called out, restored order temporarily. Everything was peaceful late Saturday when the Japanese steamer Kinai left, but soon after the steamer's departure a clash between Japanese and plantation policemen occurred, in which the latter were victorious. A general outbreak followed, ending in the imprisonment of the whites and the militia in the Court House.

Wireless messages were sent to Honolulu asking for aid. A tug also was sent for fear that the wireless telegraph was not working correctly. The Secretary of the Japanese company, who is in charge of the force on the steamer Kinai. He will try to pacify the strikers.

The entire remaining police force of Honolulu is on duty at the police stations to-night under Deputy Sheriff Rawlins, although there are no signs of trouble on this island.

GREET SOUSA AND HIS BAND.

"March King" Gives Some New Airs and Many of the Old Favorites.

At his only concert to be given in this city this season, last night at the Metropolitan Opera House, John Philip Sousa, the "March King," and his band rendered a programme exclusively made up of the bandmaster's own compositions. An interesting review of the work done during a period of seventeen years, between 1888 and 1904, was thus furnished.

The oldest composition on the programme was "Sheridan's Ride," a short historical music-painting, the nature of which may be judged by the words of its title. The "Attack of the Death of the Bugle," "The Coming of Sheridan," and "The Apotheosis." It was a dashingly rendered by the band. The two newest pieces were a new march, full of verve as is all that Sousa writes, entitled "The Diplomat," and a very picturesque suite called "At the King's Court." Both were finished last year, and have not been heard before. The other orchestral pieces included selections from Sousa's "Peters."

The soloists of the occasion were Miss Estelle Liebberg, soprano; Miss Jessie Strauss, violinist; and Herbert L. Clarke, cornetist. Miss Liebberg sang "The Love," an air written by Sousa in 1900 and giving full scope to the singer to display both the quality of her voice and her technique. Miss Strauss played a solo for violin entitled "Nymphs," which was among the composer's earlier works, and Mr. Clarke rendered "O Warrior Grim," from the opera "El Capitán." These were the usual large number of encores, which brought out the old Sousa marches, of which the public never grows tired.

YOUNG BRIDE KILLS HERSELF.

Despondent Because of Parents' Anger Over Her Marriage.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Md., May 21.—Despondent over her parents' opposition to her marriage, the nineteen-year-old wife of Dorey Horseman committed suicide yesterday at her home on Taylor's Island by shooting herself through the heart with a revolver.

Mrs. Horseman was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin North. Her parents not only opposed the marriage, but she said it was a mistake.

CZAR TO ESTABLISH A DEFENSE COUNCIL.

It Will Have Supreme Control Over All War Operations.

DESIGNED TO END FRICTION.

Grand Duke Nicholas Heads the Commission Which Is to Draw Up Plans for the New Body.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, May 22.—The first step toward the institution of the long-contemplated Council of National Defense, to co-ordinate the activities of the military and naval administrations, has been taken in an imperial manifesto creating a special preliminary commission, under the Presidency of the Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievich.

The manifesto is preceded by a receipt which Emperor Nicholas has addressed to the Grand Duke, in which his Majesty says:

"In order to insure the development of the Empire's fighting force in a manner corresponding to the needs and resources of the State and to secure uniformity in the duties of the supreme naval and military administrations and harmonize them with those of other Government institutions in questions affecting the safety of the State, I have deemed

it necessary to establish a permanent State Defense Council. I charge the special commission, consisting of members appointed by me under the Presidency of your Imperial Highness, to draw up, according to my direct suggestion, a law relating to this institution."

The receipt concludes with the expression of the conviction that the commission will carry out the task confided to it without delay and with the care and undivided attention which the high importance of the new institution demands.

The formation of the council and the assumption by it of control of the war will, it is expected, follow shortly, as the main details have already been worked out.

The existing Council of War, which has proved unsatisfactory, will be superseded by the new body. The step is an extremely important one, for which the events of the war in the Far East have shown the necessity. The Army and Navy Departments failed to work together to the best advantage, even when actuated by the most harmonious feelings, and friction has been the result.

Many opportunities for helpful co-operation between the two arms of the service are constantly arising, and if Admiral Rojestvensky succeeds in reaching Vladivostok and shaking the Japanese mastery of the sea the Council will play a very weighty role. At the same time the Council is created, not for the present war alone, but as a permanent organism of the State, subordinating the War and Navy Departments, and even overshadowing the other Ministries.

It is understood that the formation of the new Council means the definite abandonment of the plan to send the Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievich to the Far East to assume supreme command over the Russian forces. Gen. Linvitch and Admiral Birlikoff will be in unimpeded contact as to the grand outlines of strategy. The commission investigating the surrender of Port Arthur has finished the first half of its labors. The investigation of the evidence presented by Gen. Stossel in his own defense tended to show that the fortress at the outbreak of the war was in a state of defenseless, without supplies or cash.

JAPAN TO OPPOSE GERMANY?

Tsing-Tau Papers Say She Means to Push Trade in Shan-Tung.

TSING-TAU, May 21.—The newspapers say that Japan will establish a consulate at the Shan-Tung treaty port of Wei-Hien and push Japanese trade in the Province of Shan-Tung.

Wei-Hien is the most important city in Shan-Tung. It is situated on both banks of the Pei-chi River, which empties into the Gulf of Pe-chi-Li, twenty-five miles westward.

Germany has been accused of desiring to obtain a monopoly of the trade of the Gulf of Pe-chi-Li, and it is about the size of England and Wales together. Attached to the convention by which Germany obtained the lease of Kiaochow-Shan-Tung in 1898, were certain articles, which were not disclosed until the outbreak of the war, which asserted, amounted practically to the negation of the German desire to obtain a monopoly of the trade of the Gulf of Pe-chi-Li, and of German absolutism over the province.

KILLED BY BRIDLE BIT.

Odd Accident in Argument in Stable Leads to Boy's Death.

Because of a blow on the head, which he had received from a horse's bit a week ago, Thomas Kennedy, fifteen years old, of 888 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, died in the Seney Hospital last night.

When the accident happened Kennedy was engaged in an argument with Leonard Barker, twenty years old, of 678 Park Street, Berkeley, who was unharnessed a horse and had the bridle in his hand.

Some movement of his caused the bridle to strike Kennedy on the back of the head, inflicting a deep wound. It was said by the physicians at the Seney Hospital last night that Kennedy from the bit had infected the spine, causing paralysis, and finally death.

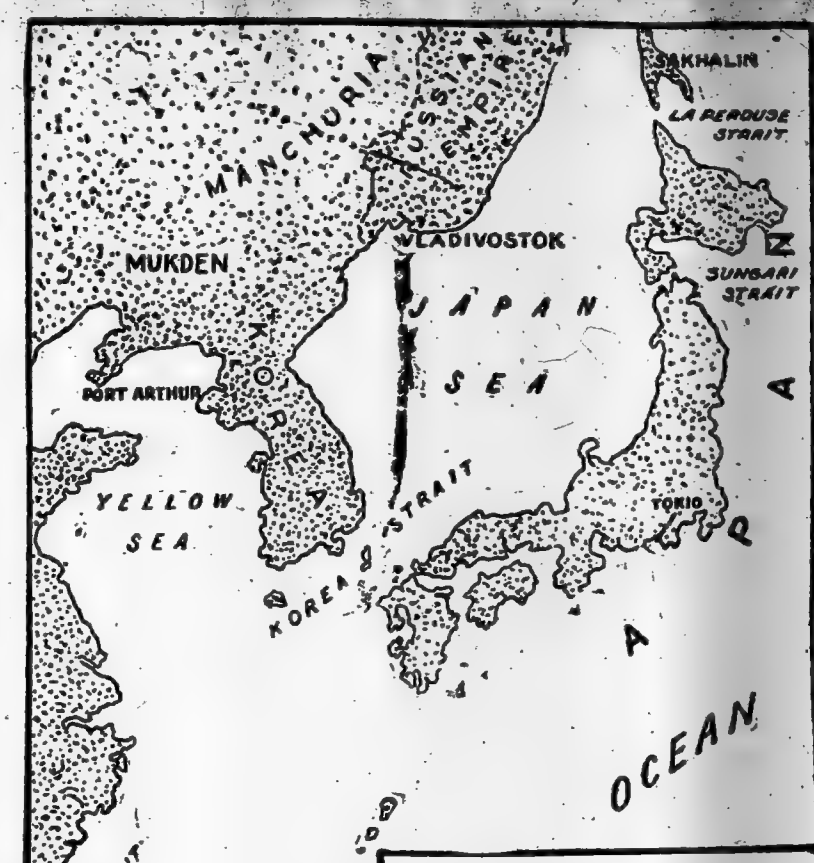
The last words of the boy were "I was not after Kennedy's death."

Air Tank on Trolley Explodes.

The compressed air tank operating the brakes of a turnpike trolley exploded yesterday morning as the car was passing Police Headquarters in Jersey City.

The noise of the explosion was heard for several blocks. The tank was on the trolley for several feet. Fortunately there were no persons on the trolley.

AMERICAN WATERS WHERE RUSSIANS MAY COAL.



HURLED UNDER CAR IN FIGHT NEAR BRIDGE.

Man Dying; Fearfully Injured, in the Hospital.

FLEET—ASSAILANT ESCAPES.

Motorman Thought It Friendly Wrestling, and Couldn't Stop in Time to Save the Victim.

Two men were struggling beside the car tracks on the Williamsburg Bridge last night when a Broadway car for East New York came along. Just as the car was abreast of them one of the men was thrown, or fell, beneath the wheels, sustaining mortal injuries. The other man took to his heels.

The car was crowded. Many of the passengers had seen the struggle, and they jumped out and started after the fugitive. The number of the pursuers was constantly augmented by men and boys from the street as the chase proceeded. But the pursued was fleet of foot, and, gaining at every jump, sped up South Fifth Street and into Marcy Avenue. There he had such a lead that he succeeded in losing himself.

It required hard work to get the injured man out from under the car. Before the task was complete the police arrived and an ambulance had been sent to the scene. It was unconscious when finally rescued.

At the Williamsburg Hospital it was found that his right arm, left leg, and five ribs were broken and his skull fractured. The surgeon, who dressed his injuries, said that he had no chance for recovery. The chances were, the surgeon prophesied, that the man would die before morning.

There was nothing about the dying man to tell his identity. He is about 5 feet 7 inches tall, weighs 165 pounds, is of dark complexion, and has blue eyes. He wore a new suit of dark clothes, and about \$20 worth of jewelry.

George Miller, the motorman of the car which ran over the unknown, was arrested. He charged with willful criminal carelessness. He protested, saying that there was no way in which he could have stopped the car before the man was beneath its wheels.

"I don't know whether it was murder or accident," Miller told the police. "I was not running very fast, and some little boy important one, for which the events of the war in the Far East have shown the necessity. The Army and Navy Departments failed to work together to the best advantage, even when actuated by the most harmonious feelings, and friction has been the result."

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AGAINST THREE TRACKS.

Menace to Homes Under Elevated, Consumers' League Says.

The National Consumers' League, through its Executive Secretary, Mrs. Florence Kelley, has sent a letter to Alexander E. Orr, President of the Rapid Transit Company, protesting against the proposal of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to put a third track upon the Second and Third Avenue elevated lines.

The protest of the League is on the ground that any increase in the number of tracks on these lines will only add to the din and darkness already inflicted upon the many thousands of workingmen engaged in the manufacture of clothing, as well as those in many other industries, whose homes adjoin the elevated structures.

The noise of trains constitutes already a serious drawback to the health and comfort of these people, the letter adds, and the addition of another track will render the living quarters below the elevated structures as dark as the lower floors of the houses in Allen Street.

BLUE IN SECRET HONOR THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.

For Two Years They Placed Wreath on Mt. Hope Monument.

ABASHED WHEN CAUGHT AT IT.

Southern Women Return the Compliment by Banking High with Flowers of Union Dead.

Memorial services were held yesterday in Mount Hope Cemetery over the Confederate dead. In reality the services were for the departed of both sides, for those who went to Mount Hope yesterday left behind all sectional feeling. And something that affected the participants most was not down on the programme. It was the unveiling of a little mystery of two years' standing.

For two years the tall granite shaft erected by the late Charles Broadway Rouse on the plot where the men who fought on the Confederate side are buried has been decorated each year by a wreath. The Daughters of the Confederacy who have taken it upon themselves to keep the graves of the Confederate soldiers decorated have wondered where the wreath came from. Yesterday the truth came out.

There are two Union graves in the cemetery. Each year Lafayette Post and Alexander Hamilton Post of the Grand Army of the Republic have gone to the cemetery to decorate these two graves, and they never forget that the Confederates there had done their duty, too, and placed a wreath against the shaft of their graves. They were caught at it yesterday, that was all.

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BIG ROBBERY STAGED.

Dealer Found Some Goods Gone, but Many More Packed Up.

When four young men, who said they were Morris Hoffman, J. J. Cronin, Max Klein, and Michael Morris, were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Whitman in the Essex Market Court there was disclosed a story of a burglary in which the thieves had planned to carry away about \$5,000 worth of ostrich feathers and other goods from the establishment of David Litchenstein, at 54 West Fourth Street. The thieves without being detected, however, succeeded in stealing feathers worth \$250. When they appeared in court David Goldman of 141 Stanton Street was also arraigned with them as a receiver of stolen goods.

The thieves broke into Litchenstein's place early Saturday morning, and after selecting what feathers they could conveniently carry without arousing suspicion, they packed up other goods to cart away in a wagon. The night watchman closed up on Saturday, but thought that he would go to the building and see if everything was all right. He then discovered the robbery and reported it to the police. The detectives followed. When the men learned who their pursuers were two of the men threatened the officers of the police, and had to be clubbed into submission.

When taken to the Eldridge Street Station, Cronin, it is said, made a confession to Capt. Murtha, implicating his companions and Goldman, who he declared, bought the stolen goods from them. Hoffman, he said, was the leader of the gang and carried the "limmy" that was used in breaking into Litchenstein's place.

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DURHAM AND GAS RING THING WEAVER WEAKENS.

Philadelphia Mayor's Secretary Visits the Leader.

ATLANTIC CITY'S SURPRISE.

"Stand Pat" the Order Given to City Councils in Regard to Procedure After Veto.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, May 21.—"Is Mayor Weaver weakening in his fight against the organization?" was the query ward leaders and Councilmen put to each other today after they learned that Robert Grier, Mayor Weaver's private secretary, and Insurance Commissioner Durham had held a conference this morning.

The politicians came here to-day for instructions, but when they learned that the Mayor's secretary had visited Durham they concluded that amicable relations between the Mayor and the organization leader had not been severed, and planned to press on their gas lease scheme.

Grier arrived on a morning train, saying that he came to join his family. Twenty minutes later he and Durham were alone together. Politicians who were with the Insurance Commissioner left him, and for fifteen minutes Grier remained. Neither Durham nor Grier would reveal the subject of their conference.

A ward leader said:

"Grier knows that Durham lost confidence in him more than a year ago. No, Grier came here with a message from the

12.50 Summer robes, 6.90
WHITE English eyelet embroidered robes—swellest Summer creations ever evolved, and here you receive the real imported conceit direct from St. Gall at about half the price usually asked for domestic robes.
\$6.90 for 12.50 robes—even the domestic robes you see elsewhere cost more and they're not near so dainty.
\$12.50 FOR \$20 ENGLISH EYELET ROBES—the fad of the hour—if you could only be present during one day's selling you'd insist on having one.
Beautiful \$25 English eyelet robes at \$14.50.

15c handkerchiefs, 8c
EIGHTY CENTS a dozen; so you see by taking a dozen you get them for about 6 1/2 c. a piece—they're all pure Irish linen, hem-stitched, and you'll want a supply when you see them.
If you're going abroad, to the country for the Summer, away on outing trips, brief and numerous, these are the handkerchiefs desired.
MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS, \$1.40 A DOZEN—THAT'S LESS THAN 12 1/2 C. A PIECE, AND THE REGULAR PRICE IS 25 C.—1/2 AND 1/4 INCH HEMSTITCH—SOFT FINISH—NEW, CLEAN AND PERFECT—PURE IRISH LINEN—A VALUE THAT IS NOT LIKELY TO BE DUPLICATED. DO YOU NEED A SUPPLY?

Val. laces 55c. a dozen.
SALE starts anew to-day with five thousand dozen yards of the regular \$1 quality. The finest, daintiest French and German Val lace you ever saw at a little more than half price.
These are the season's newest creations, and it's surprising what charming effects you can produce in Summer shirt waists and dresses.
55c
THE WIDTHS ARE THOSE EVERYBODY WANTS, AND WE'VE INSERTIONS TO MATCH—THEY'RE RARE BARGAINS AT 55c A DOZEN, AND IT'S NOT UNCOMMON FOR A WOMAN TO BUY A HUNDRED YARDS OR MORE AS THERE IS SO MUCH TO BE SAVED IN BUYING FOR THE FUTURE.

Ribbons at half price.
A WONDERFUL collection at 12 1/2 c.; beautiful 45c. ribbons at 19c.—fashionable 50c. ribbons at 25c.—three unusual values that will leave no doubt in your mind about their being the bargains that you cannot duplicate.
yard for 45c. ribbons—6 1/2 inch, beautiful quality, invisible stripe, in all the delicate shadings—a remarkable value and used for more purposes than any other ribbon.
12 1/2 c. a yard for 4 inch high lustre, all silk taffeta ribbons, in white, light blue and pink.
25c. a yard for 50c. warp pink ribbons.

26-inch rough all silk colored Shantungs at 59c.
REGULAR \$1.25 quality; fourteen thousand yards is the quantity we had to buy to get the price down to 59c., and it's the finest lot of Shantungs you have ever laid your eyes upon. Smartest silk of the season. Fashion says "You must wear Shantung shirt waist suits to be in style," and you'll hurry to obey her command when you see what wonderful bargains they are.
Come and see the bewildering display of new Summer shades—Alice blue, vermilion, marine, navy, champagne, tan, reseda, myrtle, brown, lavender, grey, black and white are included. You can't help finding exactly what you want—same weave is selling under a copyright name to-day for \$1.25 right here in New York.
59c.
Don't buy half-silk Shantungs. These are strictly all pure silk, and at 59c. cost considerably less than other stores are asking for the half-cotton weaves. That's a strong point in favor of this vast collection. You'd quickly see the difference if you could compare them. We've prepared for the greatest day's selling in the history of our silk department, as Shantungs are the most popular silk of the season.
58c. yd. for 75c. and 85c. heavy 69c. yd. for 27-inch black dress taffeta, warranted to wear—woven in selvedge—made to retail for \$1.00.
50c. yd. for all silk genuine imported Japanese brocade—white taffeta, creating a sensation.

A Monday sensation in stylish mohair checks at 49c.
FIVE thousand yards of the scarcest and much wanted dress fabric of the hour—pure English mohair checks. All fashiondom will hurry to pick out a suit before this lot is exhausted. It is small, very small, considering the demand, and we do not think the same quality is on sale at any other store in New York to-day at less than 75c.
Black and white shepherd checks, imported direct from Bradford, England—two designs in medium and small effects, made of a fine, superior yarn, possessing that bright silk lustre—remember the price is 49c.—we ought to sell 5,000 yards in a day.
49c
59c. yd. for 50 pieces English mohair—fully 54 inches wide—superior high silk finish—in black, navy, royal, brown, garnet, tan and green.
39c. yd. for 50c. mohair brilliant— a direct purchase from one of the leading mills in England.

Summer waist purchase—to-day 95c.
THE manufacturers in closing out their surplus stocks have sold us hundreds of Summer waists that under any other conditions would cost you double the extraordinary bargain prices at which they are here to-day for your selection. You need not hesitate to purchase for the entire Summer in the fear that prices will be lower on these splendid qualities—they are very unusual, and to miss this sale is to pay a much higher price for waists just like them.
They're bargains that will be immediately snapped up when the trimmings are noticed—lace and embroidery, fine tucks and new designs are used with bewitchingly good taste as in waists costing twice as much.



95c. for fine lawn waists—front of waist trimmed with 95c embroidery, lace forming yoke, clusters of tucks—new sleeve.
1.00 for lawn waists—entire front trimmed with fine embroidery, clusters of tucks between—laced back—new deep cuff.
1.95 for fine sheer lawn waists—solid embroidery yoke, edged with lace trimming around collar and cuffs trimmed with embroidery.
2.98 for fine dotted Swiss waists—trimmed with fine embroidery down centre of front collar and cuffs trimmed with embroidery.
\$7.95 for \$15.00 all over net or chiffon taffeta silk waists—extra quality—designed with yokes and others trimmed with lace and medallions—seven beautiful models.
\$3.95 for \$5.00 chiffon taffeta or mousseline taffeta silk waists—beautifully trimmed with tucks—lace or side plaits—all desirable shades. Others at \$10—\$15—\$18.95.

59c. for 95c. Japanese kimonos—beautiful designs.
75c. for kimono sacques \$2.95 for negligees made of figured lawns, bell sleeves.
\$2.95 for negligees made of dotted Swiss—with small dot.

Popular corsets at half price—special \$1.29.
IT certainly is a happy medium when the quality is high and the price the reverse—and to-day's corset values exemplify that condition.
P. D., J. B. and other well known domestic brands of corsets—high bust, medium and dip hip—flat over abdomen—long, tapering waist line—made of French coutil—closely boned—fine models for medium and full figures—fully trimmed on top with lace and ribbon—sizes 18 to 30—value 12.50—very special at \$1.29.

50c. embroideries at 25c.
THIS sale includes all the 50c. and 75c. embroideries so much needed now, and there are ten thousand yards—not such a large number when you consider what a great value they are and how fast they will go at 25c.
The variety includes cambric, nainsook and Swiss in English eyelet effects, French fan work effects, Irish point effects, blind embroidery and openwork yokes—lace and the widths are 10 to 27 inches.
25c.
Embroideries for all purposes they are used for at 25c. a yard—50c., 60c. and 75c. are the prices paid every day for the same quality, right here in New York.
For Children's wear—For Skirt Ruffles—For Dress Flouncings—For Corset Covers—For Summer Dresses—For Lingerie Hats—

Specials in toilet articles and drugs.
Meadowbrook violet water, at 39c. Idealia violet talcum powder, at 12c.
Powder paper books, any color, 10c. Dentist's tooth powder, at 17c.
Rubber complexion and massage sponges, 39c.
Sorris rubber gloves—\$1.00 quality, 59c.
Ladies' finest French tooth brushes, 25c. values, for 15c.
Euthymol tooth paste, 15c. Packer's tar soap, at 12c.
Jergens' largest Turkish bath soap, 50c.; dozen, 80c.
Buttermilk and lanolin soap—box of 3 cakes, 10c.
Rum and quinine hair tonic, 75c. size, 48c.
Imported bay rum, 2 1/2 pint, 25c.; 4 pint, 45c.; quart, 85c.
Violet Ammonia, for the bath, pint, 10c.; quart, 19c.
Eucalypti fruit salt, 4.00 size, 67c. Pure gum camphor, a lb., 78c.
Best beef, wine and iron—pints, 25c.; quarts, 48c.
Lithia tablets, 5 grains, a bottle, 15c. Pure grain alcohol, pint, 35c.; quart, 69c.
Essence Jamaica ginger, 2 1/2 c. size, 15c.; 50c. size, 29c.
Laxative Quinine Tablets, for colds, 10c.; 3 for 25c.
Effervescent salts, citrated magnesia, phosphate soda, Kissinger and Wicky, x lb., 1.70.
Sage tea hair tonic, which we recommend—50c. size, 37c.; 1.00 size, 45c.

\$50 tailor made suits, clearing price, \$25
HERE'S where we take you by surprise—practically every \$50 suit on our great third floor, women's or misses', is included in this unprecedented sale, and they're suits you want to wear all Summer.



\$14.50 for \$27.50 junior and intermediate suits of serge and Panamas, in blue, black or brown, also covered and fancy mixtures in light or dark shades—satin or taffeta lined.
\$9.75 for misses' \$19.75 and junior suits in beautiful light fancy mixtures—small shepherd checks and covert coats—made with short coat or semi-fitted—also a very smart blouse style.
\$25 for \$50 suits for misses and small women—14, 16 or 18 years, or sizes 32, 34 or 36—a number of high class exclusive models, including those that served as show pieces—snappy new styles of the fashionable materials—one or two of a kind in many instances.
\$16.50 for new outing suits in a very light shade of fine all wool homespun—long semi-fitted cutaway style—yoke and sleeves lined with white taffeta—seams tailored, with detachable collar and cuffs of white pique—skirt new 21 gore plaited model.
\$13.75 for suits of light weight and light mixtures—medium length jacket—tight fitting—fly front—full plaited sleeves into turn back cuffs—coat collarless, trimmed with white linen and silk soutache braid—skirt new plaited model.
\$18.75 for a variety of new \$25 and \$27.50 silk and wool models in demi effects or little street suits, with butterfly jackets and full skirts—also the suspender or bra—tulle models in all the new Summer shades—green, blue, checks, plain and changeable silks.
\$15.00 for the new linen coat suits—for people leaving the city early or those who want an early selection—two special models—heavy quality linen in blue, green, oyster or natural linen shades—made long, loose box coat style of Redingote model—full plaited skirt.
\$10.00 for dainty little poncy jacket or "Frocks and Frills" suits—of fine quality linen in the regulation blue or all white—coat and skirt both plaited—loose plaited sleeves—detachable belts.

The new envelope bag, special, \$1.
THE new envelope and Vanity Bag are fashion's favorites and right at the height of their popularity we offer these unusual values.
Everything in the new, flat, long shape—made in two styles, with the new flat handle back or strap on top.
Exact copies of the new \$5 bags—made as well—look just as good—made in fine quality of calf, pressed alligator and real Morocco leather—all the much wanted colors—red, black, green, navy, brown and tan—fitted with card case and purse, mirror, puff, writing tablet and pencil, \$1.
THE NEW \$5 VANITY BAGS at \$3.95.

Sample gold \$2 jewelry special at \$1.
A DECIDEDLY dainty and desirable collection of sample gold jewelry, consisting of scarfpins, neck clasps, cuff buttons, stock collar \$1 pins, heart charms—actual value \$2—to-day, \$1.
\$1.75 FOR \$5 SOLID GOLD 1905 CLASS RINGS.
\$5 FOR SOLID GOLD NETHERSOLE BRACELETS.

Sale of hose supporters—25c.
TWO THOUSAND sample pairs in all sorts of pretty colors and dainty new effects—better than any you've been used to paying 39c. to 75c. for. There couldn't be such a variety if they weren't samples, and every pair is clean, new and perfect. That's why you can't buy supporters as good as these to-day at 39c. and 75c. elsewhere.
25c for plain and frilled elastic "Hook on" pad style, with small loop, which fastens to the corset steel—absolutely no strain, worn with perfect ease.
25c and 48c. for plain lisle and fringed elastic "Sew on the Corset" style, which is rapidly growing in popularity.
25c and 48c. for "grip the Corset" style, which requires no sewing, and is safer than the "Pin on" style—made of extra heavy elastic and securely stitched ends.
25c for "pin on" style, the old reliable, made to wear.
15c for 25c. satin "pin on" supporters. Special.

Sale of groceries & wines continues: Instantly a success right from the start last Monday
—we feel justified in quoting another long list of unusual specials.

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| BREAKFAST BACON —Swift's Armour's mild sugar cured, fat, lean or mixed; regular price 15c.; 4 to 5 lb. tin, special at 11 1/2c. | FRESH BUTTER—MEAD —Libby's, 4 lb. can, 7c. 10 lb. can, 13c. 16 lb. can, 19c. 20 lb. can, 25c. 24 lb. can, 31c. 30 lb. can, 37c. 36 lb. can, 43c. 42 lb. can, 49c. 48 lb. can, 55c. 54 lb. can, 61c. 60 lb. can, 67c. 66 lb. can, 73c. 72 lb. can, 79c. 78 lb. can, 85c. 84 lb. can, 91c. 90 lb. can, 97c. 96 lb. can, 103c. 102 lb. can, 109c. 108 lb. can, 115c. 107 lb. can, 121c. 106 lb. can, 127c. 105 lb. can, 133c. 104 lb. can, 139c. 103 lb. can, 145c. 102 lb. can, 151c. 101 lb. can, 157c. 100 lb. can, 163c. 99 lb. can, 169c. 98 lb. can, 175c. 97 lb. can, 181c. 96 lb. can, 187c. 95 lb. can, 193c. 94 lb. can, 199c. 93 lb. can, 205c. 92 lb. can, 211c. 91 lb. can, 217c. 90 lb. can, 223c. 89 lb. can, 229c. 88 lb. can, 235c. 87 lb. can, 241c. 86 lb. can, 247c. 85 lb. can, 253c. 84 lb. can, 259c. 83 lb. can, 265c. 82 lb. can, 271c. 81 lb. can, 277c. 80 lb. can, 283c. 79 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619c. 23 lb. can, 625c. 22 lb. can, 631c. 21 lb. can, 637c. 20 lb. can, 643c. 19 lb. can, 649c. 18 lb. can, 655c. 17 lb. can, 661c. 16 lb. can, 667c. 15 lb. can, 673c. 14 lb. can, 679c. 13 lb. can, 685c. 12 lb. can, 691c. 11 lb. can, 697c. 10 lb. can, 703c. 9 lb. can, 709c. 8 lb. can, 715c. 7 lb. can, 721c. 6 lb. can, 727c. 5 lb. can, 733c. 4 lb. can, 739c. 3 lb. can, 745c. 2 lb. can, 751c. 1 lb. can. | SARDINES—LARGES —Cicely's, 4 lb. can, 49c. 10 lb. can, 99c. 16 lb. can, 149c. 24 lb. can, 229c. 30 lb. can, 289c. 36 lb. can, 349c. 42 lb. can, 409c. 48 lb. can, 469c. 54 lb. can, 529c. 60 lb. can, 589c. 66 lb. can, 649c. 72 lb. can, 709c. 78 lb. can, 769c. 84 lb. can, 829c. 90 lb. can, 889c. 96 lb. can, 949c. 102 lb. can, 1009c. 108 lb. can, 1069c. 114 lb. can, 1129c. 120 lb. can, 1189c. 126 lb. can, 1249c. 132 lb. can, 1309c. 138 lb. can, 1369c. 144 lb. can, 1429c. 150 lb. can, 1489c. 156 lb. can, 1549c. 162 lb. can, 1609c. 168 lb. can, 1669c. 174 lb. can, 1729c. 180 lb. can, 1789c. 186 lb. can, 1849c. 192 lb. can, 1909c. 198 lb. can, 1969c. 204 lb. can, 2029c. 210 lb. can, 2089c. 216 lb. can, 2149c. 222 lb. can, 2209c. 228 lb. can, 2269c. 234 lb. can, 2329c. 240 lb. can, 2389c. 246 lb. can, 2449c. 252 lb. can, 2509c. 258 lb. can, 2569c. 264 lb. can, 2629c. 270 lb. can, 2689c. 276 lb. can, 2749c. 282 lb. can, 2809c. 288 lb. can, 2869c. 294 lb. can, 2929c. 300 lb. can, 3089c. 316 lb. can, 3249c. 332 lb. can, 3409c. 348 lb. can, 3569c. 364 lb. can, 3729c. 380 lb. can, 3889c. 396 lb. can, 4049c. 412 lb. can, 4209c. 428 lb. can, 4369c. 444 lb. can, 4529c. 460 lb. can, 4689c. 476 lb. can, 4849c. 492 lb. can, 5029c. 510 lb. can, 5189c. 526 lb. can, 5369c. 544 lb. can, 5549c. 562 lb. can, 5729c. 580 lb. can, 5929c. 600 lb. can, 6089c. 616 lb. can, 6289c. 636 lb. can, 6489c. 656 lb. can, 6689c. 676 lb. can, 6889c. 696 lb. can, 7089c. 716 lb. can, 7289c. 736 lb. can, 7489c. 756 lb. can, 7689c. 776 lb. can, 7889c. 796 lb. can, 8089c. 816 lb. can, 8289c. 836 lb. can, 8489c. 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A Spring Trade Chorus: WANAMAKER'S

Various, important, interesting and profitable to our Public are the statements about the store, the goods, the prices, printed in the news of today. Note carefully the classification of special offerings.

First. The store at large presents numerous items, including several very important and attractive bargains.

Second. The Under-Price Store, in which every offering advertised is a very special bargain, of the sorts that are exceptional and peculiar to this business.

The Store at Large

The metaphor of the double team—stale, perhaps trite—fits. Regular merchandise and regular bargains. The coming and going seasons are reflected with the certainty of natural process in our merchandise for the person—man, woman, child—and the home—town house, apartment, Summer cottage. Standard staples and passing novelties fill the house with our globe-trotters' trophies in merchandise. But remember that all the stocks are emphasized with the price-advantage that comes from contact of consumer and producer through the Wanamaker magnetism.

Hence the Basement does not hold all the bargains.



Seven Hundred SILK DRESSES Facts, Exact and Extraordinary

They are all new—made within two weeks.

It came about thus: A great costume manufacturer, of international fame, had too many dress silks—very much too many. Not being a silk merchant he couldn't sell them. May has been cool—Spring backward. Dresses at our prices—your prices—solved his case. They're on sale today. That's all the argument. You, our great Dress and Cloak constituency, gave us the power. The price-victory is with the seven hundred that will take them.

At the head of this "news" is a picture that was composed from the actual dresses. They are made from recent Paris models exclusively, by silk dress tailors. Details are pretty and perfect; a limited number are in the Tyrolean Bretelle styles.

The materials are varied—stripes, checks, dots, fancy shots, iridescent colors. You'd pay more for making alone, or material alone. The price for the choice is

\$10.75

Intelligent women need no more information upon this topic.

Second floor, Broadway.

A Sale For All Who Need Good SHOES

A Sale that puts no price-penalty on good looks and honest shoemaking. Most of the shoes have been specially made up for us, when regular orders fell off in the factories. We had picked the leathers and styles, and accepted deliveries at the convenience of the manufacturers. They were glad to make big concessions—though the shoes are spot-span-new, and size ranges complete.

Other groups are composed of odd lots of shoes that have accumulated in our own stocks, and are now marked at half price. Then there are certain lots that were purchased from manufacturers at much below regular prices. All are sold with the WANAMAKER guarantee of good service. Quantities are large as the selling starts; but those who come early will have many advantages, of course. The items follow:

Men's Low Shoes

At \$1.20 a Pair
Kid and calf Oxfords; welted soles, medium toes. \$2.50 quality—a great chance.

At \$1.90 a Pair
Equal to most \$3 shoes—better than any \$2.50 grade we can find. Patent calf Blucher Oxfords, pointed toes; tan Russia leather Blucher Oxfords, welted soles; velvet calf Blucher Oxfords, smooth and fine; black kid Blucher Oxfords, full toes with tips.

At \$2.40 a Pair
Some small lots of Men's Oxfords, that sold at \$3, \$3.50 and \$5 a pair. Sizes are not complete.

At \$1 a Pair
White canvas Oxfords, with heavy rubber soles, sewed on. Shapely, durable and correct shoes for boating and sea-shore. All sizes, 6 to 10.

Children's Shoes

At \$1.40 a Pair—This for girls' sizes 11 to 2. Patent leather, vamp cloth top Button Shoes. All sizes in this lot—\$4 to 10. \$1.20, worth \$1.50; 11 to 2, \$1.40, worth \$2; 2 to 4, \$1.80, worth \$2.50. Fourth avenue.

Covert Cloth Jackets

They are in the popular Spring mixed drab color. Made in the 22-inch length, corset-fitting, strapped gore style. They started the season at \$22. But this offering is new and did not start with the season. They have been made better and a maker's defect. Thus you can buy them today at

Women's Low Shoes

At \$1.20 a Pair
Worth \$2 and \$2.50; but sizes are broken—mostly small. Splendid value if your size is here.

At \$1.20 a Pair
Black kidskin Oxford Ties, with kid tips; sewed soles of oak-tanned leather. Equal to \$3 shoes in every way.

At \$1.75 a Pair
Half price for high-grade Oxfords, including patent kid Oxfords with turned soles and Cuban heels; champagne kid Ribbon Ties, with Cuban heels; patent calf and tan kid, welted-sole Oxfords; kid Oxfords with Louis heels. Regular prices were \$3 to \$5—but sizes are broken, or widths are narrow in the higher grades.

Boys' Shoes

At \$1.50 a Pair
Sturdy box calf lace, with heavy soles of oak leather; sizes 1 to 5½.

At \$2 a Pair
Tan calf Blucher Oxfords; patent leather, tan calf, black kid and box calf Lace Shoes; welted and stitched soles; widths to fit all feet and all sizes, 1 to 5½.

A Gala Array of Summer RIBBONS

First of all, we've gathered a superb collection of exactly the Ribbons most sought for this Summer. After securing patterns and colorings most desired, we placed orders for quantities that brought prices down to a point unmatched in lowness this season, anywhere else. You'll realize this the moment you see the Ribbons:

Flowered Ribbons

3½ inches wide, at 22c a yard.
3¾ and 4 inches wide, at 25c a yard.
4½ inches wide, at 30c a yard.
4¾ inches wide, at 35c a yard.
5¼ and 5½ inches wide, at 40c a yard.
7 inches wide, at 50c a yard.

Black Taffeta Sash Ribbons

6½ inches wide, at 35c a yard.

Satin Taffeta Sash Ribbons

6½ inches wide, in light blue, mauve, pink and cream, at 40c a yard.
Same Ribbons, 7½ inches wide, in white, light blue, cream and pink, at 50c a yard. Tenth street.

Taffeta Ribbons

3½ inches wide, in white, cream, light blue, pink, cardinal and black, at 15c a yard. Basement Store.

Three Fine Offerings in SILKS

First is a lot of 36-inch Domestic Pongee Silks, in the attractive linen color, now so desirable for coats and dresses. The fabric is absolutely all-silk and washable. Regular 75c quality, at 55c a yard.

Another offering presents heavy, all-silk Crash, 24 inches wide, for coats, walking suits and shirt-waists, in plain white, pongee color, brown, Delft blue, reseda, champagne and black. These silks are closely and firmly woven, and as serviceable as they are handsome. Regular \$1.25 quality, now at 75c a yard.

The third and largest group is composed of a handsome collection of \$1 Shirt-Waist Silks, at 75c a yard. They include 19 and 20-inch fancy taffetas, Louisines and other novelty Shirt-Waist Silks, in many different patterns and color-combinations.

The assortment also includes black-and-white Louisine in shepherd's checks and jacquard figures. Regular \$1 silks, at 75c a yard. Rotunda.

Trimmed Hats at Half Price

Nearly every good Spring and Summer Style is here expressed. Two hundred and fifty stylish hats and just as many kinds as there are hats.

Men's UNDERWEAR And HALF-HOSE

Good, well-made, seasonable, attractive sorts, quite inexpensive in price.

Men's Underwear

At 25c each—Eccu cotton open-mesh Shirts; white gauze cotton Shirts; eccu cotton Shirts or Drawers; white ribbed cotton Shirts.

White Jean Drawers with string ties. At 37½c each—Eccu cotton Shirts or Drawers, light weight, fine gage.

At 50c each—White ribbed Hile thread Shirts or Drawers; white English gauze cotton Shirts; American-made white gauze cotton Drawers, with double seats; French balbriggan Shirts or Drawers.

At \$1 each—English Hile thread and gauze cotton Shirts or Drawers; German open-mesh cotton Shirts or Drawers; French merino or white gauze Hile thread Shirts or Drawers. Ninth street.

Men's Half-Hose

At 12½c a pair—Of fast black cotton or tan cotton; fine gage, light-weight. Basement.

At 18c a pair—Plain black cotton; with unbleached feet or split soles; others striped; also of imported fast black cotton, with embroidered fronts or side-clocks. Tan Hile thread, striped. Navy or cadet blue or tan cotton, with white polka-dots.

At 25c a pair—Of imported black Hile thread, plain, or with lace clocks or allover openwork. Black cotton, with white or colored embroidered fronts; all-black, or black with unbleached feet.

At 37½c a pair—Of German Hile thread, cadet blue or tan, with embroidered fronts; tan, openwork with side-clocks; navy blue, with white figures all over; tan, gray or blue, in changeable effects. Ninth street.

SILK PETTICOATS

At \$6.75, worth \$8 to \$9

Exceedingly fine taffeta, brilliant, rustling, and strong, in rich and radiant colors. Light or dark shades, changeable combinations and black.

Broad and full with just the correct flare. In two strikingly handsome styles. Both with deep graduated accordion-plaited flounce, with full ruche, silk foundation and dust ruffle.

\$6.75, Worth \$8 to \$9
An exceptional offering.
Rotunda Balcony.

The UNDER-PRICE STORE, Basement

Some expansion of our Basement space is possible by the approaching completion of our new South Building. Hence we are enabled to reconstruct our UNDER-PRICE STORE upon the lines that existed before building operations compelled contraction of salesrooms. The great audience that formerly filled our Basement will now and in the future find a larger number and greater variety of attractions than ever before. Today's offerings will give the keynote of present and prospective interest. They are logical. The vast trade of our expanding nation creates exceptional incidents. It is our specialty to find and to use them.

Woolen Walking Skirts Three Dollars

Four hundred.

Cheviots and cassimeres of this season's late tweed and homespun styles.

Formed upon the latest models.

Just a little arithmetic will show to even slow-going minds the price-advantage of this peculiar offering. You cannot make a skirt with less than 3½ yards of 54-inch cloth. The lowest cloths in this lot are worth 75 cents a yard.

3½ yards Fancy Cheviot, 75c.....\$2.63

Making and Trimming.....\$3.00

Total.....\$5.63

Many are worth much more—some \$9. They were marked \$4 for a bargain in the regular store, but just to emphasize the day they go to the Under-Price Store at

Three Dollars

They will not linger.

Basement.

Fifty Cents Each Trophies in Men's Fancy Shirts

Only 1740 Shirts in this offering. Therefore, the filling of mail orders is very doubtful.

1140 shirts of this lot bear a well-known trademark. They have retailed in this market at \$1 and \$1.50. Patterns of material are varied, numerous, elegant and not a poor style in the lot.

Six hundred shirts of this lot bear our own trademark, and are the best we have ever produced to sell directly at fifty cents.

Sizes 14 to 17-inch neck.

All plain negligee, with one pair of separate cuffs to each shirt. Basement.

Wool Dress Goods

Each of the following merits the careful consideration of dressmakers and women buying for personal use.

Thirty Cents. All-wool Crepe Voile. Kinky wool yarns create a weave effect that gives an elegant crepe style. Very serviceable. Five shades of blue. Lot small, which may account for the half price. Our last previous bargain price was 37½c. 45 in. wide.

Thirty-five Cents. All-wool Panama Voile. You could not order 100,000 yards of the maker at our retail price today. That's the whole story. Colors: Cream, light blue, heliotrope, tan, reseda, light gray, cadet blue, cardinal, black, navy blue, green. 36 in. wide.

Thirty-eight Cents. Shepherd's Plaid Suitings, wool-mixed. Very popular. Clear black, brown, or blue and pure white. Texture perfect for tailored suits. Market price, 50c. Our last bargain price, 45c. 35 in. wide.

Fifty Cents. All-wool Batiste. 75-cent quality. The great demand for this choice fabric indicates a quick exodus. The lot is small—only four thousand yards. Twenty-eight choice colorings. 38 in. wide.

Fifty-five Cents. All-wool Black French Voile. At the price, the great name of the maker is confidential. A small lot and one owner impatient for Europe made the chance for this offering.

The foregoing are incidents of today's conditions in what we regard as the greatest stock in this country of domestic and foreign dress goods.

Cheap Cotton Dress Goods

Six cents a yard for Gingham normally sold at Ten cents. We had one million yards. Have offered them before, and are now closing a very small balance—not over 50,000 yards. If interested, be quick.

Eight cents a yard for Chambray Gingham worth 12½c. Colors—blue, gray, champagne, tan. Widths vary, some 28-in., others 32-in. Stocks are low, and chances at this price are vanishing.

Twelve-and-one-half-cents for Printed Lawns, forty inches wide. Ought to be 18 cents—worth it, too. Beautiful Dresden designs, and many other attractive figures. Only 7,500 yards now in store. Value not expressed in price. Basement.

A Sale of Women's Extra-Size Underwear

It is very seldom that stout women—women who require Underwear in extra size—have a chance to get underwear at reductions like these.

Fine materials, with lace or embroidered trimming.

The lot is very slightly soiled—but that sole fault inflicts these price penalties:

Corset Covers

At 35c, were 50c to 65c—Of cambric; three styles; square or round neck; trimmed with embroidery insertion and ribbon.

At 50c, were 75c to \$1—Of cambric; three styles.

At \$1, were \$1.50—Of lawn or cambric; three styles; elaborately trimmed with lace, embroidery and ribbon.

Nightgowns

At \$1, were \$1.50 to \$1.75—Of muslin, cambric or nainsook; three styles.

At \$2.50, were \$3.25 and \$3.50—Of nainsook; three styles; long or short sleeves.

At \$3.50, were \$4.50—Of nainsook; three styles; elaborately trimmed with lace, embroidery and ribbon.

Drawers

At \$1, were \$1.50 to \$2.25—Of nainsook or muslin; three styles; trimmed with lace and ribbon. Basement.

Women's Knit Underwear

At Half Price

Little-finished white ribbed Vests; low necks, with narrow shoulder-straps; and crochet-trimmed fronts; at 12½c each, worth 25c.

White ribbed Hile thread Drawers; wide, knee-length, trimmed with embroidery, 25c, worth 50c. Basement.

\$2.75 Table Cloths, \$1.90

This offering embraces the purchase of some four hundred Table Cloths from a prominent manufacturer, at a big sacrifice.

They are a fine heavy quality of loom damask table linen, 70 inches wide by 3 yards long, with fancy drawn-work border.

Actually worth \$2.75 each; today, \$1.90. Basement.

Splendid Handkerchiefs

Much Reduced.

Men's and Women's
\$1 a Dozen, worth \$1.50

Initial Handkerchiefs of sheer all linen. All letters. Men's have machine embroidered initials; on the women's the initials are hand-embroidered. \$1 a dozen, worth \$1.50.

Men's \$1.50 a dozen, worth \$2.40. Women's 85c a dozen, worth \$1.25.

Main, linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs. With one-quarter inch hems only.

Women's and Children's
60c a Dozen, worth 75c

Fine, all-linen hemstitched handkerchiefs. Basement.

Children's Pique Reefers

And Three-quarter Length Coats

At \$1 to \$3.50, worth \$1.50 to \$5—Richly trimmed with embroidery insertions and ruffle of embroidery on cape and collars. Some Russian effects, prettily trimmed. Sizes for 1 to 4 years. Basement.

Children's Cloth Reefers

And Three-quarter Length Coats

Well-wearing Corsets Reduced

At 50c, worth 85c—Wanamaker Special Corsets, of fine coutil; sizes 18 to 30. Ask for style 450.

At \$1, worth \$1.75—R. & G. Corsets of white batiste; straight-front model, with supporters. Sizes 18 to 26.

At \$1.50, worth \$2.60—R. & G. Corsets, for long-waist figures. An attractive and comfortable model. Sizes 18 to 30. Basement.

Batiste and Dimity

At 25c a Yard, worth 40c and 50c

Our strong selling facilities won over one of the leading houses in New York, and they elected to give to us this splendid lot of batiste and dimity.

The quality is fine and sheer. Silk and cotton stripes—seven different stripes—run through the material, giving a most pleasing effect.

For waists and entire dresses this beautiful, soft, silky fabric is particularly desirable.

25c a yard, worth 40c and 50c. Basement.

Blankets

\$2 a Pair, worth \$2.90

Seventy-five pairs of fine white Wool Blankets; five pounds. Red, blue and pink borders. Silk binding. Very desirable for cool Summer nights—right in weight, right in comfort.

\$2 a pair, worth \$2.90. Basement.

1200 Tray Cloths

MAY

PERSIAN UNDER ARREST

His Brother and a Lawyer Also Taken in Kidnapping Case.

GIRL'S MEMORY IS HAZY

Says Colla Brought Her to New York, Then Back to Yonkers—Police Find Her There.

Special to The New York Times.
YONKERS, May 21.—Alice Wheelock, the fourteen-year-old daughter of Mrs. M. J. Wheelock, a merchant of this city, living at 85 Hawthorne Avenue, who has been missing from her home since Friday, was found in an apartment on the top floor of a flat house at 182 Riverside Avenue this afternoon. Malcolm Colla, 22 North Broadway, is under arrest, charged with kidnapping her while his brother John and Baird C. Beatty, a New York lawyer, whose office is at 340 Broadway, are also in custody as accessories. The girl is in a serious condition as a result of shock and hunger.

The arrests of the Collas and Beatty were made this afternoon, some hours after Malcolm Colla and the girl arrived from New York, whither the man, who is a Persian, took her Friday night. According to the girl's story, she remembers very little that transpired in the two days she was away from home. She says she does not even know where it was that Colla took her in New York. She thinks it was somewhere near Sixth Avenue in the Forties. Dr. Baugher, who was called in by Mr. Wheelock, said tonight that he did not believe the girl had been drugged.

Miss Wheelock, who, despite her years, is the soprano of the Dutch Reformed Church of this city, met Colla about two months ago. He is a member of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, and since he was introduced to the girl it is said he followed her at every opportunity. Friday night the Persian saw the girl in front of her father's house. They went to the rectory of St. Andrew's Church, where the Rev. James A. Freeman, the rector, refused to marry them. It was through the rector that Mr. Wheelock learned of his daughter's disappearance. The father notified the police, who, in turn, asked the assistance of the New York police.

The couple, after leaving the rectory, left for New York. Miss Wheelock declares that she has only a very dim recollection of what happened there. She says that they went to a house and that she went into the living room and sat in a chair all day and all night. Saturday morning, she said, Colla came for her and took her back to Yonkers. She got off of the train at Parkville and went to the flat of a family named Doms on Riverside Avenue, where it was that she met Lawyer Beatty.

"Lawyer Beatty," said Miss Wheelock, "came to me and said that I had to marry Colla. I told him that I would not, and then he told me that he was going to my father and make a proposition to him. The proposition was that if father would consent to my marrying Colla he would agree to tell him where Colla and I were. If he refused his consent, he said that he would tell him that Colla would sail for Persia with me this week. I didn't eat a mouthful all the time I was away."

It was while he was at the Wheelock house that the lawyer said that he had a warrant issued by Judge Kellogg. The Collas are locked up, and Beatty is out on bail. The case will come up for a hearing to-morrow morning.

LAWSON DRAWS ON WALL ST.

Sight Draft for One Panic—To Draw on Public Later for All Kinds of Panic.

This is Lawson Panic Day, or to-morrow, at the latest, will be, if postponement is found to be necessary—so Thomas W. Lawson again announces in an advertisement sent to the newspapers last night. He adds:

"My next move will be to organize the entire country for the day when a public call will be made to withdraw deposits from banks and trust companies, when there will be such a crash in Wall Street as will completely and forever wipe the 'System' out of existence and return to the people the control of their own—in what manner I shall tell later, when the people are better able to understand."

"No man in all our country would hesitate longer than I before taking a chance of destroying our people's present lines of life or causing them unhappiness, but so familiar am I with the subject and so sure of the ultimate outcome, so positive that if the present conditions are allowed to remain and intensify that within a few years our people will be absolutely enslaved or our country the scene of the bloodiest civil war in the history of the world, that I do not hesitate to assume the responsibility."

KNOX TO QUIT PITTSBURG.

Senator Leaves His Home in That City for Three Years.

Special to The New York Times.
PITTSBURG, May 21.—Some little feeling was shown here to-day when it was announced that United States Senator Knox had rented his Pittsburgh home for three years to the President of the Carnegie Steel Company, and would hereafter spend his Summers at Valley Forge, near Philadelphia, and his Winters in Washington.

There is no concealment of the fact that the political leaders of Western Pennsylvania and Senator Knox are not in money. Only a few weeks ago Knox refused to accept the Chairmanship of the Allegheny County delegation at the Republican Convention, nor did he attend the convention.

NOT STRANDED.

Woman with a Towel Twisted Around Her Neck Died of Disease.

All suspicious circumstances surrounding the death of the woman, variously known as Mrs. Lawrence Hines and Mrs. O. Newell, who was found dead in her room at 205 East Fifteenth Street last Saturday with a towel twisted around her neck, were completely disposed of by the autopsy made on the body yesterday by Coroner's Physician Schubert. Death was due to nephritis, superinduced by alcoholism, but the autopsy showed that the woman was suffering from half a dozen different diseases, so that it seemed a wonder death had not come to her earlier.

The towel about the woman's neck and the peculiar position of her arm when she was discovered were also explained satisfactorily. The towel had been wound about her head, apparently to allay the pangs of a headache. In her death struggle it had been pushed down until it rested about her neck.

One Minute's Ride on a Train

Early This Morning.

One prisoner a minute was the record of arrests for twenty-one minutes after 1 o'clock this morning on the cars leaving Coney Island. The prisoners were being brought into the station house at almost the same rate at 1:30 A. M. Notwithstanding the warning of the traction people to rowdies that they would employ a large force of detectives to stop the rioting on the cars leaving the island at late hours, the toughs began their usual work with the late trains leaving this morning. Women and children were jostled and assaulted and their escorts assaulted.

Here and there in each car well-dressed young men of athletic build jumped from their seats and sailed into the disturbances, the trains being backed into the stations, where the rowdies were arrested. There were hand-to-hand fights between the rowdies and the toughs, but the latter soon realized that the company had employed their betters at the game of fists and fists. Most of those arrested pleaded innocence and asserted that they had been assaulted.

Four Boys Held for Train Rowdiness.

Four boys were arrested last night for causing a disturbance on a Third Avenue elevated train in the Bronx. The police said the boys sang, talked loudly, and pulled the emergency brakes, bringing the train to a sudden stop. Detectives Price and Bruckridge boarded the train at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and arrested the boys. They said the boys were Jacob Goldman of 388 Cherry Street, Jacob Selsal of 29 Second Avenue, Jacob Seltz of 34 First Avenue and Jacob Pocher of 103 Second Avenue. Gotthard is sixteen years old, and each of the others is fifteen.

ROBBED OLD SHIPMATE.

Bowery Panhandler Was Found Wearing Two Suits of Clothes.

Formerly a sailor in "Uncle Sam's" navy, but after being twice dishonorably discharged from the service becoming a "panhandler" on the Bowery, James R. Quigley, known on that thoroughfare as "Mike O'Donohue," yesterday was charged in the Tombs Court with robbing a former shipmate of his money and all his clothing. The shipmate was unable to appear on account of the circumstances.

It was Elmer Touhey, machinist's mate of the Tacoma, just in from a long cruise, who met the erstwhile sailor on the Bowery Saturday evening. Quigley, who used to be on the Alabama, was in sailor's rig. He uses this rig in begging. The two recognized each other and went to a saloon at 100 Bowery.

Some time later in the night Quigley guided the genuine sailor to a hotel on Grand Street and the Bowery, and the two took room together. Touhey was in a mood to go to sleep at once and sleep soundly. Quigley evidently was not so sleepy.

An hour or so later the panhandler returned to the saloon at 100 Bowery. A tender named Gallagher noticed him, and noticed also that he had on the new clothes of Touhey. Gallagher and two other bartenders asked him about the fact, and making a rough and uncerebral investigation, discovered that the panhandler had the sailor's rig on over his own.

The men in the saloon took Touhey's things away from Quigley, who tried to put up a fight, but was overpowered. They then threw him out. Quigley went at once to the Elizabeth Street Station and complained of being robbed by Gallagher and his friends.

Two detectives went to the saloon and arrested Gallagher and two other bartenders. Quigley's complaint was his own undoing, for the three men told of his robbery of Touhey. The detectives, the police that they had taken the clothing to protect the real sailor. They gave it all up to the police.

Gallagher and the two bartenders were released and Quigley was arrested. When he was arraigned in the Tombs Court the detectives got Magistrate Finn to hold him in \$2,000 bail till Tuesday, for the reason that Touhey's shoes and socks were missing and the sailorman refused to come to court barefooted.

STABBED BY BICYCLIST.

Rider Fought Girl's Father After Knocking the Child Down.

Louis Finetoris of 312 East Seventy-first Street was removed to the Harlem Hospital last night with a serious stab wound in the left side, which is alleged to have been inflicted by Frank Bebando of 230 East One Hundred and Eight Street in front of the house at that address.

Finetoris, with his six-year-old daughter, Carmelina, was visiting friends there when the child was knocked down by Bebando, who was riding a bicycle, happened to be on the street at that time. The child screamed, and Bebando stopped for getting in his way. Some one called the father of the child, and he came, armed with a knife and stabbed Finetoris. Then he fled away, leaving his bicycle in the street.

SAFE IN A WRECKED BUGGY.

All the Ginsberg Family in Peril When the Policeman Caught Up.

Samuel Ginsberg, a contractor of 142 Watkins Street; his wife, Gertrude, and their three children, Lizzie, eleven years old; Catherine, nine, and Benjamin, eight, had a narrow escape from being killed yesterday afternoon when a new horse when Ginsberg was driving was frightened by a red automobile.

The contractor was driving along Glen Head Avenue, near Queens, when the auto came along. The horse plunged and reared, then ran away, with the contractor clinging desperately to the reins and his wife and children screaming at the top of their voices. Just then Mounted Policeman McLaughlin of the Liberty Avenue Station discovered the runaway and galloped up.

When he overtook the horse the carriage was badly smashed and scarcely held together, but the whole Ginsberg family was still inside and intact. The policeman rode in front of the frightened horse and when he was brought him to his haunches in a jiffy. The animal was then shot. The shaft of the Ginsberg carriage lacerated the flank of the policeman's horse, but McLaughlin himself was not injured.

PAUL JONES FUNERAL SHIPS.

Hundreds View the Trio Now Anchored Off Tompkinsville.

Anchored off Tompkinsville are the three warships the most in the public mind at present—the Brooklyn, the Tacoma, and the Chattanooga, designated by the Navy Department to go to France to bring back to the land where the navy he founded the body of John Paul Jones.

When the three warships sailed from their famous tour of the British possessions, and in recent months has been the chief American battle ship in the waters of the revolution-racked West Indian and South American Republics.

The three warships will fly from the mainland will be Rear Admiral Charles A. Bingham, who is now in command of the battleship Maine when she was sunk in Havana Harbor. Of the other two vessels, the Tacoma and Chattanooga are comparatively new ships. Yesterday hundreds of people who went to the shore to see the three warships took time to spend a few minutes along the quays of the trio. The Brooklyn, designated the present attraction. It is practically the only one of the class of battleships that Paul Jones's coffin will be taken on his last voyage across the Atlantic.

Erweng bamboo and a unique and distinct feature to the

KNOX HAT
display of straw hats and Panamas.
Agencies in all the principal cities of the world.



YACHTSMEN FIGURING ON BREAKING RECORD

Prevailing Weather Conditions Justify Expectation.

SCHOONERS WELL ADVANCED

Barr Will Take Atlantic as Far North as Safety Will Permit, Says Alfred Marshall.

The arrival of each incoming ocean liner reports weather conditions met with in the journey across that give rise to the hope that the schooner record for the transatlantic passage under sail will be beaten by the first of the Kaiser Cup boats to arrive at the Lizard. Yesterday the two liners to reach port announced prevailing westerly winds had been encountered varying from 20 to 25 knots with light seas, clear weather, and no ice. These are the conditions prayed for by all the schooner men in the race, and suggest that those boats that took the northernmost course will find a clear path with nothing to interrupt a speedy passage. They favor the Atlantic and Hamburg most, and have delighted the yachtsmen who planned their faith on these two favorites to win the cup.

Alfred Marshall, brother of the Atlantic's owner, said yesterday that he figured the crack schooner had covered easily 1,200 miles in the four and a half days elapsed since the start. This, allowing for the slow progress on the first day, would insure the boat arriving off the Lizard well under the record if the same rate was maintained. He said that he intended to go much further north than was generally supposed, taking every chance with the ice consistent with reasonable safety. He said both the owner and skipper were confident that with such conditions as they have so far encountered they could surely make the Lizard before the Atlantic's speed limit was as high as seventeen knots made on several occasions.

The Hamburg, with a record of 16½, is sure to be well advanced, while the Endeavour and Fleur de Lys could not have been better suited by the weather. They had ordered their own brand. These four boats, equal in the choice of courses, should be well to the fore, with the Hildegarde, not yet heard from, likely to be showing already.

Neither the Apache nor the Valhalla have anything to say yet. The latter, the first forty hours' run, unless it be that the wind has not been strong enough to make the same proportion of Pharisae in New York to-day as there were in the Old Sea. The Pharisae, as the old ones were, but they are pharisees in some other way. It is a man who is too much inclined to compare himself to others, to his own advantage. It is right that a man should be a pharisee, but he should not be a pharisee himself with other men.

LINERS MISSED THE YACHTS.

The Etruria and La Bretagne, Now in Port, Looked in Vain.

The Cunarder Etruria and the French liner La Bretagne both arrived at this port yesterday, after uneventful passages of the Atlantic. Among those who came over in the Etruria were Capt. Paynter, a representative of the Armstrongs of England, who took one of the built Japanese warships to Nagasaki, and who comes to the United States on business; Sir Thomas Wright, J. Herbert Marshall, and Charles Bennion, three British Magistrates, who came over for a pleasure tour. B. Valentine.

On La Bretagne, which followed the Etruria, came Brigadier General John R. Myrick, United States Army, and the Misses Myrick; Major Federpelmas, Brazilian attaché; and the Misses Federpelmas, and Mrs. Federpelmas, and M. and Mme. Morel. Neither the Etruria nor the Bretagne sighted any of the competing yachts in the international race on the way across, although the lookouts on both liners and orders were given to watch for the racing craft. The Etruria was seen by the racing craft.

TWO DROWNED; WOMAN SAVED

Man Drags Rescuer Under After Upset in Mill Pond.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 21.—E. Lacey Hughes and Earl S. Faucett were drowned in the mill pond at Effland, N. C., to-day.

Faucett was boating with a young woman and the boat capsized. Hughes rescued the woman, but when he tried to save Faucett the latter pulled him under and both lost their lives.

A NUT FOR FINN TO CRACK.

Larceny Case with a Counter-Charge for New Magistrate.

City Magistrate "Battery Dan" Finn had a hard nut to crack yesterday in the Tombs Court in the case of the arrest of Robert C. Galindo, a telegrapher at 21 Fulton Street, who lives at 89 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, on the charge of alleged larceny of \$2,500, the complainant being Lewis Parker of 463 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, cashier of the Columbia Bank. Galindo's lawyer makes a counter charge that Parker is charged to get out of the courts to collect a debt that has been settled already in the bankruptcy courts. Galindo was arrested by Police Officer Feeney of the Tombs Court squad on a warrant for larceny of \$2,500, dated June 8, 1906. Galindo induced him to procure a loan of \$2,500 from William H. Fleet, the security given being a box of cigars, tobacco, said to be worth \$5,000, in a warehouse. Parker declares that Galindo, to get the loan, showed a check for \$2,500, signed by D. H. Elmon, who is now in the Tombs Court. At the request of all concerned, Magistrate Finn held the defendant in \$2,500 bonds for trial at the Tombs Court on June 7, when the whole matter will be thrashed out. Galindo's lawyer, however, has already gone through bankruptcy proceedings and paid \$2,500 to his creditors, but that is an old bill which Parker is trying to collect through the police court.

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BUYING "AMERICAN" SUPPLIES.

A correspondent of The Sun in Washington points out that the magnitude of the disturbance to American trade and industry threatened by the plan of buying supplies for the canal where they can be had cheapest has been much exaggerated. The total amount of steel rails, for instance, demanded for the Isthmus Railway will not be more than 7,500 tons, which some of our mills could turn out in a day. We are constantly exporting all the variety of supplies required, excavators, engines, steam shovels, axes, saws, tools, lumber, cement. Of all the things needed on the Isthmus we draw from foreign lands less than 5 per cent, and we could readily furnish 95 per cent. of the Isthmus requirements in the ordinary course of business and not be strained in the effort. "Meanwhile," he concludes, "let American manufacturers keep cool, and when call is made for tenders for tools, machinery, and supplies, submit their bids on a basis of fair trade profits."

Whether intended or not, this is a pretty exposure of the real feeling at the bottom of the angry protest that has gone up from the fortified camps of the favored interests against the policy announced and abandoned by the President. Of course they can furnish the supplies as cheaply as their foreign rivals for the most part. They would do so without a murmur if the contractors for the canal were themselves foreigners with free access to the competing markets of the world. What they feared was, first, that they would be forced to furnish supplies thus cheaply and to forego the fat profits they extort from American consumers, and, second, that the great body of American consumers would take alarm at this startling proof of the extortion from which they are suffering under the operation of the awfully tariff. The favored monopolies reason: This is an American work; it should be made to yield as much as private Americans have to pay. The general public, now that the facts have been brought out, will reason: If the American Government engaged in a big enterprise on foreign soil can get its supplies 30 or 40 per cent. cheaper by buying abroad, or by getting export prices from American houses, what must be the rake-off from the tariff at our expense?

Undoubtedly the protected interests would have done much better to keep quiet and give the Government the same rates they give to other customers abroad. But they are so used to the notion that the Government exists for their benefit and is merely an instrument with which to bleed the American people, and they were so accustomed to having the officers of the Government act on that notion, that they overlooked the risk they ran in snatching for the most they could get. They made a big mistake. The public has received its impression. It will only be confirmed by the fact that the influence of the tariff monopolies has been strong enough to drive our courageous President from a position so frankly taken, so really just and honest and patriotic.

THE CZAR'S LIBERALISM.

It is not liberality but liberalism that the Czar of Russia is manifesting in these days. Undoubtedly he clings, as he must cling closely, to the principle of autocracy, and every relaxation of the harsh restrictions under which his subjects have lived and labored is a gift from one with absolute power to give or to withhold. It is quite impracticable for him to surrender in theory or in practice this idea of his attributes and obligations. All the same his recent decrees have been distinctly in the direction of greater freedom on the one hand and on the other hand in the direction of admitting the people to a share, probably a substantial share, in the government of the empire.

And this is significant because it is in accordance with the notion of the liberals for the past century, namely, that real autocracy in action is impossible, and that the burden of government under modern conditions in a vast empire must be in part transferred or it will become crushing. It is the realization of this fact that has dic-

ated to the Czar the recent measures, the grant of wider range of movement and of employment, of religious liberty, of education, of civil and military rank, of peaceful organization, of participation in local legislative bodies, and finally the grant on his birthday of a Zemsky Soyvet, or Council of the People. In a sense this is but a redistribution of despotic powers. The Czar had already been forced to trust the actual work of the empire in great part to the bureaucracy, and the bureaucracy was responsible for most of the oppression, repression, and stupid restriction under which the Russian people had been more and more suffering. The events of the war with Japan brought out so clearly that the head of the Government could no longer be deceived the wretched ineptitude and corruption of the administration of affairs. And when these became plain the Czar, happily inspired and advised by the more intelligent of his Ministers, began the changes requisite.

This explanation of these changes is in the highest degree encouraging, because it is plain that the forces which have thus operated will continue to operate, that the advances made will not be retraced, and that, however slowly, new advances will be made. It will be fortunate if, as now seems at least possible, they can prevent revolution. That will be the sincere desire of all friends of liberty and of the Russian people.

THE MORTGAGE TAX.

There is a possibility that Gov. Higgins will yet veto the bills taxing mortgages. He yet might do so, for the measures finally passed by the Legislature, despite the desperate efforts to lick them into shape, are undoubtedly full of obscure provisions and provisions of doubtful constitutionality, and will at best furnish so little revenue that the Governor would be amply justified in putting the matter over for the next session and trusting to the preparation of a better and more productive scheme.

Quite apart from the radical defect, or vice, of double taxation, which is inherent in any legislation taxing mortgages without exempting the real estate pledged as security, there is in these measures another form of double taxation. No provision is made to set off debts owed by the owner of the mortgage. The measures still tax mortgages recorded in this State though owned by non-residents, for which action there is no sufficient jurisdiction. Again the whole plan of assessment and of appeals is so complicated and clumsy that its administration will be found a source of constant dispute. Indeed, the practical yield of the legislation for the first year, and probably for several years, will be little else than a crop of vexatious lawsuits. These may easily cost the State more than all the revenue from the tax. If the matter be deferred to the Legislature a bill that will simply impose a recording tax, to be paid once for all. This would not only be much more nearly just than any form of annual tax, but it would in the long run be more profitable for the Treasury, and, from a party standpoint, would have the immense advantage of popularity, whereas the present measure is intensely unpopular.

THE LABOR LAWS.

Two important changes for the better were made in the laws regulating labor at the last session of the Legislature. One related to child labor. Much trouble has been met in enforcing the law against children under sixteen being employed, save under certain conditions, from the fact that the testimony of parents was taken as conclusive, and parents were not always averse to lying when the wages of their offspring were in peril. By the amended law there is needed the birth certificate or transcript of the baptismal record, the same evidence that is demanded by the Board of Health. This will make it pretty hard for conscienceless employers or parents to escape the law, if it be honestly and sensibly enforced, as under Mr. Sherman, the new State Commissioner of Labor, it is very sure that it will be.

The second change makes it necessary for a landlord, instead of a tenant, to take out the license to conduct manufacturing in tenement houses. This puts a responsible person in place of one usually quite irresponsible and will make it much easier to enforce the regulations in regard to what are called "sweat shops." Commissioner Sherman is beginning his work carefully and with energy. He promises cordial co-operation with the organizations that have done so much to secure legislation of this sort, and the prospect for decided improvement is undoubtedly good.

OUR INTEREST IN THE SEA FIGHT.

Washington dispatches yesterday reported that the President is deeply interested in the naval situation in the Far East, and is "taking every opportunity to obtain information bearing upon it." This adds interest to the recent cablegram from the correspondent of The London Telegraph in Tokio that "the Foreign Minister here learns that President Roosevelt has ascertained the peace terms that would be agreeable to the neutral Powers." JOHN HAY will have play for his energies, now reinforced by rest, when he returns to the State Department in June. It is certain that if a Japanese naval victory should prove decisive of the war, as it probably will, it would be also decisive for this country's commercial interests.

how far the neutral Powers may be prevailed on to allow Japan complete freedom to exact her own peace terms. If they should be constrained to give her a large measure of freedom, the result, for specific reasons, cannot but be favorable to Great Britain and the United States.

To begin with, Russian trade restrictions and competition would be wholly eliminated for at least a generation. Japan would reassert her control over the territory ceded by China in 1895; she would bar the Czar's ships from Pacific waters; she would insist on the retrocession of Saghalin Island and the evacuation of Manchuria; she would demand a guarantee of China, backed by Great Britain and the United States, to cede no territory to a foreign Power, but to open up more of her provinces to trade; and she would buy the East-China Railway and define clearly Russia's boundary line west of the River Amur. Such terms, outlined by Mr. Kuznetsov in The North American Review for May, would pluck Russia root and branch out of the Eastern situation, besides assuring permanent peace with the removal of the national menace to Japan.

But these terms would carry with them the assurance to England and America of their own preponderant naval power in the Pacific. With the withdrawal of Russia, France could no longer afford to defend, should it be attacked, her all but useless colony in Indo-China. Further German aggression upon the Province of Shantung would be effectively discouraged, and it would no longer be profitable to maintain for her remaining provinces a fleet which could cope with the sea power of Japan. The United States would eventually gain most. England's naval strength must remain forever scattered over the globe, while the opening of the Panama Canal will make easy the mobilization of our squadrons upon those Eastern coasts where American commercial interests are growing.

It is no wonder, then, that the Administration and State Department at Washington are fixing regardful eyes on ROUSSEVETSKY'S fleet. Upon its fate depends the issue of a battle equally momentous, to be waged with weapons of diplomacy.

TRAFFIC REGULATION.

Probably the most dangerous street crossing in New York at the present time is the intersection of Broadway and Sixth Avenue at Thirty-fourth Street. That it is now receiving the attention of Commissioner McADOO as a point exigently demanding traffic regulation is gratifying. All the street car movement on Broadway passes this point, and it is almost a constant stream of cars passing north and south. This movement is crossed at an acute angle by the railroad traffic of Sixth Avenue, which is also operated under the least headway consistent with efficient car dispatching. The general vehicular traffic of these two streets is probably the largest and most varied of any which the streets of New York can show. It is of every kind, including an unusually large proportion of hacks and private carriages. The east and west movement is also large, including the cars on a double-track street railroad, a great deal of trucking, and a very large carriage traffic. Owing to the intersection of the three streets, all of first importance by reason of local business activities and as main avenues of communication between parts of the city which maintain active exchanges of passengers and merchandise, it is the busiest centre of New York, if allowance is made for the number of hours in the twenty-four through which it is congested.

For reasons due to the angle at which Broadway and Sixth Avenue intersect, the crossing from the west side of Broadway to the east side of Sixth Avenue is very wide. A great many thousands of people have to make this crossing every hour, keeping in the way of traffic nearly twice as long as is required in crossing any single street in New York. Crowds of women and children cross it constantly, not in regular lanes as at ordinary crossings, but at all sorts of angles, so that the street is usually full of pedestrians.

Here also one may see more reckless driving and more dangerous speeding of automobiles than at almost any other busy point in New York. It is not unusual to see a motor hansom or a touring car driven through the tangle of persons and vehicles at more than its customary speed to escape delay and strike a more open roadway beyond. It is so dangerous a place for a vehicle to linger that all regard for people about is dismissed. They must look out for themselves. They do this pretty well, it must be admitted; but it is scarcely fair that all sorts and conditions of citizens should have to scurry out of the way of vehicles to escape the necessity for a ride in the ambulance. The place has no Isles of safety, and those taking or leaving the various cars of the Broadway lines at Thirty-fourth Street find themselves in the focus of a cross-current traffic with no better protection than the dry goods box used as a stand for a dispenser of exchange tickets offers.

This local Mugby Junction needs systematic traffic regulation very much more than many of the points which have had and are now having it. The problem of such regulation is not a difficult one, but it needs constant attention. Dependence cannot be placed upon the formation of regular habits by drivers, motormen, and chauffeurs as a result of a few days or even

months of training, for as long a time as it takes to come to look ahead, and within fifteen minutes of the withdrawal of the police guard it will relapse into the condition of confusion from which an effort is now making to redeem it.

AN IMITATION DINNER.

The "maitre d'hotel" given by a social leader to some distinguished delegates to the National Tuberculosis Convention at Washington the other evening was furnished with a menu not wholly devoid of blame, with respect to its nomenclature, but on that account stimulating to the imagination if not to the palate. Here is the terminology of the feast:

Fruit Soup.
Imitation Salmon, Sauce Hollandaise.
Cucumbers.
Unfermented Concord Grape Juice, mixed with Apollinaris.
Broiled Slices Pinot Protée, Nut Sauce.
Artichoke Cups and Asparagus.
Unfermented Catawba Wine.
Eggs à la Villiger, Mushrooms.
C. C. before a London Turkey.
Grape Fruit and Cherry Salad, Cheese Soufflé.
Fruit Frappé, Kallaggs Gelatine.
Imitation Coffee.

From these suggestions of good things anathema how the guests' mouths may have been fixed for soup built of "stock," live salmon trembling from their icy packing to the pan, broiled partridge in place of proxy proteos, coffee brewed from the brown roasted berry, grape juice fermented and "wine" that was wine, is a matter for grave consideration by the estimable lady who surveyed the repast. For was this not confessedly, according to the implications and admissions of the menu, an imitation dinner?

But we are surprised and pained to note the introduction into this otherwise innocuous banquet of "Kallaggs gelatine"—clearly a violation of the vegetarian canon. We submit that Dr. Kuznetsov is not a mineral; he is quite as foreign to the vegetable kingdom. Everybody knows how Kallaggs gelatine was made. First it was boiled Kellogg. Then they strained him, skinned him, and set him away in a cool place to "jell." The result was the Kellogg gelatine of this menu, in consuming which the vegetarians not only transgressed the law of their association, but made cannibals of themselves.

Mr. CLEMENTS of the Inter-State Commerce Commission is apparently very much vexed at the railroad men for daring to question the entire ability of the members of the Commission to take upon themselves the work of fixing rates over the continent. That he should indulge in scolding the corporations with which the Commission has to deal in the temper that he shows is in itself a pretty strong indication of the disabilities of the Commission. The plain truth is that the Commission has not shown itself a very capable body, that it has not secured the confidence of the public, and, especially, the confidence of those most intimately acquainted with its operations. It has had during the years it has been in existence the opportunity to gain much influence, and it has not succeeded. This is not the fault of the present Commissioners alone or chiefly. They are by no means inferior to their predecessors. But the standard of selections for the Commission has not been as high as it should have been. It would be absurd to speak of the average of its successive members as leaders in the line of their work. They have been usually small men. It is a pity, for the chance opened to them was really a splendid one.

The Mayor has done a good thing in a very good fashion in vetoing the bill to increase the pay and the privileges of the street cleaning force. The bill was a "put-up job." It was intended to embarrass the Mayor, forcing him to sanction a piece of gross extravagance or to incur the resentment of the street cleaners. He has defeated the scheme by treating it honestly and plainly. He points out the extravagance and refuses to sanction it. He also exposes the insincerity of the authors of it. The Board of Apportionment has already ample authority to increase the pay of city employees when it thinks it best, and there was no need and no excuse for the interference of the Legislature.

Mr. McCLUREAN loses nothing politically by this frank appeal to the good sense of the people of the city, and the Treasury saves a neat sum.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Still Leaning on the Millstone.
An already exploited grievance of ours was revived by the letter of a clerical correspondent. It was moved by what is now known to have been a false report that Mr. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER had given \$10,000,000 for the support of old and indigent Baptist ministers, to make an eloquent, or, at least somewhat eloquent, appeal to the sympathy of the church for these clergyman. There were, he said, some 800 of them on the ragged edge of destitution, and he exclaimed: "Think of it, my millions; my women of wealth who sit at ease in Zion, my clergy who are rich and enjoying large incomes! There it is—the expectation, that coming to be a stern demand, that any neglected duty of a public or semi-public, or charitable or semi-charitable sort, shall be assumed, not by those who voluntarily incur and are entirely able to perform it if they choose, but by the millionaire—the one person for whom the performance of the duty is so easy, so entirely free from any element of self-sacrifice, that it makes a wholly insignificant item on the credit side of his account of things well or ill done. As it appears in the church for these clergyman, our correspondent asked, along with some slight touch of the sturdy beggar's tragedy, is composed of members of the majority, or at least many, of whom have

of this world's goods. They have a right to their clergy on the sacred edge of destitution in their old age. It is not at all from necessity, and if they appeal to the millionaire to support their faithful servants, it is simply that they find it preferable, because cheaply, to give the name of benefactor and philanthropist to him and to keep their own money in their own deep, well-battered pockets. It is particularly and fatally easy to see another man's duty to give and to ignore one's own duty to pay. If the 800 clergymen did not receive a living wage, that was the fault of their flock; if they were not wise enough to live within their means and put aside something for old age, that was their own fault. In neither case does the millionaire come in except as a remedy, much more convenient than commendable, for past mistakes, moral and financial, of other people. Of course the millionaire has his own very large duties to perform, but there is difficulty in seeing that they include the perpetuation of solvent communities, corporations, and individuals.

"I bought the boy from his parents, and I gave an undertaking to the powers in Africa that when I have done with him I will take him back. That was the undertaking. The Board of Guardians the other day by a man, a full-blooded Britisher, apparently quite sane, from whose house an eleven-year-old negro had run away to escape the punishment he expected for breaking a de- canter. The boy finally turned up in the workshop, and it was when the man went there to get him back that the queer story came out. It was told without any manifestation by the narrator of realization that his course was incompatible with English policy as to slaves and slave holding, and was a somewhat surprising when the return of his animated property was refused, and the case was turned over to the police for investigation. There was, however, no charge that the little black had been seriously maltreated, and, though the 'master' expressed a confident belief that he had a right to give needed and reasonable correction to the boughten servant, he also spoke of him as 'one of the dearest little fellows in the world'—which may or may not be evidence of a warm and sincere affection. The report of the slave holding and the return of his animated property was refused, and the case was turned over to the police for investigation. There was, however, no charge that the little black had been seriously maltreated, and, though the 'master' expressed a confident belief that he had a right to give needed and reasonable correction to the boughten servant, he also spoke of him as 'one of the dearest little fellows in the world'—which may or may not be evidence of a warm and sincere affection. 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SON KILLS HIS FATHER IN DEFENDING MOTHER

Saved Her from a Beating and Found Himself in Danger.

IN JAIL PENDING AN INQUEST

Case of a Boy Parricide Whom the Townsfolk Expect a Jury to Justify.

BELLPORT, L. I., May 21.—After defending his mother and shielding her from a beating which her husband tried to give her, Joseph O'Connell, to save his own life from his angry father, shot and killed him. Young O'Connell has been arrested, and is held for the coroner, who will hold an inquest early in the week. It is not believed that he will be detained longer than that, for his mother and younger brothers corroborate his story of what took place.

John T. O'Connell, the man killed, was about forty-five years old. The fact that he was drunk and quarrelsome in the village before going home this morning adds strength to the story told by his widow and their sons. Their version of the shooting is that O'Connell reached home about midnight. He was drunk and abusive, and began to abuse the three members of his family. Then he tried to beat his wife.

Young Joseph O'Connell is eighteen years old—went to his mother's assistance. Between the mother and son the drunken man was forced to desist, but this threw him into a wild rage. He ran from the house to the woodshed, and returned in a minute with an axe, with which he renewed the attack. This time the object of his rage was his eldest son. Mrs. O'Connell and her younger son, a boy of fourteen, ran into another room. Joseph tried to follow them, but his father cut off his escape and made him with the axe. As his father approached Joseph whipped out a revolver and fired. The bullet entered the elder man's heart, and he dropped dead on the floor.

Coroner Moore is expected to hold the autopsy and inquest to-morrow or Tuesday.

PLAYING BURGLAR, BOYS SAY.

Six Arrested at Mount Vernon—Carried Away Stuff from Unoccupied House.

MOUNT VERNON, May 21.—Playing burglar too realistically threatens to result seriously for six boys of well-known families unless they can show they have no evil intent. The boys are all between ten and fifteen years of age.

The house which, until recently, stood at 21 South First Avenue, is being moved across lots to a site on Union Avenue. Before it started on its journey it was occupied by Harry T. Dutler. When the house was about to be moved he left a lot of his belongings stored in the attic. Yesterday Mr. Dutler visited the building and found some of his property gone.

Detective George C. Atwell to-day arrested Carl Stroebel, Ray Dolley, Courtney Stroebel, William Roe, Arthur Reed, and Frederick Woolrich. The boys said that on Friday while playing about the building Woolrich pried open a door with a crowbar, and later in the evening they decided to play burglar. They carried away a lot of property, using a baby carriage found in the house to transport the stuff.

SUPPORTS ROOSEVELT'S PLAN

Country Won't Stand Being Squeezed by Trusts, Says Mr. Palmer.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, May 21.—Congressman Palmer of the Luzerne (Penn.) District expresses the opinion that, notwithstanding the deep-seated conviction in Pennsylvania in favor of high protection, the people of the State will uphold the President in the policy laid down regarding the purchase of supplies for the Panama Canal. He interprets the policy as a simple business precaution against imposition.

"The protection tariff is sound," said Mr. Palmer, "in that it keeps the market for our own manufacturers and likewise enables them to pay higher wages to American laboring men. That is one thing, and the other is the protection of American producers to keep up prices so that the Government is not forced into paying a higher price for supplies than for foreign buyers are charged is another. This Government ought not to be made the victim of exorbitant charges in the name of protection. It is not a square deal, and the country won't put up with being squeezed by the trusts."

SUICIDE IN FRONT OF WIFE.

Man Who Took Pistol Locked Up Till Truth Was Known.

NEWARK, May 21.—Albert Schilling committed suicide by shooting himself in the head this morning in his saloon, 53 Hamburg Place, in the presence of his wife and Frank Hannis, a neighbor. Schilling and Hannis were drinking when Mrs. Schilling came down stairs from their living apartments and asked her husband to close up the place and go to bed. He ordered her back to her room and words followed. Suddenly Schilling picked up a revolver that lay on the bar, and placing the barrel to his head fired. Schilling at the time was seated on a high stool behind the bar. Hannis was half asleep, leaning on the bar with his head on his arms. When Mrs. Schilling saw her husband pick up the revolver she screamed. At this moment there was a report at the other end of the bar. Schilling sat, and looking in that direction, Hannis saw the saloon keeper lurch over the bar. Hannis ran behind the bar, and grabbing the revolver from Schilling's hand, placed it in his own pocket. He then dashed out into the street, where a policeman stopped him. At the sight of the policeman he dropped in a faint. While he lay there the policeman took the revolver from him, and when Hannis recovered he was taken to the police station. Word was soon received of the shooting in the saloon and Hannis was charged with the deed. He was freed as soon as the truth was known.

BREWERY EMPLOYE MISSING.

A. J. Pfister, Connected with Newark Firm, Gone from Orange Home.

Special to The New York Times. ORANGE, N. J., May 21.—A considerable stir has been aroused in Orange over the absence from his home, at 168 Main Street, of Adam J. Pfister, who is prominent in brewing circles in Newark, and who is connected with the brewing firm of George H. Wiedenmeyer. Mr. Pfister has not been seen in Orange since Tuesday last.

Pfister left his home at the usual hour on Tuesday, taking no extra clothing and giving no hint that he would not return at night. He lived with his father, wife, and two small children. Mrs. Pfister says she can throw no light on her husband's whereabouts.

"He is gone, but where he went and why he went we do not know," she said. "He has been unable to get any trace of him. When he left home on Tuesday he seemed in his usual cheerful frame of mind, and he said nothing to indicate that anything was worrying him. Mr. Wiedenmeyer, it is said, visited the Pfister home on Friday. Pfister occupied an important place with the firm, and he was in receipt of a good salary."

Captain Will Call McAdoo's Attention to Policeman's Bravery.

A special report will be made to Commissioner McAdoo by Capt. Gardner, who is in charge of the Williamsburg Bridge squad, on the bravery of Policeman Charles Geselle, who was badly burned yesterday while making rescues from a burning tenement at 100 Suffolk Street. Geselle was on duty on the bridge when he saw a fire in the apartments of Morris Garfinkel on the fourth floor of the building. He ran to the scene and learned that the occupants of the third and fourth floors had not escaped.

He went through an adjoining house and reached the roof of the burning building. Geselle made his way down the smoke-filled stairs. At the third floor he heard a child's screams. He found Mrs. Diana Moskowitz and her ten-month-old baby almost suffocated. He carried the child and handed it to David Kodach, a tenant on the first floor. Then Geselle rushed back and dragged out Mrs. Moskowitz. She was severely burned.

Geselle was taken to the Bridge Police Station in Williamsburg, suffering from burns on the face and neck and arms. Later he was taken to the Williamsburg Hospital, and then sent home.

KANSAS-BAYONNE PIPE LINE.

Standard Oil Soon Expects to Take All Western Field's Output.

KANSAS CITY, May 21.—W. F. Gates of Independence, Kan., Superintendent of all the pipe lines of the Standard Oil Company in Kansas, Missouri, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma, to-day said: "We are preparing to take care of all the oil production in the Kansas field. The Whiting, Ind., Pipe Line will be completed in a few days, and then we can handle all the oil produced west of the Mississippi."

At Whiting the pipe line running from the Sugar Creek refinery, on the outskirts of Kansas City, will connect with the company's lines to Bayonne, N. J., completing a line that will reach half way across the continent.

The effect of the completion of the line to Whiting will be that the Standard Oil Company will be able to handle 75,000 barrels of oil a day already the pipe line Superintendents are laying out new lines. Construction forces are working on an order for 150 tanks of 35,000 barrels capacity each.

UNION CHARGES OVERTIME.

Says Jerome Park Reservoir Contractors Violate Eight-Hour Promise.

In reply to a request to the Controller to withhold payments from McDonald & O'Connell, contractors for the Jerome Park Reservoir, until they have lived up to the terms of the contract, a letter was received by the Central Federated Union from Deputy Controller Phillips yesterday saying that the letter making the request was not specific enough. It is charged by the union that the firm has failed to live up to the eight-hour rule in the employment of men at the Jerome Park Reservoir, where there is now a strike, although it says that through a special bill in the Legislature the Board of Estimate some time ago was authorized to appropriate over \$460,000 in order that the eight-hour rule might be lived up to. At the time the contract was taken the eight-hour law was not in operation, and the appropriation was made, the central body says, before the eight-hour law was declared to be unconstitutional. It further says that the money was paid to the firm.

The Secretary was directed to write again to the Controller giving more details.

\$300,000 WILKESBARRE FIRE.

Crossed Wires Start Double Blaze Which Destroys Big Building.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 21.—Fire to-day destroyed the Welles Building, on the west side of the Public Square, one of the costliest structures in the city. The loss is \$300,000. When discovered in the millinery department of Isaac Long's dry goods store, on the second floor, it was controlled by the firemen in less than an hour. A second fire started in the basement about an hour later, and gave them a fight until afternoon.

A careful investigation was made by experts, who declare that the first fire was caused by the crossing of electric wires. The water used in quenching the first flames followed some of the wires into the basement. A short circuit was formed, causing a flash from a large dynamo, which started the second fire among some inflammable stored goods. Before the general alarm could be sounded the entire building, five-story structure of brick and stone, was a mass of flames.

DIED AFTER FIVE-WEEK SLEEP.

Dr. Erwin Fischer Had an Abscess in the Brain—Operation Vain.

PITTSBURGH, May 21.—Dr. Erwin Fischer of Pittsburgh, who for nearly five weeks had been asleep, died this morning. Dr. Fischer broke down while working with some spotted fever patients, and when he collapsed five weeks ago it was feared that he had contracted that disease in some form. An autopsy performed this afternoon by Dr. Karl Emmerling showed that there had been a large and peculiarly shaped abscess in the brain. Dr. Carl Berg of New York performed an operation on Dr. Fischer last Tuesday, but the patient was then too far gone.

KNIFE FOR BRIDGE BLUECOAT.

Priester's Blade Broke on Policeman's Buckle—Arrest After Struggle.

Policeman Harry Smith of the Brooklyn Bridge police took to the Oak Street Station last night a man named John Ryan, who said he had no home. Ryan was charged with misbehaving in front of a woman's drug store, and causing annoyance to women, when Smith ordered him to move on. He moved as ordered, but at the Bridge terminal he turned upon the policeman and knocked him down. Smith said that Ryan then drew a long shoemaker's knife and tried to stab him, but the blade struck the policeman's belt buckle and broke. Policemen Guide and Gardiner ran to Smith's assistance and after much struggling took Ryan to the station house.

FOUND AN UNSET DIAMOND.

Letter Carrier Let His Friends Spread the News and the Owner Heard It.

NEWARK, N. J., May 21.—When Albert Lane, a retired lawyer, of Cooperstown, N. Y., was visiting here a few days ago he lost an unset diamond weighing more than two carats. The stone was found in the street by Charles F. Byrne, a letter carrier.

Byrne called the attention of his fellow letter carriers and the clerk in the Post Office to the stone, and requested them to speak about his find wherever they could, in the hope that he might find the owner. Mr. Lane's letter in the stone had been found, and after he had established his ownership Byrne turned it over to him and was well rewarded.

W.&J. SLOANE

Furnishings for the COUNTRY HOUSE

CARPETS of new patterns in every appropriate weave.

Oriental and Domestic Rugs.

Moodj, Algerian and Anjengo Rugs for Porches.

China and Japan Mattings in new patterns.

Wall Papers, Cretonnes and Linen Taffetas.

Lace and Muslin Curtains in novel effects.

Hand-wrought Willow Furniture of special designs.

BROADWAY & 19th STREET

BAN ON SUNDAY GOLF MAY WRECK A CLUB

North Valley of Greenwich Sees Membership Dwindle.

WAS FIFTY, NOW IS FIFTEEN

Sixteen Acres Leased for a Slight Consideration by William Rockefeller, Honorary Member.

Special to The New York Times. STAMFORD, Conn., May 21.—The North Valley Golf Club of Greenwich, after an existence of five years, is undecided whether or not to renew its lease of sixteen acres of William Rockefeller's land, for the reason that at present there are only about enough members to hold the various offices. From a club of fifty it has dwindled to fifteen, and those fifteen are in a quandary as to what course to pursue to induce members to join.

Whether to countenance Sunday playing or to forbid it.

The club was organized in 1900, having among its members Richard A. White, Treasurer of the New York Central Railroad; Albert C. Pack, a New York auctioneer; August M. Brush, a New York broker, and others, who spent holidays, Saturday afternoons, and occasionally a Sunday on the five-hole course. William Rockefeller, who leased the land for a slight consideration, was made an honorary member.

For two seasons there was no rule forbidding the use of the grounds for Sunday playing, although no match games were played. Then those who had become experts by Sunday play resigned to become members of larger clubs, and the North Valley found it necessary to look for members to replace them. They wanted several who would be glad to play for the fact that use of the links on Sunday was objected to. A resolution forbidding the use of the grounds Sunday was passed, and several good churchmen joined among them a clergyman.

For three years the rule has been adhered to, and now the club sees itself facing a dilemma. A decision to allow the matter.

Two of Them Inconvenienced Would Be Suicide Only Temporarily.

BALTIMORE, May 21.—George Horst, thirty-two years old, an employee in a brewery here, attempted on May 8 to commit suicide by shooting himself twice in the head. The bullets have not been removed, but, to the amazement of physicians, he will, interested themselves in his case, he will, according to present indications, soon be well enough to be out of the house.

One of the bullets entered just above the right ear, and the other just below the right temple. Ordinarily either bullet would have been sufficient to cause death, but in Horst's case they apparently resulted in nothing more serious than temporary paralysis of the left and right sides.

At first it was decided to probe for the bullets, but this plan was abandoned. Horst's mind began to clear rapidly after the second day, and Sunday after the shooting he smoked a cigar.

HATPIN GAVE AWAY DISGUISE.

Girl Started to See West as a Boy—Arrested in Pittsburgh.

Special to The New York Times. PITTSBURGH, May 21.—A young girl from Grove City, Penn., was arrested to-day while masquerading in boy's clothing. She was trying to buy a ticket for the Far West when a hatpin sticking through the jaunty cap attracted the attention of a station officer.

He found that the girl had run away from home about a month ago, and had since been living in a boarding house of good family, and her father will come tomorrow to take her home. The girl declared that she had always wanted to see California. She gathered enough money to take her to Chicago and intended working her way from there.

TWO KILLED STEALING RIDE.

Another Man May Die as Result of Odd Train Accident.

MEADVILLE, Penn., May 21.—Of three men who were stealing a ride on an Erie freight train to-day two, unidentified, were instantly killed. The third, John Bally, aged fifty-five, of Erie, is badly injured and may die.

The men were sitting together between two oil tank cars and the train broke in two at that point, dropping them on the track.

SCHOOLBOY A SUICIDE.

Fearful Whipping Because He Had Been Suspended.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., May 21.—George Walker, fifteen years old, committed suicide some time last week because he was suspended from school and was afraid to let his father know it. His body was found near Mountain Grove to-day.

A two-ounce bottle, partly filled with carbolic acid, was lying near, and also a note signed by the boy, saying that he killed himself because he was afraid to let his father know that he had been suspended from school, he would have got such a whipping as he never would forget.

FOR TROLLEY SLEEPING CARS.

Dining Service Also Planned in Columbus-Indianapolis Merger.

Special to The New York Times. RICHMOND, Ind., May 21.—Official confirmation has been given to-day to the report that a merger practically has been completed for traction lines between Columbus, Ohio, and Indianapolis, and that through dining and sleeping car service will be introduced.

This is the first important step in a traction system that is to connect Pittsburgh and St. Louis. It is being promoted by the Widener-Elkins syndicate of Philadelphia, which is investing millions in traction property in the Central West.

Starving Spaniards Riotous.

MADRID, May 21.—A famine riot broke out at Alcala de San Juan, in the Province of Ciudad Real, to-day, workmen attacking four mills.

Vantine's The Unusual Store.

Another Sale of Japanese Porcelains

at 50c

We have gathered in our basement a portion of some 20,000 pieces of Japanese porcelains, remnants of the past season's wholesale stock, which we are going to sell at the uniform price of

50c EACH.

The lot comprises vases, Koros, Flower Holders, Puff Boxes, Hair Receivers, Platters, Box Bon Boxes, Sugar and Cream Sets, Dinner and Tea Plates, Nut Dishes, Cracker Jars, Cream Pitchers, Salad and Berry Dishes, which have sold heretofore at

1.00, 1.25 and 1.50

A. A. VANTINE & CO.,

Broadway and 18th Street.

Similar Action to be Taken in Other States After Decision There.

Special to The New York Times. TRENTON, May 21.—There is soon to be a test in the courts of the constitutionality of the New Jersey law requiring registration of automobiles as well as all legislation in the state regulating their use. This is not only a New Jersey affair, but it will affect all the different States in turn.

Last week a committee from the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers made suggestions to begin the suit. Several other States were under discussion, but the committee decided to make the test under the New Jersey law because they feel that it would be easier to force a decision on the main issue in this state, instead of on a mere technical point which would be out of New York or Pennsylvania.

The reason for selecting New Jersey as the battle ground is that the Jersey law is free from several petty and objectionable features common to laws of this character in other States. In all respects the New Jersey law is considered remarkably liberal.

BULLETS IN HEAD, HE LIVES.

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Every Requisite for the Refined Home

Cowperthwait & Sons,

121st Street and Third Avenue.

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ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

CLERGYMEN who appreciate a change from strictly formal attire will approve of our soft finished black Worsted Sacks, which, though quiet and dignified, permit plenty of freedom. In view of approaching vacations we have prepared an ample stock, including fabrics of medium, summer and tropical weights.

Subway Station just at our door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

Free Guide to the Lewis and Clark Exposition

We have just published a Lewis and Clark Exposition guide that's crowded with just the sort of information people want when planning the trip.

The guide is free for the asking. Call or write to-day. Our services in helping you to plan your trip are free, too.

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One Machine or 100 Machines

Can be economically and safely operated by THE EDISON SERVICE Independent power for each machine means that the cost of operation is always in proportion to the exact power used

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THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE

Of absorbing interest, the Dawson articles now appearing in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL continue through May. The entire series, covering two months, sent for \$2 accompanying order

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DRY- SOLE

Rubbers unnecessary when walking on wet ground or streets. Use it when golfing and at the seashore. Price 25c.

For sale by Wanamaker, Simpson, Cowperthwait & Sons, 14th Street, New York. Also under Slater, Cowart, Jansmann, Milbau, and others.

The Provident Loan Society of New York

CAPITAL EMPLOYED \$2,000,000 MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY amount from \$1.00 to \$1,000—upon pledge of personal property such as diamonds and other precious jewelry, watches, chains, silverware, stock, bonds, etc.

INTEREST RATES: 1% a month on sums under \$500; on sums of \$500 and over at rates 100 per annum; on loans repaid within 3 weeks 1%.

Loans may be repaid in installments.

LOANING OFFICES: 378 Fourth Ave., New York; 100 Nassau St., New York; 100 West 42d St., New York; 100 East 17th St., New York.

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terest from the time when they became due, together with charges of notice and advertisement to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears, at Room 85, Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. If default be made, such real estate **WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, IN THE ALDERMANIC CHAMBER, CITY HALL,** Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,

June 14, 1905, at 10 A. M.,

for the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same, in consideration of advancing such taxes or water rents, interest, charges and costs accrued thereon; sale to be continued until all real estate advertised for sale shall be sold. A detailed statement of the taxes and water rents and the ownership of property taxed and on which the taxes and water rents remain unpaid is published in a pamphlet, copies of which are deposited in the office of the Collector of Assessments and Arrears and will be delivered to any person applying therefor.

EDWARD A. SLATTERY,
Collector of Assessments and Arrears of the City of New York.

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FOR SALE

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company
Capital and Surplus - \$9,000,000

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Loans on well located
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accepted at 4% to
close prior to mort-
gage tax of July 1st.

Cost 1% and Disbursements
McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.
42 Broadway.

THIS BARGAIN
IMPOSSIBLE TO DUPLICATE

Three 6-story, new-law tenements; 18
rooms, 6 families on a fine Italian sec-
tion; all new; built by owner; 100 ft. x
100 ft. lot; price, \$10,000.00. See
easy terms. Address Owner, Box 180,
Times Downtown.

Choicest corner in Harlem, suitable for a
small house, with or without loan. C. A.
Keller, 141 Broadway.

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OWNERS AND BUILDERS

Are offering for sale in the restricted district
between Madison and 4th Sts., the finest
high-class American-style dwellings, rep-
resenting the highest type of private residence
yet produced. Houses now under construction.

Nos. 30, 32 and 34 East 52d St.
AND
Nos. 39, 41, 43 and 45 East 50th St.

SIZES FROM 10 TO 25 FEET.

After December next the use of steam en-
gines will be discontinued on all the Grand
Central and Port Authority lines, and the
Grand Central and Port Authority lines will
be between that point and the Grand Central
Depot all trains will be run by electric
power.

Descriptive pamphlet of houses, con-
taining diagram of contemplated im-
provements on Park Ave. from 48th to
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A very cheap three-story and basement dwell-
ing in 90th St., near Madison Ave. Asking only
\$20,000.00. See easy terms. Address
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Ave.
Madison Ave. at 48th St.

WEST SIDE.

Five-story cold water double, with stores,
NEAR 110TH ST. PRICE \$25,000.
Three-story double, near 110th St., \$20,000.
JAMES H. THOMAS, 247 8th Av.

\$1,000,000 TO LOAN.
Estate money; lowest possible charges.
M. Morganthau, Jr., 312 Broadway.

WEST SIDE.

Upper West Side—High-class modern private
dwelling, three stories and basement, with
three-story extension; will sell completely fur-
nished, or as purchaser desires; owner is go-
ing abroad and must sell this fine property at
the greatest bargain ever offered; full particu-
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PRIVATE HOUSE FOR SALE.
A very fine house on full lot, at very rea-
sonable price. Easy terms. See easy terms.
Address: 312 Broadway.

72nd St. W.

Bargains—West 112th, double, \$45,000; rental
\$10,000; three four-story tenements, East 122d,
\$14,000 each; West 107th, double, \$20,000;
rental \$2,000; West 145th, 6-story, new-law,
rental \$6,000. See easy terms. Address: 312 Broadway.

Five-story triple flat, near Broadway and 110th
St. Subway station. \$25,000.00. Full particulars
and each apartment; hot water supplied;
no steam heat; perfect order; no vacancies;
rental \$1,000.00. See easy terms. Address: 312 Broadway.

Bargains—Four-story double, \$45,000; rental
\$10,000; two-family frame, \$14,000; elegant
three-story double, \$20,000; rental \$2,000.
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Improved and Unimproved Property.
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147th St. 3d and Willis Aves.

Must sell \$500 East 101st St., between "J" and
"K" Aves. Subway station. \$1,000.00. See
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THE AV. ABOUT 185D ST.
\$6,000.00. Double, cold water; shows
11 per cent. income; bargain. Cochran, 606
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Five-story single flat, 135th St. and Lenox Av.
Subway station; cheap; little cash; must sell.
Engle, 704 2d St.

Investors—Fine triple flat, west side, can be
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234 West 110th St.

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Sixth Av. above 14th St.—Three-story build-
ing for sale. Thomas, 247 8th Av.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN,
WESTCHESTER AV. COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

Jerome, Grand, Aqueduct, Morris, and Walton
Aves. and all houses near Fordham and
Kings Bridge Roads and Grand Concourse.

S. J. TAYLOR,
2445 JEROME AV.

FLATS AND LOTS
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
L. REITER,
WESTCHESTER AND JACKSON AVES.

Three-family, near 110th St., \$25,000.00;
rental \$3,000.00. See easy terms. Address: 312 Broadway.

Three-family, detached, \$20,000.00;
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STOKES, 3008 Third Ave. (160th St.)

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AT AUCTION.
ABSOLUTE SALE
McQuay & Co., Auc'trs.,
will sell at public auction at the
Bronx Real Estate Auction Room,
149th Street and 3rd Avenue,
Monday, May 22nd, 1905,
at 10 A. M. sharp,
714 EAST 147TH STREET,
6-story triple flat; 14 rooms; bath; rent \$2,000;
guaranteed; hot water supply only.

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Larchmont Park,
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18 1/2 MILES
from 42d Street,
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ALL IMPROVEMENTS
Electric Light, Gas,
Macadamized Streets,
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Thorough System of
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WRITE OR CALL for Illustrated Booklet, Photographs, Maps, etc.
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ATTRACTIVE HOME.
A thoroughly modern 12-room house, finished
in fine wood, north of city line and three
miles from railroad, at price much
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The Watson Realty Co., 12 East 43d St.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.
Thoroughly well built eight-room house, all
improvements within five minutes of station;
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House and Lot, Monroe Av. \$5,000.
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AT HARRISON.
11-room house, barn, and 3 lots,
fronting on military walk, from depot.
price \$15,000. easy terms.

W. G. WATT,
140th St. and 141st St.

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\$8,700 cash buys six room cottage; full lot;
near "L" and trolley; balance \$2,000;
easy terms.

\$12,600 terms to suit; buys three-story
frame and stable; room for five
families; full lot; near "L" and trolley.
\$16,000 buys three-story up-to-date two-
room family frame, with stable and shed
room for wagon; all assessments paid; near
150th St. "L" station; 50x100.

\$8,800 buys three-story double, (four lots),
in Eastern Boulevard and 8th St., be-
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Corner on Webster Av. 90x100, built 17
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ERNEST CAHN REALTY CO.,
380 Third Av., near Wenderover.

For Builders and Speculators
3 lots, including corner; excavated; price \$25-
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Both parcels \$15,000.00. See easy terms.
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Three 6-story double flats, near elevated sta-
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MORRIS MARKS.
Corner 8th Av. at 140th St.
No Assessments at Wakefield Park.
Street improvements made by us without charge.
Lots \$450 UP, AT YOUR OWN TERMS.
Take Third Av. to Bronx Park Station;
transfer to West Mount Vernon trolley; alight
at office, Wakefield, Webster Ave., afternoon;
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LOUIS E. BLISS.
Two-family house and 2-story stable, lot 50x100;
price \$3,500; act quick.

Geo. Fox Tiffany,
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Houses, Corners & Plots on R. T.
Lines.

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Jerome, Grand, Aqueduct, Morris, and Walton
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NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEABOARD COTTAGES ON CAPE COD.
Five to nine bedrooms; bathrooms; all comforts;
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A gentleman's residence estate, with acres,
near the country, near the city, near the city,
\$45,000; terms easy; photographs. Melville
Head, 40th St.

Seaboard Hills—To let, large brick tenement,
fully furnished. S. G. Tenney, Wil-
lamstown, Mass.

To Rent—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at
Rockland, Mass. See easy terms. Address: 312 Broadway.

Bartholme Hills—House, stables, 30 acres for
sale. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

MORTGAGES.
UNITED STATES TITLE
Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
Capital Paid in \$1,000,000.
Insures Title of Real Estate.
140-175 Mortgages for Sale.
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MORTGAGE LOANS
Low rates. Lowest charges for
examining titles.
WYMAN & CO.,
21 William St., N. Y. City.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
WANTED FOR WAITING
PURCHASE AND INVESTMENT.
PRIVATE DWELLINGS, STORES, LOTS,
AND ALL KINDS OF REAL ESTATE.
212 STREET TO 11TH STREET.
BASTON.
THOMAS & ECKERTSON,
11 WEST 11TH ST.

MORTGAGE LOANS
Low rates. Lowest charges for
examining titles.
WYMAN & CO.,
21 William St., N. Y. City.

AT AUCTION.
ABSOLUTE PUBLIC AUCTION SALE.
R. E. HEMON, Auctioneer,
WELL KNOWN AT PUBLIC AUCTION
At Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y.

To-Morrow
TUESDAY, MAY 23d, 1905,
At 12 o'clock, Noon,

Bathgate Beck Property,
300 BRONX LOTS

TERMS: 70% may remain on mortgage at 4%. Lawyers Title Ins. and Trust
Co.'s Title Policies free. If desired, savings bank books accepted instead of cash to
leave interest on purchase from Jan'y 1st.
The property is choice high ground, opposite Crotona Park, and a few blocks
from Bronx Park. Second Avenue "L" trains now stop at the Freeman and 174th
St. Stations of a Rapid Transit line, which are right by the property; and the
Boston Road and Southern Boulevard Trolleys pass it.

For Books, Maps, Etc., Apply on the Property or to
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers,
Bronx Office: Corner of Westchester and Longwood Avenues.
Main Office: 158 Broadway, New York.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auc't.,
will sell at auction
Thursday, May 25, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real
Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
by order of the Commissioners of
the Sinking Fund of the City of
New York,

8 Choice Lots.
23d Ward,
Borough of the Bronx,
Cor. Southern Boulevard
Tiffany St. & Whitlock Av.
and
Timpon Place,
NEAR AVENUE ST. JOHN.
Size of lots 25x125 each.
RIGHTY PER CENT. of the purchase
money may remain on bond and mortgage
for one of the lots at 5 per cent.
TITLES GUARANTEED by the Lawyers
Title Insurance Co., 120 Broadway, New
York, at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

Choice 23d Ward Lot
Southwest Corner
FREEMAN ST. AND VYSE AV.
Size of lot, 25x125; within two blocks of
rapid transit station at Southern Boulevard
and Freeman St.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.
SAME DAY.

5 Choice 23d Ward Lots,
EAST SIDE WALTON AV.,
25 feet north of East 179th St.
176 ft. front of Burnside Ave.
Size of lots, 25x125; these lots are below
grade and within one block of the trolley on
Jerome and Burnside Aves.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

40 Choice Parcels
McQuay & Co.,
Auctioneers,
will sell at Public Auction
Bronx Real Estate Auction
Room,
149th Street and 3rd Ave.
Monday, May 22nd, 1905,
at 10 A. M. sharp,
61 West 132d Street, Manhattan,
5-story double flat, lot 25x100.
Eagle Avenue,
near 160th St., 3-family frame, lot 31x100.
Washington Avenue, East Side,
100 feet west of Washington Av., 47x100; vacant.
East Side, North Side,
325 feet west of Webster Av., 45x100; vacant.
Union Avenue, West Side,
400 feet south of 160th St., 50x100; vacant.
Daily Avenue, West Side,
275 feet north of 160th St., 50x100; vacant.
Washington Avenue,
THROUGH TO BASSFORD AVE.,
68 feet north of 160th St., 50x100; vacant.
West Farms Road,
S. E. cor. of Freeman St., 122x138x100; vacant.
Morris Park Avenue,
southeast corner Rose St., 40x100; vacant.
Boston Road, West Side,
161 feet south of Heath Ave., 25x200; vacant.
Park Avenue, East Side,
150 feet north of 160th St., 50x100; vacant.
149th Street, South Side,
200 feet west of Morris Avenue, 25x200; vacant.
Hughes Avenue,
northeast corner 160th St., 40x100; vacant.
South Side Second Street,
THROUGH TO FIRST STREET,
400 ft. east Ave. Unionport, 160x200; vacant.
274 Third Avenue,
NEAR 140TH STREET, 25x200.
7th St. and 14th St.,
6-story triple flat, 14 rooms, bath.
Rent, \$2,700.00; hot water supply only.

62 West 70th St.
The four-story and basement brick apartment,
size of lot 21x100.00.
146 & 148 West 31st St.
The two three-story and basement brick
buildings, with stable in rear, size of lot 40 x
200.
110 & 112 West 30th St.
The two four-story brick flats, size of lot
36.92x100.00.
347 West 43d St.
The five-story brick tenement, with three-
story brick extension, size of lot 32x100.4.
453 West 43d St.
The four-story and basement brownstones
front brick flat, size of lot 25x100.4.
110 & 112 West 104th St.
The two five-story brownstone-front brick
buildings, size of lot 30x100.1.
828 Ninth Ave.,
NEAR 54TH ST.
The four-story brick flat, with store and base-
ment, size of lot 27.10x100.00 (Irreg.)
60 PER CENT. may remain on bond and
mortgage for three years at 5 per cent. See
easy terms. Address: 312 Broadway.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1905,
62 West 70th St.
The four-story and basement brick apartment,
size of lot 21x100.00.
146 & 148 West 31st St.
The two three-story and basement brick
buildings, with stable in rear, size of lot 40 x
200.
110 & 112 West 30th St.
The two four-story brick flats, size of lot
36.92x100.00.
347 West 43d St.
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story brick extension, size of lot 32x100.4.
453 West 43d St.
The four-story and basement brownstones
front brick flat, size of lot 25x100.4.
110 & 112 West 104th St.
The two five-story brownstone-front brick
buildings, size of lot 30x100.1.
828 Ninth Ave.,
NEAR 54TH ST.
The four-story brick flat, with store and base-
ment, size of lot 27.10x100.00 (Irreg.)
60 PER CENT. may remain on bond and
mortgage for three years at 5 per cent. See
easy terms. Address: 312 Broadway.

Sound Shore Realty
& Title Co.,
23 Broadway, New York, Tel. 930 Broad.
34 Court St., Brooklyn.
241 Hudson St., New Rochelle.
Will offer
on the premises, by
H. E. COLLIER, Auctioneer,
on Tuesday, May 30, 11 A. M.,
at Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey
Street, N. Y.,
By Order of the
WILLIAM MATTHEWS ESTATE.
The Homestead and a portion of said estate
situate in the County of New York, and
containing of:
1. A large and beautiful estate, with
plantation, stable, outbuildings &
66 Acres of Land at Harrison,
Westchester County, N. Y.

AT AUCTION
on the premises, by
H. E. COLLIER, Auctioneer,
on Tuesday, May 30, 11 A. M.,
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By Order of the
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ABSOLUTE PUBLIC AUCTION SALE.
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To-Morrow
TUESDAY, MAY 23d, 1905,
At 12 o'clock, Noon,

Bathgate Beck Property,
300 BRONX LOTS

TERMS: 70% may remain on mortgage at 4%. Lawyers Title Ins. and Trust
Co.'s Title Policies free. If desired, savings bank books accepted instead of cash to
leave interest on purchase from Jan'y 1st.
The property is choice high ground, opposite Crotona Park, and a few blocks
from Bronx Park. Second Avenue "L" trains now stop at the Freeman and 174th
St. Stations of a Rapid Transit line, which are right by the property; and the
Boston Road and Southern Boulevard Trolleys pass it.

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Choice 23d Ward Lot
Southwest Corner
FREEMAN ST. AND VYSE AV.
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West Farms Road,
S. E. cor. of Freeman St., 122x138x100; vacant.
Morris Park Avenue,
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36.92x10

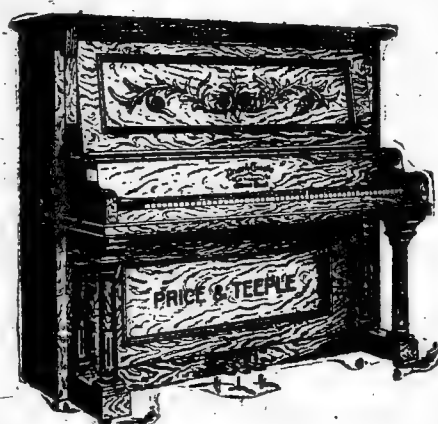
Simpson Crawford Co.

May Sale.

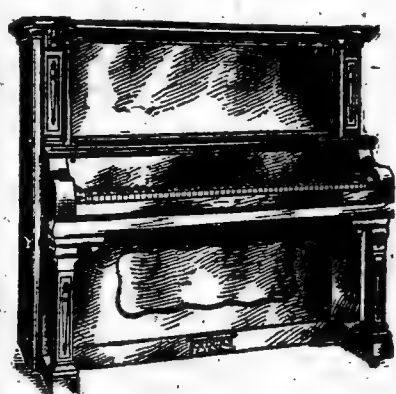
Simpson Crawford Co.

One hundred and sixty-seven used pianos, including Steinway, Knabe, Weber, Hardman--Twenty Others ready for a five-day sale beginning to-day at \$10 down.

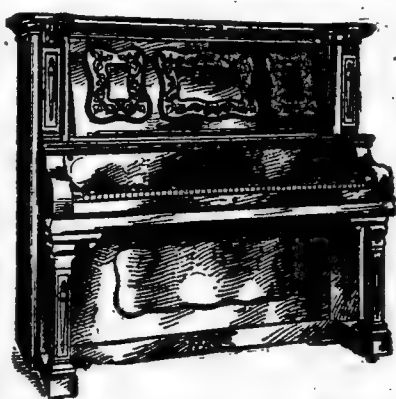
MAY



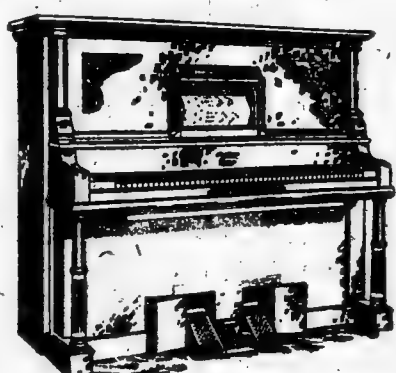
Smith & Barnes—over 60,000 now in use—a Piano sought for its tone quality, its beautiful case. We'll sell you one on agreeable payments—small amount down.



The Packard Piano is an instrument that reminds you of a finely toned concert grand for which you would pay a small fortune. Many acknowledge this the best piano manufactured.



The H. & S. G. Lindeman is a Piano we are proud to represent. For years the name has been synonymous with the highest development of the Piano.



THE beauty about the Simpson Crawford Co. used piano sales is that we take back the instrument you buy at full amount paid to date of return at any time within one year from date of purchase when you may desire to exchange for one of the dozen famous new pianos for which we are sole agents in New York City, including:

Packard, H. & S. G. Lindeman, Schubert, Hobart M. Cable, Smith & Barnes, Radle, Price & Teeple, Laffargue, Bailey, Cecilian Piano Player and Cecilian Piano.

Hundreds of country home and Summer cottage furnishers yearn for a piano to enliven the hours spent indoors, but they do not care to invest in a new piano, and not being familiar with the original Simpson Crawford Co. plan, they are compelled to forego the pleasure they would seek, figuring that to buy a used instrument would tie up a certain amount of money at the risk of leaving it unattended during the Winter season, or, if sold, they would realize a comparatively insignificant sum.

The Simpson Crawford Co. plan eliminates all of these disagreeable features. When you want to get rid of your used piano you receive dollar for dollar paid on it, to be applied on a new instrument of highest character. The amount paid acts as a substantial first payment on the new piano. If you are going to remain in the city, this plan is equally as important to you.

It would take you a week to go around to all the Piano Stores and examine the tone qualities of the various meritorious pianos. You can examine practically all of them in an hour or two in our spaciouly and finely appointed piano rooms—we have ten of them, besides the main wareroom, on the fourth floor. Our pianos are displayed in ample light to show them off effectively.

Ever think of that?

Hundreds of people are always ready to buy a piano, all but making up their minds what instrument to select—there are so many good ones. Nearly every piano sold in New York is included in this five-day list, and out of the one hundred and sixty-seven a surprising number are as good as new. They are all in excellent condition, and have been used sufficiently to prove the quality of their tone, but not long enough to impair in any way the response to the pianist's touch.

We will adhere strictly to the original plan in this sale—no piano will be sold until the day for which it is advertised—the plan that is fair to all and so successful.

Tuesday, May 23d.

| | Sale Price. | Original Price. |
|---|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 Loomis upright..... | \$75.00 | \$300.00 |
| (good tone—walnut case—come early) | | |
| 1 Waters upright..... | 115.00 | 300.00 |
| (splendid bargain) | | |
| 1 Hartman & Co. upright..... | 100.00 | 300.00 |
| (don't miss this) | | |
| 1 Weber upright..... | 125.00 | 550.00 |
| (fine tone) | | |
| 1 Krakauer upright..... | 245.00 | 450.00 |
| (beautiful mahogany case—tone and condition like new) | | |
| 1 Davenport & Treacy upright..... | 200.00 | 300.00 |
| (mahogany case—like new) | | |
| 1 Crawford upright..... | 200.00 | 275.00 |
| (used only a few months) | | |
| 1 H. M. Cable upright..... | 225.00 | 275.00 |
| (one of the finest bargains) | | |
| 1 Pease Square..... | 10.00 | 350.00 |
| (carved legs) | | |
| 1 Cecilian piano player..... | 175.00 | 250.00 |
| (the finest self-player in the world) | | |

Also 25 other great bargains.

Thursday, May 25th.

| | Sale Price. | Original Price. |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 Pease upright..... | \$95.00 | \$350.00 |
| (splendid tone) | | |
| 1 Sohmer upright..... | 185.00 | 375.00 |
| (don't miss this opportunity) | | |
| 1 Hardman upright..... | 115.00 | 350.00 |
| (great bargain) | | |
| 1 Peek & Son upright..... | 135.00 | 300.00 |
| (like new) | | |
| 1 Chickering upright..... | 135.00 | 500.00 |
| (fine tone—great value) | | |
| 1 Chickering upright..... | 275.00 | 600.00 |
| (this piano same as new) | | |
| (entirely made over) | | |
| 1 Steinway baby grand..... | 450.00 | 900.00 |
| (excellent tone and condition) | | |
| (small size, suitable for apartment) | | |
| 1 Light square..... | 10.00 | 300.00 |
| (excellent condition) | | |
| 1 Nunn & Clark square..... | 5.00 | 275.00 |
| (fair) | | |

Also 19 other great bargains.

Saturday, May 27th, last day of the sale—38 remarkable values.

| | Sale Price. | Original Price. |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 Hardman upright..... | \$125.00 | \$400.00 |
| (fine tone) | | |
| 1 Gabler upright..... | 135.00 | 350.00 |
| (good as new) | | |
| 1 Steinway upright..... | 250.00 | 550.00 |
| (beautiful tone—splendid condition) | | |
| 1 Knabe upright..... | 200.00 | 500.00 |
| (tone and condition excellent) | | |

Also 30 other fine bargains reserved—including our entire stock of almost new Knabe, Hazelton & Gabler Pianos.

Wednesday, May 24th.

| | Sale Price. | Original Price. |
|--|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 Hardman upright..... | \$95.00 | \$400.00 |
| (good tone—worth double) | | |
| 1 Cable & Sons upright..... | 100.00 | 300.00 |
| (walnut case—good tone) | | |
| 1 Steinway upright..... | 200.00 | 550.00 |
| (good tone and condition) | | |
| 1 Knabe upright..... | 250.00 | 600.00 |
| (fine and case like new—wonderful value) | | |
| 1 Crawford upright..... | 200.00 | 275.00 |
| (beautiful tone and case—like new) | | |
| 1 Behr Bros. upright..... | 135.00 | 400.00 |
| (excellent condition) | | |
| 1 Schubert upright..... | 245.00 | 300.00 |
| (one of the finest instruments made—this Piano almost new) | | |
| 1 Radle upright..... | 200.00 | ..... |
| (only used three months—fine Piano) | | |
| 1 Price & Teeple upright..... | 200.00 | 250.00 |
| (beautiful case and tone) | | |
| 1 Bailey Upright..... | 175.00 | ..... |
| (splendid bargain—only \$5.00 per month for this) | | |

Also 27 other great bargains.

Friday, May 26th.

| | Sale Price. | Original Price. |
|--|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 Drucker upright..... | \$75.00 | \$325.00 |
| (this will be quickly sold—come early) | | |
| 1 Fischer upright..... | 100.00 | 375.00 |
| (sweet tone—worth double) | | |
| 1 Hardman upright..... | 125.00 | 375.00 |
| (wonderful value) | | |
| 1 Kranich & Bach upright..... | 150.00 | 350.00 |
| (good tone and condition) | | |
| 1 Bradbury upright..... | 125.00 | 350.00 |
| (tone like new) | | |
| 1 Hazelton upright..... | 300.00 | 450.00 |
| (almost new—fine walnut case) | | |
| 1 Schubert upright..... | 225.00 | ..... |
| (an opportunity to get a high-grade Piano for a small price) | | |
| 1 Decker square..... | 10.00 | 400.00 |
| (carved legs) | | |
| 1 Weber square..... | 35.00 | 500.00 |
| (fine) | | |

Also 20 other magnificent bargains for this day.

The Cecilian piano is a piano with a player within.

THE price—\$600—is \$200 less than the combined price of a piano of equal merit and a separate player. It doesn't take up near the room occupied by a piano and piano player, and the owners of the fifty or more we have sold recently, pronounce it ideal for the small apartment.

It is more easily manipulated than most piano players, as it exemplifies the ease of the Cecilian player, of which we are selling so many. It can also be played by the fingers, the pedals and music roll being concealed, so you cannot tell it from a piano.

It is a gem in the world of music—a wonder in the world of invention, and the simple words—"anybody can play"—describe the Cecilian piano. You need not have touched a piano in your lifetime, yet the fastest piece of popular music or the most impressive classical composition may be rendered at will, with the skill of the finished artist, by simply and gently rocking the pedals.

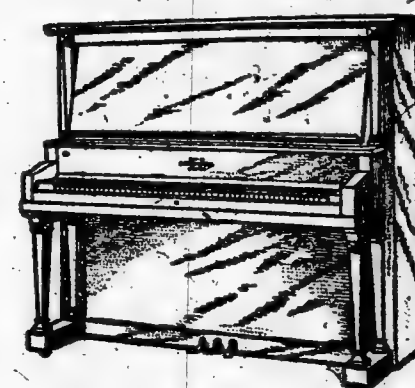
Send for booklet—it will give you a desire to come and see this marvelous instrument.

IMPORTANT—For the convenience of those who attend this sale we have arranged to offer very special values in SEWING MACHINES AND OIL PAINTINGS—FOURTH FLOOR.

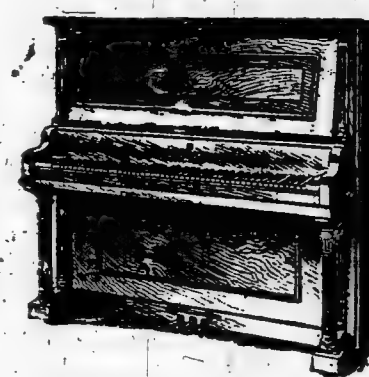
8:30
is the
opening hour
of this sale
every day.

Simpson Crawford Co.

Our piano
department is
the largest
in New York.
Fourth floor.



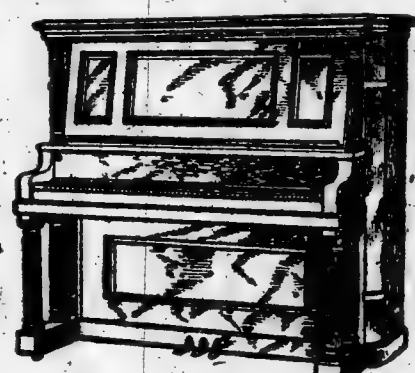
Hobart M. Cable pianos are judged by pianists as containing a wealth of tone qualities and beauty of case construction that makes them one of the most popular pianos for sale.



Schubert Pianos are among the foremost of the day in the estimation of the skilled artists who are capable to judge.



The Price & Teeple is considered a "wonderful value" by those who know a really worthy instrument. Let us show you one and explain the terms.



190

Inhibition Is Next Step.

WITH IMPURE DRINKING WATER
Use **Harford's Acid Phosphate**
Destroys the germs of typhoid and other
fevers. Cleans a nauseating and scolding
sour drink. **Adv.**

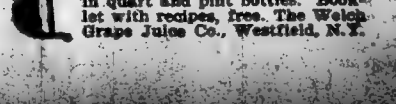
Box of 25, \$3.40 **Box of**

\$4.50 Box of 100, \$12.50

necessity of radical action for the removal of the manifest evils of Mormonism: Resolved, That we call upon the United States Senate to expel Reed Smoot of Utah from that body as unworthy of membership.

MARKET OF YEARS
THEY ARE POPULAR
TODAY.

COLLARS, 2 FOR 25 CENTS
CUFFS, 25¢ A PAIR.



Box of 25, \$3.40 Box of 50, \$6.50 Box of 100, \$12.50

Sold by druggists and grocers in quart and pint bottles. Booklet with recipes, free. The Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

OFFICES:

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Publication Office, 125 West 45th Street
Advertising Office, 125 West 45th Street
Washington: 39 Broad Street
Philadelphia: 100 Queen Victoria Street, E.
London: 100 Queen Victoria Street, E.
ONE CENT in Greater New York, New York City,
and New York, elsewhere, TWO CENTS.
FIVE CENTS Sunday.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

| | |
|---|--------|
| DAILY, per Week | \$0.12 |
| DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week | 0.17 |
| DAILY, per Month | 0.70 |
| DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month | 1.00 |
| DAILY, per Year | 8.00 |
| DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year | 12.00 |
| SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year | 2.50 |
| THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year | 1.00 |

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add \$1.10 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 70 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsmen, or directly to the Publication Office.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S "AMUSEMENT."

No little amusement has been created in the Administration at Washington and among its friends, says the statement given out from the office of the Secretary of War Sunday evening, over the attempt to distort the facts about the Panama purchase, and especially in the attempt to show that undue pressure there has been an alteration in policy.

It is a pity that appreciation of the Panama joke is confined to Administration circles. The Pittsburgh steel manufacturers were not "amused" when they read the first announcement of the President's determination to ship and material for the canal in cheap foreign markets. Speaker CANNON did not hold his sides when he made a brief statement about the matter for publication. Senator GALLINGER was not rioting in a fit of laughter when he told a newspaper correspondent that the result of this announcement of Administration policy would be a law passed early in the next session requiring all canal supplies to be bought in this country. The leading high-tariff men and the influential advocates of the "stand-pat" policy were never more serious in their lives than they were when they learned of this new move of the Administration. They were alarmed and they showed it.

How easy it would have been for the Administration to spare these gentlemen a most anxious and unpleasant period of doubt and fear. It would have been natural, too, for Mr. Roosevelt to take such important men somewhat into his confidence. A reassuring word in advance, a little hint that if anything got out about the purchase of canal supplies abroad they must pay no attention to it, as nothing would really be done until Congress had a chance to tie the President's hands, would have averted the distressing consequences of an announcement of Administration hostility to the tariff for which the country and the protected interests were unprepared. It was only after the echoes of the White House proclamation began to reach Washington, it was only when the outcries and angry protests of the chiefs of the tariff-built combinations and Trusts fell upon the Executive ear that the explanation was publicly made that the order to the Panama Canal Commissioners meant nothing at all; that they would not load up with supplies bought abroad; that at most ships would be chartered, not bought. And then, when the only natural and possible inference from this modifying interpretation of the White House decision had been drawn the country over—the explanation, that is, that the terrible hubbub among the protected interests had frightened the President into a retreat—the Administration and its friends were dissolved in ecstasies of "amusement."

To say that this statement from the office of the Secretary of War is about the most transparent humbug ever handed out from any Government office would be to underestimate it. The Administration got itself into an unpleasant situation, and in the act of running away from the storm it has raised it does not cut a very dignified figure. Charity and kindness command that a reasonable latitude be allowed to the President's friends in their attempts to exhibit the incident in the most favorable light the circumstances permit. If the whole affair can be treated as a joke it will be forgotten as soon as the country has had its laugh. The trouble is, that up to the present time nobody but the Administration has seen the joke.

Evidence is not wanting that the President's decision to find a way for the Canal Commission to escape the exactions of the protected home market was not suddenly reached at the White House luncheon table on Monday of last week, but had been formed at some earlier day. The President had returned from his holiday and was at the White House on the morning of Friday, May 12. It was on the morning of May 14 that there appeared in The Ohio State Journal, a staunch Republican paper published at Columbus, a special dispatch dated "Washington, May 13," which must have excited a good deal of astonishment among the Republican readers of that newspaper. We

Tariff revision must be undertaken. It no longer can be put aside, and there is a strong probability that at the next session of Congress the Republican leaders will face the situation squarely and set about the enactment of a new law that will meet the new conditions.

At the head of this dispatch stand the words "Staff Special," indicating, we suppose, editorial correspondence. In the editorial columns of The State Journal of May 16 there appears an article with the title "Brighter Prospects for Tariff Revision," in which the editor declares that "the revival of the discussion in favor of tariff revision is a hopeful sign of the times." Tariff schedules have been made by the great protected interests, he declares, and "the protective theory has degenerated into a bulwark for Trust aggression and extortion." Many of the Dingley rates are unnecessary for protection, he continues, and the men who control Congressional action, if they are wise, will prepare themselves to comply with the popular demand for revision. "They have reposed in fancied security so long that it may require something of an earthquake to arouse them to their real duty," says this Republican tariff reformer. "But events are shaping themselves in a way that seems certain to compel the consideration of tariff revision whether the Aldriches, Forakers, and Grosvenors like it or not."

This is pretty stiff doctrine for a Republican newspaper printed in the State of Ohio. It shows genuine courage. Those who consider the circumstances of the publication may conclude that it shows something else. The Washington dispatch of the 13th and the editorial article of the 16th contain pretty strong internal evidence that the editor of The Ohio State Journal had antecedent knowledge of the Panama proclamation of Monday night, published in the newspapers all over the country on the 16th. At any rate The Journal, printed at the Ohio State capital where the Ohio Republican Convention is to be held this week, was the first Republican newspaper in the country to announce that a campaign for tariff reform was at hand. In the news service The Ohio State Journal of the 13th has a great "beat" upon its party contemporaries. Its exclusive news was no less valuable and interesting because one week later the Administration saw fit to take the heart and soul out of it by abandoning its position and canceling the startling Panama Canal proclamation.

A PRINCIPLE AT ISSUE.

The confident hopes expressed by Chicago officials that the strike would end in twenty-four or certainly in forty-eight hours which were wired over the country during the past week do not appear to have been well founded. However, it is by no means certain that the recent outbreak of violence does not indicate that all hope of winning the strike or of making satisfactory terms has been abandoned by the strikers, and this may very well mean that wholesale desertions are imminent. The chief obstacle to "peace" at the moment appears to be the determination of the express companies to keep their promise and refuse to reinstate strikers who have remained out until this time. They will not discharge the men who, at great personal risk, have stood by them in this emergency, to restore men who have done all in their power to destroy their business and whose loyalty cannot be counted on in the future any better than it could have been in the past.

In maintaining this position the express companies are perfectly right. They should adhere to it even though the strike spread to the stopping of all business handled by union men in any branch of teaming. There is a principle involved in this conflict which the employers cannot afford to surrender for the sake of a temporary and precarious peace. We had the same issue raised in the Subway strike in this city, and the value of the example of determination set by the Interborough Company was invaluable in its moral effect. Men who leave their employments, not peacefully, but as mobs determined to maim or destroy any who venture to fill their vacated places, who maintain a reign of terror in a city, entail heavy burdens upon the Commonwealth, put all classes of citizens to grave inconvenience, and encourage, if they do not with their own hands commit, high crimes against the public peace, must understand that they are no longer useful as employees of those they have labored to destroy.

CURRENT RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The statistics of railway earnings for the current year make a very satisfactory showing. The Commercial and Financial Chronicle has made a calculation of gross earnings, operating expenses, net earnings for the four weeks ending Jan. 1 to April 1 which may be tabulated as follows:

| | MARCH. | (One Hundred and One Roads.) | 1905. | 1904. | Increase. |
|------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|--------------|-------|-----------|
| Gross earnings | \$120,507,724 | \$110,277,421 | \$10,230,303 | | |
| Operating exps. | 88,029,497 | 78,023,019 | 5,006,478 | | |
| Net earnings | \$36,878,227 | \$31,654,402 | \$5,223,825 | | |
| JAN. 1 TO MARCH 31. | | | | | |
| Gross earnings | \$361,025,970 | \$345,876,304 | \$15,149,666 | | |
| Operating exps. | 208,090,973 | 207,056,806 | 10,034,167 | | |
| Net earnings | \$92,964,007 | \$88,819,698 | \$4,144,309 | | |
| Operating exps. for the four weeks | | | | | |

show the gains in gross earnings, expressed in percentages, over the corresponding weeks of last year, as follows:

| | 1905. | 1904. |
|-------------------|-------|-------|
| First week April | 9.87 | |
| Second week April | 9.24 | |
| Third week April | 9.05 | |
| Fourth week April | 8.54 | |
| First week May | 6.04 | |

The reasons for the relatively low percentages of increase in the last week of April and the first week of May may be looked for in the teamsters' strike in Chicago, the backward Spring, and like causes which, it is safe to assume, are essentially temporary in their operation. However, taking everything into consideration, the railroad earnings reflect a very satisfactory condition of general prosperity. The pessimists are not without pegs upon which to hang gloomy predictions, but those optimistically inclined have the satisfaction of knowing that statistics are all in favor of a hopeful view of the immediate future and of a continued National progress.

MR. SHAW'S DECLARATION OF WAR.

We pointed out the other day that the views of Secretary SHAW, if adopted by Congress, would lead us in an indefinite number of tariff wars. It is now announced by the Washington dispatches of The Sun that this is precisely the way in which these views are regarded by the President, and that he approves the views. It is even reported that

Mr. SHAW read his speech to President Roosevelt before leaving Washington for his Western trip, and the President made certain suggestions which led to material changes in the original draft.

Logically the ruction will begin with Germany, which has framed its tariff policy and announced it. It is the policy of a maximum and minimum tariff, the latter for the benefit of the countries that will reciprocate, the former to be enforced against all that will not grant lower rates. Our trade with Germany is larger than with any other nation except England. We tax imports from Germany very heavily, more heavily than our own goods will be taxed under the new tariff. Naturally we sell to her a good deal more than we buy from her. Most of our exports are such as cannot be "protected" at home by tariff duties on competing products of foreign countries, which is especially true of our agricultural products. If, therefore, we enter on a tariff war, it is the farmers who will suffer most. If, on the other hand, we had the sense to obtain the best terms from Germany on our exports by reducing the duties on her goods, large interests in our country would be promoted and none would seriously be injured. For the most part, this reduction of duties would simply lessen the profits of industries which are now to a considerable extent in the hands of partial monopolies. It is a pity, a great pity, that the President cannot see that here is an admirable chance for him to urge his famous "square deal."

THE ROLE OF THE PEACEMAKER.

The diplomatist who tried to pick a quarrel with Lord Lansdowne would be a curious crank (laughter) because he would have to pick a quarrel with the British Empire, which would be no party to it. Happily, so it was with Mr. HAY. Never were two statesmen more happily matched for the noble game that was entrusted to them.

These are the words in which Mr. CHOATE, at the remarkable farewell dinner given to him by the Lord Mayor, referred to the heads of the Departments of Foreign Affairs of Great Britain and the United States. The tribute to Mr. HAY appeals to all his countrymen, who are following with affectionate hope the Secretary's journey in quest of renewed health and strength. The tribute to Lord Lansdowne, though its justice may not be so generally recognized in our own country, is addressed to a statesman whose position at the present moment is one of immense importance, in which he may exercise decisive influence on the future of his country.

To begin with, it may be said without exaggeration that the impending election in England, the challenge of the "opinion of the people," which a short time since seemed to be immediately impending, may be deferred until the Summer of 1906 rather than incur the risk of displacing Lord Lansdowne in the Foreign Office. The difficulties that have presented themselves, or have threatened to arise, over the question of French neutrality have been, obviously serious in themselves, and have involved considerations of policy of the utmost gravity. The whole body of the relations of Great Britain with the European Powers is affected. Great Britain has quite recently formed an alliance with Japan and arrived at a most important understanding with France, the ally of Russia. When the Japanese press made not unnatural but very heated complaint of the favors accorded to the Russian fleets at French ports, a part of the English press took up the complaint in a still more heated manner, which the French press resented, and that portion of the French press opposed to M. DECAUX resented with especial acridity. Unquestionably, the position of the British Government was thus made difficult. Fortunately, neither the French nor the Japanese Government was inclined to aggravate the difficulty, but it required all the skill, tact, and authority of Lord Lansdowne to handle the situation as successfully as, so far, he has handled it.

To realize how important a service this is, and how strenuous may be the need for such service in the immediate future, it must be remembered that

Germany, of the official conception of German interests, so well as the weakening of the alliance of France with Russia and the aggravation of the always plentiful differences between Russia and Great Britain. Soon or late this may come about, but it is the policy of the present Government of Great Britain to defer it as long as possible and to prevent it if practicable. Peace and the greatest possible freedom of commerce are the essential aims of this policy. The alliance with Japan directly served these aims. The understanding with France also served them. A serious quarrel between Japan and France would obviously interfere with them. If it were followed by a quarrel between Great Britain and Russia, in which France was forced to take part with Russia, the injury would be immense and inevitable. If, on the other hand, in the attempt to avoid such a complication, France were alienated from Russia, and the latter were, so to speak, thrown into the arms of Germany, the mischief would also be great. The steady purpose of the British Government has been to keep the peace and to allow the present arrangements to develop gradually the pacific results of which they are believed to be capable. And to this the rare gifts and the patiently accumulated influence and authority of Lord Lansdowne are extremely necessary.

Were the Balfour Government to be overthrown, the Liberal Party could supply no statesman for the Foreign Office who would command the sure confidence attained by Lord Lansdowne. In a quiet way, it is certain that this view of the effect of a political overturn in England is having decided weight. The sober leaders of opinion in that country are not eager, to which ever party they may belong, to take with a light heart the risk of even Lord ROSEBURY in Downing Street, and he is probably the very best that could be hoped for if the Liberals came in. All of which goes to show that the role of the peacemaker is one success in which is worth much to a statesman and to his country.

It is interesting to learn, on the authority of so competent an observer as Prof. LOWELL, that the planet Mars experienced a heavy snowstorm on May 18 and 19. Evidently Mars is not the place where one would care to go if he found the conditions on earth intolerable. We have had no May snowstorms of consequence in this neighborhood, but if we had it would have made no great difference. The weather has been nearly as uncomfortable as the addition of snow would have made it, and our only conspicuous advantage in exemption from snow has been in the matter of greater comfort in walking. However, we have had dust in plenty, and it is open to discussion whether snow would have been as dangerous or any more uncomfortable.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Sunday Golf in Connecticut.

Greenwich is hardly a typical Connecticut town, but still it is in the State, and its divergence from the Connecticut type is no further than would have to be to permit that any or which the British buy in the United States, and which forms by far the greater part of our export trade? I have no statistics by me at the moment of writing, but I have no doubt that the excess of this country's exports to the United Kingdom over her imports from there would come to very much more than what is spent by American tourists in the British Islands.

It would, then, be quite in order for our merchants to occasionally raise a British flag as a tribute to the good British pounds, shillings, and pence which help to make them rich. But if they did they would have to raise it where their fellow-citizens could not get at it, or they would be minus a British flag before nightfall. And that is the whole matter in a nutshell. An American flag is tolerated in any part of the British Empire, and protected by law, the same as any other property, but on American soil the British flag is neither tolerated nor protected. KINARLA.

Bad Teeth as a Cause of Appendicitis.

To the Editor of The New York Times: In a recent article in THE NEW YORK TIMES, quoting from The London Mail, I notice that Dr. E. S. Thompson, in a lecture at Graham College, claims that appendicitis is caused by bad teeth.

While decayed teeth may in many cases interfere with proper mastication and digestion, it is extremely doubtful if they are the cause of the alarming increase of appendicitis. It is well known to physicians that appendicitis, in simple language, is merely a stoppage of the bowels, arising from either the best material, namely: The bowels, kidneys, pores of the skin, and lungs.

I contend that sufficient instruction in the care of both the teeth and the health should be taught the children in every school, so that they could properly care for themselves, which is quite as important to both body and mind as some of their present studies, and would do much to make them more healthy men and women. W. M. R. M. D.

New York, May 20, 1905.

A Fifty-Ton Piece of Bronze in the Bible.

To the Editor of The New York Times: Having read recently in THE TIMES about the largest piece of bronze cast in American foundries, I beg to call the attention of your esteemed readers to a basin of bronze cast in one piece about two thousand and nine hundred years ago. I mean "The Molten Sea," for the Solomonic temple, which had a capacity of 2,000 baths or 17,000 gallons, and measured 30 ammahs in circumference, 5 ammahs in height, and 1 tabach in thickness. Considering that the basin equaled 374 yards and one inch in circumference, and that the specific weight of bronze is 8.6, we find that the enormous weight of that casting was about 100,000 pounds, or 50 tons.

There may also be mentioned the two columns of bronze for the same temple which measured 31 feet in height and over 20 feet in circumference, and weighed 40 tons each when cast. (See the Hebrew text of First Kings vii, 15, 22, and 23.) A. NIFLOT.

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An Easy Road to Harmony.

To put an end to what is left of the sectional bitterness caused by the civil war, it is only necessary, according to the letter of the well-intentioned correspondent, whose letter we published yesterday, for the Southerners to admit that the cause for which they fought was wrong. That is certainly a simple plan, and nothing in the world stands in the way of its immediate execution except one little thing—the way that human beings, all of them, are built. The South, as a whole, has admitted a good many things in detail. Nobody in that part of the country has much more to say for slavery than that it was in several rather important respects advantageous to wild African savages. That it had come, or was fast coming to be, an economic failure is confessed by most of the Southerners; they are not disposed to vaunt the merits of slaveholding as preparation for competition by white men with other white men under modern conditions of life; they do not deny making a fatal mistake in judging both the fighting abilities and the fighting inclinations of the Northerners. What they will not do is to sum it all up in a confession that the cause was wrong. Of course, they will not, and, of course, the often-mentioned but very rarely seen "bitterness" will fade away and vanish in due time without the fulfillment of any such unreasonable expectation. The "bitterness" is now, on both sides of the old line of separation, very much a matter of good manners and bad manners. The latter, unfortunately, know no geographical limitations. Each kind of manners has been illustrated in Brooklyn within a week by Northerners whose war memories are particularly vital, and each kind had its usual result. The same thing happens in the South, with the same general significance.

FLAGS AND TOLERATION.

Contrast Between British and American Attitude Pointed Out.

To the Editor of The New York Times: Your correspondent, "J. S. G.," tells us that "the tribute paid in London to the Stars and Stripes is paid to the good American dollars that our tourists leave in the British capital, and not to any exuberance of friendship for Americans." This is probably true, for most of the American flags displayed in London by Englishmen appear on hotels and boarding houses, and few private British citizens trouble themselves more about these United States than they do about the instance—Brazil, "where the nuts come from."

But is no tribute due on this side to the good British pounds sterling that come this way in payment for the merchandise which the British buy in the United States, and which forms by far the greater part of our export trade? I have no statistics by me at the moment of writing, but I have no doubt that the excess of this country's exports to the United Kingdom over her imports from there would come to very much more than what is spent by American tourists in the British Islands.

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New York, May 19, 1905.

The Man with the Scissors Tells of His Gleanings from The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times: I am the scissors editor of a number of out-of-town journals whose editors-in-chief are personal friends of my own. They value most highly the newspaper clippings I send them, and almost invariably reprint them.

One publication is devoted to archaeology, another to religion; one is scientific, one literary, and another medical. I take all the New York morning and evening papers, and seldom find that I can utilize more than two or three articles published in any one, and often none.

A short time ago I found that in clipping from THE TIMES I had cut out every article on the subject of the clipping exception of some small notes and paragraphs.

As this was the most singular phenomenon that has occurred during the years that I have indulged the clipping habit I was very much surprised at my discovery. Yet the same phenomenon occurred in THE TIMES about a fortnight afterward.

I think these incidents so remarkable that I cannot refrain from informing you in this unique respect. THE TIMES is forging ahead of its competitors, but no doubt you already "know how it is yourself." And all this literary wealth for only one cent daily! I wonder how you do it! F. J. M.

New York, May 21, 1905.

BOWEN ASKS FOR RUSSELL.

His Successor to be Heard on Loomis Charges—Investigation Held Up.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, May 22.—Herbert W. Bowen, formerly Minister to Venezuela, after a conference with Secretary Taft to-day asked that William W. Russell, the Minister to Colombia, who has been designated for the post at Caracas, be called home from Bogota as a witness in regard to Bowen's charges against Assistant Secretary of State Loomis.

As Secretary Taft cabled Mr. Russell last Wednesday night from Washington in making the transfer to his new station at Caracas, he started to-day from Bogota, and is expected within ten days. Mr. Russell was Secretary of Legation at Caracas during the greater part of Mr. Loomis's service as Minister. He was also Secretary of Legation there during a considerable part of Mr. Bowen's residence at Caracas as Minister. The investigation is suspended until his arrival.

It is understood that Mr. Bowen will ask the privilege of cross-examining Mr. Russell. Secretary Taft said to-day that the President desired to hold the case open for all testimony thought to be essential by either side, so that when the matter was finally closed and decided there might be no question as to the final character of the finding.

John G. Dater, a New York newspaper man, who went to Caracas to investigate the asphalt scandal, appeared before Secretary Taft to-day. Mr. Bowen said he said, not making a request that Mr. Dater publish the charges, but stated that some day he hoped to be able to get the case before the public.

ROOSEVELTIAN STANDARDS.

Strange License Accorded to Both the Words and Deeds of the President.

To the Editor of The New York Times: I should like to add my protest to that of the gentleman who objects to one ethical standard for a section of New York and another for Mr. Roosevelt. Personally I can't understand the impulse which leads any human being to find pleasure in hunting or killing animals, wild or domestic.

I consider it unethical not only to hunt animals but to eat their flesh. I can't see any justice or right in one creature using the flesh or another creature for food, nor do I believe it possible for people to eat animal food to have correct ethical ideas.

But to return to the point taken by the gentleman referred to above. Let him observe closely and he will see that the standard of which people generally are judged is not the standard of Mr. Roosevelt. Both in word and deed he is given license accorded to no one else. No matter how absurd an idea may be when expressed by another when he expresses it it becomes brilliant, wise, sacred; no matter how ridiculous an act may be when done by another, when done by him it becomes permissible, commendable, just.

It is an undeniable fact that Mr. Roosevelt and his worshippers and apologists are doing more to lower the standard of the National life than any other force or agency now existing in the United States.

New York, May 20, 1905.

ART SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The New York School of Art, 57 West Fifty-seventh Street, has awarded special scholarships to Edward Hopper and Rockwell Kent for all-round work. In the classes for painting the figure, and Miss Horne for painting the figure, and Miss Kathryn Raymond for portraiture, will honorably mention fell to the following ladies: The Misses Haworth, Oelhoff, Timken, Hillsdale, Knowlton, Gulnagar, and Lundborg. The last-mentioned received a scholarship for her painting of still life.

The life class for men produced a scholarship for Julius Goltz, Jr., and mentions for Messrs. George Baumgard, Harry Dougherty, Rockwell Kent, and George Bellows. That for women earned a scholarship for Miss Oelhoff and mentions for the Misses Hart, Vanderhoof, McCutchen, Plummer, and Walker. In the illustration class the Penfield scholarship was taken by G. O. Coleman, the Mora scholarship by H. D. Main, the Hitchcock scholarship by Leslie Ambrose. In the night class Homer D. Boss took a scholarship, and Messrs. Crawford, Freedman, and Inverizzi honorable mentions. In the children's class Cornelia Barnes won a scholarship, and honorable mentions were decreed to Julia Roberts, Alene Dreyfus, Sidney Bergenstein, Elizabeth Pritche, and Marion Baer.

The scholarships represent free tuition at the New York School of Art for one year.

As to This Newspaper.

To the Editor of The New York Times: The ——— used to be my idol. THE TIMES is beating it. I judge you must be "getting there." X.

New York, May 21, 1905.

Vanity.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger. Miss Frances Keller of the Women's Municipal League of New York illustrated admirably at a recent dinner party a point which she wished to make in reply to a man who had said: "Women are vain as men." "Of course," Miss Keller answered, "I admit that the woman is vain and men are not. There are a thousand proofs that this is so. Why, the necktie of the handsome man in the room is even now up the back of his collar."

There were six men present, and each of them put his hand gently behind his neck.

TO CHECK ALIEN INFUX.

May Ask Congress to Raise Head Tax from \$2 to \$25.

LIMIT ON NUMBER TALKED OF.

This Method Considered Impracticable Because Countries Might Object to Quota Allotted Them.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, May 22.—President Roosevelt is considering the idea of presenting the immigration problem to Congress as containing serious peril and urging drastic action. Immigration this year is breaching all records. The figures indicate a total immigration for the year of over 1,000,000, or one-eighth of the population, and most of it comes from Italy, Hungary, and Russia.

Two methods are under consideration, the limiting of the number of immigrants who can be landed in a month, and the increase of the head tax to a prohibitive figure. The latter is the proposed remedy that will likely be recommended by the President.

Immigration from Great Britain, Ireland, Sweden, Norway, Germany, and other countries furnishing desirable citizens is vanishing, and is being replaced by an enormous immigration of the least desirable class from the three countries named above.

The plan for placing an arbitrary limit on the number of immigrants who can be landed in a month is regarded as admirable if it could successfully be put into practice. The difficulty would be in the apportioning of the number of admissible immigrants among the different countries. To permit one country to send more immigrants than another would give rise to charges of discrimination, and perhaps be regarded as unfriendly by the country or countries so discriminated against.

It looks as if the immigration from each country would have to be limited to the same number, so that, for instance, Great Britain could not send any more immigrants than Italy. This is not regarded as an ideal arrangement, for the immigration from the northern and western parts of Europe is welcomed.

The increase of the head tax is looked upon with much favor by the Administration. At present it is \$2, and out of the fund thus raised the expenses of the immigration inspection service are paid. The plan under consideration is to raise the tax from \$2 to \$25, which would be practically prohibitive in a great number of cases, and would undoubtedly reduce the immigration of the poorer classes.

A combination of both propositions is considered, and there

Stocks Weak; Call Money Easy, 2 1/2% Per Cent.

A Better Opening Than Expected and a Worse Closing—Reasons for the Fall Obscure.

Stocks were weak yesterday, as had been anticipated, but not in the manner expected, and for no special reason so far as the day's events developed. It had been anticipated that London might be alarmed by the disinterested advice of the gentleman from Boston, who is urging his followers to organize a run upon the banks, and might embarrass this market by the volume of its offerings. As it turned out, buying by London was the most encouraging feature of the day, its takings of much over 50,000 shares, sufficing to give the market all the support it received. When these orders were filled nobody seemed to want any more stocks except at concessions, and prices faded away, chiefly because more stocks were offered than the market would take. That is to say, there was no other reason so far as was publicly known, and that very circumstance lent weight and mystery to the selling, which was not understood.

There was crop news to suit every taste, that closest to the produce market being gloomiest, and that supposedly most disinterested—Secretary Wilson's—being at the other extreme of optimism. The inference regarding the crop outlook was the weakest, the chief strength being in the near and speculative opinions, and the smallest in the distant options covering the new growth. The traffic reports and weekly résumés of railway conditions were as favorable as for any recent period. The Chicago strike showed some exacerbation, but that is a continuing factor and nothing new or worse than on previous occasions, when the market chose to ignore it. The money market showed no reflection of last week's enlargement of loans and loss of surplus. A sufficient explanation was the softness in foreign exchange and the premiums upon domestic exchange, high enough in some cases to bring currency here by the express package. To give revival of old stories regarding the embargo on the local influence is unduly to dignify them. The proportions of the institution's commitments are inadequate for any large effect, and its condition was known among the few who knew anything on the subject—to be improving rather than deteriorating. However, while the facts are not disturbing, rumors regarding facts at a time when some journals print advertisements of a certain character are unsettling. When the truth becomes known, it in turn becomes supporting.

There was not much discrimination in the day's price movements. Consolidated Gas had a trifling advance, worth mention only as a touch of relief in a gloomy day. The Northwestern was the weakest of all, and Steel ran off with consumption of its products on an increasing ratio. For a stock to be strong on a day like yesterday is to offer itself as a target, and invite suggestions that it was stronger than it ought to be.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.
International Steam Pump Co.
ANITA L. M. BEEBING.
International Nickel Co.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27d per ounce and in New York at 59 1/2c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 California sold at 55, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at 57 1/2, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 170, 500 Indiana Tonnage at 55 1/2, 1000 Isabella at 30, 500 Justice at 24, 200 Portland at 22, 300 Potomac at 20, 500 300 Standard at 56, and 200 Savage at 55 1/2.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—Liquidation started in earnest in this market to-day, with the result that declines were sharp and general. Cambria Steel sold 1/2, Cata preferred 2, Lehigh Valley 1/2, Lehigh Navigation 1, Northern Central 3, Pennsylvania Steel preferred 1/2, Philadelphia Company 1/2, Philadelphia Rapid Transit 1/2, and United Gas Improvement 1/2. The latter was well taken at 11 1/2, indicating influential support. The heaviest dealings were in Reading and United States Steel, both of which were sold heavily and persistently by New York. The total sales were 66,670 shares, \$112,000, as follows:

| Stock | High | Low | Last |
|-------------------------|------|-----|------|
| Alleg. Val. R. R. p. 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Am. Can. Co. p. 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Am. Cambria Iron p. 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Am. Cat. p. 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Am. Cat. p. 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Am. Cat. p. 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Am. Cat. p. 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Am. Cat. p. 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Am. Cat. p. 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Am. Cat. p. 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |

FINANCIAL.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
100 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 5680 Broad.

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STOCKS, BONDS, WEIGHT.

Large of desirable STOCKS AND BOND INVESTMENTS; also daily market letter on application.

APPROXIMATELY 100,000 SHARES OF STOCKS, BONDS, AND WEIGHTS.

100 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 5680 Broad.

On Continent? Bulls Left in Market Now—Watch Crop Reports.

The only bulls that are left in the Street, especially after the very bad break of yesterday, are what might be called "contingent bulls." That is, they are men who say that conditions are good and that they see no reason for a decline, but expect prices to go up again, or if such and such a thing does not happen, or if "provided" that such other things come true. Most of the conditions on which these contingent bulls base their ideas concern the crops. If they should turn out good they expect a bull market "later on." What the grain trader thinks of the crop is shown by the strength in the wheat and corn markets, the latter of which scored a sensational advance yesterday on reports of bad weather. The same was true of the cotton market, where prices rose on report of crop damages by unfavorable weather.

Amalgamated Copper.

Amalgamated Copper held well for a time, but finally went off with the rest of the market. There are still some contingent bulls left on this stock, and one of them, a man in a prominent position, stood yesterday for the assertion that "there are good prospects of the stock selling at 90 before it sells at 70." One of his friends held of the remark and asked to be put a bet on the statement, but the author did not have the courage of his convictions.

Bucket Shop Ticklers.

There have been rumors current for some time that the Stock Exchange would give to bucket shops information as to the price movements on the Exchange. The assertion was made that the ticker service would be removed from all places which could be used by bucket shops to gain information. It was yesterday afternoon that the rumor was first reported, and it was considered that action and movement until after the influence of the stock transfer law on the business of the Exchange has been observed. If it is found that bucket shops, being exempt from the law because they neither buy nor sell, but merely "tick" the market, are a nuisance from the Exchange, it is very likely that supervision over the ticker service will be more strict than it has been heretofore.

HAIGHT & FRESE WIN.

Pennsylvania Won't Sue Firm—Federal Court Asks \$100,000 Bond.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—Attorney General Carson today declined not to apply for an injunction to stop the Haight & Freese Company, brokers, doing business in this State, nor ask for a receiver. The petition was presented on Saturday by counsel for Ridgway Bowker, who is charging the company with having lost \$500,000 in the sale of bonds. Permission to apply for quo warranto proceedings was granted.

Archibald in the United States District Court today handed down a decision that the Haight & Freese Company file a bond of \$100,000 to cover the claim of Bowker, and that, upon doing so, the temporary restraining order granted a few days ago shall be dissolved and the receivership vacated. Counsel stated that the \$100,000 bond would be filed on Wednesday.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN, 1905. 1904. 1903.

| Month | 1905 | 1904 | 1903 |
|-------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Jan. | \$1,488,794 | \$1,488,794 | \$1,488,794 |
| Feb. | \$1,488,794 | \$1,488,794 | \$1,488,794 |
| Mar. | \$1,488,794 | \$1,488,794 | \$1,488,794 |
| Apr. | \$1,488,794 | \$1,488,794 | \$1,488,794 |
| May | \$1,488,794 | \$1,488,794 | \$1,488,794 |
| June | \$1,488,794 | \$1,488,794 | \$1,488,794 |
| July | \$1,488,794 | \$1,488,794 | \$1,488,794 |
| Aug. | \$1,488,794 | \$1,488,794 | \$1,488,794 |
| Sept. | \$1,488,794 | \$1,488,794 | \$1,488,794 |
| Oct. | \$1,488,794 | \$1,488,794 | \$1,488,794 |
| Nov. | \$1,488,794 | \$1,488,794 | \$1,488,794 |
| Dec. | \$1,488,794 | \$1,488,794 | \$1,488,794 |

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Monday, May 22, 1905.

| Stock | High | Low | Last |
|-------------------------|------|-----|------|
| Alleg. Val. R. R. p. 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Am. Can. Co. p. 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Am. Cambria Iron p. 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Am. Cat. p. 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Am. Cat. p. 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Am. Cat. p. 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Am. Cat. p. 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Am. Cat. p. 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Am. Cat. p. 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Am. Cat. p. 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 22.—Charters are being filed in the Delaware State office for the incorporation of a number of new companies. The object of the capital increase is to broaden somewhat the business of the Merchants' Trust. It is understood that the increase is to be \$100,000. The object of the increase is to broaden somewhat the business of the Merchants' Trust. It is understood that the increase is to be \$100,000.

Money Still Lacked at 2 1/2% per Cent. Most of the Day's Loans were Made at 2 1/2 per Cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3 1/2 per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3 3/4 per cent. for six months, and 3 1/2 per cent. for eight months. Mercantile paper rates, 3 1/2 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' endorsed bills receivable and for choice four to six months' single names, and 4 1/2 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were \$140,389,902; balance, \$416,680; Sub-treasury deficit, balance, \$80,882.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were \$4.84 for sixty days and \$4.84 for ninety days. Rates for actual bills were \$4.84 for sixty days, \$4.84 for ninety days, and \$4.84 for six months. Commercial bills were \$4.84 for sixty days, \$4.84 for ninety days, and \$4.84 for six months. Continental bills were \$4.84 for sixty days, \$4.84 for ninety days, and \$4.84 for six months. Exchange on New York at domestic rates was \$1.00 for sixty days, \$1.00 for ninety days, and \$1.00 for six months. New Orleans—Commercial, 60c discount; bank, 61c premium. Savannah—Buying, 61c premium; selling, 61c discount. Charleston—Buying, 61c premium; selling, 61c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 61c; telegraphic transfer, 61c. Cincinnati—Sight, 61c; telegraphic transfer, 61c. St. Louis—Sight, 61c; telegraphic transfer, 61c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, May 22.—Money was in good demand in the market to-day and supplies were plentiful, a \$1,000,000 loan being placed on the market, but the author did not have the courage of his convictions. Discounts were easy in sympathy with rates for money.

On the Stock Exchange trading opened quiet and operators were disinclined to make fresh commitments. Consols were steady and well supported. Americans opened weak in response to Wall Street, especially high-priced securities. Later they became harder at a shade over parity, principally on bear covering. Local business was meagre, operators waiting for developments. The New York In the afternoon Americans fluctuated and closed quiet.

Consolidated Gas, 100 shares, 55 1/2; 500 shares, 55 1/2; 1000 shares, 55 1/2. Indiana Tonnage, 100 shares, 55 1/2; 500 shares, 55 1/2; 1000 shares, 55 1/2. Isabella, 100 shares, 30; 500 shares, 30; 1000 shares, 30. Justice, 100 shares, 24; 500 shares, 24; 1000 shares, 24. Portland, 100 shares, 22; 500 shares, 22; 1000 shares, 22. Potomac, 100 shares, 20; 500 shares, 20; 1000 shares, 20. Standard, 100 shares, 56; 500 shares, 56; 1000 shares, 56. Savage, 100 shares, 55 1/2; 500 shares, 55 1/2; 1000 shares, 55 1/2.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for British consols and American stocks, computed at the rate of 4s. 10d. = \$1.00.

| Stock | Price |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Consols, 2 1/2 per cent. | 101 1/2 |
| Consols, 3 per cent. | 102 1/2 |
| Consols, 3 1/2 per cent. | 103 1/2 |
| Consols, 4 per cent. | 104 1/2 |
| Consols, 4 1/2 per cent. | 105 1/2 |
| Consols, 5 per cent. | 106 1/2 |
| Consols, 5 1/2 per cent. | 107 1/2 |
| Consols, 6 per cent. | 108 1/2 |
| Consols, 6 1/2 per cent. | 109 1/2 |
| Consols, 7 per cent. | 110 1/2 |
| Consols, 7 1/2 per cent. | 111 1/2 |

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, May 22.—Prices on the Bourse to-day had a strong upward movement owing to the belief that there was an improvement in the Franco-German situation. Russian Imperial 4 1/2 per cent. bonds were quoted at 100, and Russian 4 1/2 per cent. bonds at 100. Three per cent. rentes, 80 1/2 per cent. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 10c for checks.

BERLIN, May 22.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was sluggish. Exchange on London, 20 marks 48 1/2. Discount rates: Short bills, 1 1/2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 1/2 per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

| Stock | Price |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Alleg. Val. R. R. p. 34 | 34 |
| Am. Can. Co. p. 34 | 34 |
| Am. Cambria Iron p. 34 | 34 |
| Am. Cat. p. 34 | 34 |
| Am. Cat. p. 34 | 34 |
| Am. Cat. p. 34 | 34 |
| Am. Cat. p. 34 | 34 |
| Am. Cat. p. 34 | 34 |
| Am. Cat. p. 34 | 34 |
| Am. Cat. p. 34 | 34 |

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 22.—Incorporated to-day: Oswego County Light and Power Company, Syracuse, (supply gas and electricity) capital, \$100,000. Directors: C. L. Clark, M. D. Brown, and S. A. Paulford, Syracuse.

Central New York Water Company, Canton: capital, \$100,000. Directors: J. C. Cannon, H. B. Mingle, and M. C. Heine, New York.

Adulka & Co. Limited, New York, (tobacco) capital, \$50,000. Directors: W. J. Lynn, Leonard B. Lynn, and J. C. Cannon, New York.

The Insurance Corporation, New York, (agency) capital, \$200,000. Directors: W. W. Hodge, J. C. Cannon, and J. C. Cannon, New York.

Realty Traders, Brooklyn, capital, \$50,000. Directors: J. C. Cannon, J. C. Cannon, and J. C. Cannon, Brooklyn.

The Hyman Realty Company, New York, capital, \$100,000. Directors: J. C. Cannon, J. C. Cannon, and J. C. Cannon, New York.

S. A. Hyman, and E. C. Rosenthal, New York.

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The Southern Dutchess Gas and Electric Company, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, capital, \$100,000. Directors: J. C. Cannon, J. C. Cannon, and J. C. Cannon, New York.

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PHILADELPHIA'S MAYOR OUSTS TWO OFFICIALS

Weaver Dismisses Cabinet Mem- bers in Gas Fight.

DEFIES HIS PARTY MACHINE

Declares War to Finish Against the Gas Lease and Retains Elihu Root to Advise Him.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—In his effort to defeat the consummation of the plan to lease the city gas works to the United Gas Improvement Company for seventy-five years for \$25,000,000, Mayor Weaver today dismissed from office the two principal members of his Cabinet, David J. Smyth, Director of the Department of Public Safety, and Peter E. Costello, Director of the Department of Public Works. In their respective places he appointed, ad interim, Col. Sheldon Potter and A. Lincoln Aker.

In his fight against the gas lease and the Republican organization the Mayor has called in as counsel Elihu Root of New York and ex-Judge Gordon of this city. The Mayor's stated purpose in ousting outside the city for his principal counsel is that he wants a man who is not identified with any faction in the struggle now on.

Simultaneously with the dismissal of the two Directors, Frederick J. Shoyer, Director of the Department of Public Safety, by direction of the Mayor, suspended pending an investigation Arthur H. Morrow, the Assistant Director of the department.

The Mayor's blow was struck at the most vital spot of the Republican machine—its patronage. Practically all of the 2,000 place men in the city are directly at the mercy of the Director of Public Safety and the Director of Public Works. The men he has appointed to these positions are members of the Reform Committee of Seventy. Col. Potter is also a member of the Governor's staff, a staunch Republican, but regarded as absolutely clean in politics.

Mayor Weaver has made it known that any member of the City Council who desires any share in the city patronage must take sides with him against the gas lease. He will summon early all the members of Councils before him to receive their pledges. The protégés of the Councilmen who agree to vote as the Mayor desires will be allowed to remain in office. The headman's axe hangs over the rest.

As a consequence, many of the organization leaders are extremely apprehensive. It is feared that many of the office holders will side with the Mayor and thus weaken the organization forces.

The removal of Directors Smyth and Costello did not come without a fight. The Mayor had asked them to resign immediately. In reply each sent a letter offering his resignation, to take effect when his successor "shall be qualified." The Mayor answered them by demanding their immediate resignation.

The newsmen the Directors returned were to the effect that they tendered their resignations "in the usual form and in accordance with the provisions of the city charter," and that they would stand by them as tendered. Mr. Weaver thereupon ended the correspondence by sending to each a letter in which he said that he had accepted their resignations.

"I feel that the best interests of the city require that our official relations shall terminate at once. You therefore place me under the painful necessity of immediately removing you from the position, as I feel that I must have with me one in that office responsible only to the Mayor and to the city at once."

The fight over the form of the resignation was an important one, in that the new Directors can only be qualified by the confirmation of the Council, which is controlled by the organization. It is not likely that the Council will confirm the appointments. The Department of Public Safety has charge of the Police and Fire Bureaus, Electrical Bureau, prisons, Building Inspectors, Boiler Inspectors, city property, and Inspectors of Fire Escapes.

The bureau of gas, highways, lighting, surveys, street cleaning, water, and city boats are under the supervision of the Department of Public Works. Each Director receives \$10,000 a year.

The news of the Mayor's action spread quickly to every section of the city and created consternation. The "Rioto" around city hall was held to-night, and every day, was densely crowded with political workers and citizens. Every one wanted to know what the "organization" was going to do.

There was a wild rush to the ward leaders. The little crowd of the ward leaders, James J. McGowan, John J. Durham and all his more important followers were crowded together in a near by office. There their political machine came so swiftly that even they were temporarily stunned. They knew that the very life of the city's political machine was at stake.

The leaders, however, made no public announcement of the statement that the organization would "stand pat" on the lease, and that if the Mayor wanted to fight the organization would stand pat.

In reply to a question as to why he needed legal advice other than his own, he said: "I am going to fight this whole battle to the bitter end, on the gas lease and all kindred matters."

The organization to a man was in favor of the lease, while the Mayor was unambiguously opposed to it. He was utterly ignored in the transition, and he had been urged by the newspapers and reform organizations to fight the lease.

CAN DO WITHOUT OUR GOODS.

Germans Believe They Would Not Suffer in Case of a Tariff War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
BERLIN, May 23.—Prof. Paasche, Vice President of the Reichstag and one of the best-informed men in Germany in regard to tariff questions, said today in discussing the recent speech of Secretary of the Treasury Shaw:

"The German Government desires to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with the United States, but it is not afraid of retaliation. German industry feels the same way. This is shown by the fact that while formerly anti-American speeches on the tariff led to uproar among the members of the Left in the Reichstag, such speeches are now favorably received."

"As a matter of fact, many industries would be delighted were American products shut out. This is true, for example, of the electrical industry, while some of the leading German banks are interested in Roumanian and Russian oil fields and would be glad to exclude the products of the Standard Oil Company. The Agrarians, of course, would be more than delighted were American grain kept out of this country."

"It is argued that Germany cannot get along without American food products, but we managed to do very well when we had a tariff war with Russia, which supplies us with a large proportion of our grain."

Germany is tired of giving and not receiving anything in return. At the convention of the National Liberal Party which has just been concluded at Dresden, the strongest language was used against what was described as America's grasping tariff policy.

PENSIONED FORGER AT WORK?

Skill Displayed in Raising Check Causes Pinkertons to Think So.

Information concerning the methods pursued in dealing with forgers of exceptional ability came to light at the hearing before Magistrate Crane, in the Tombs Court, yesterday, on the charge of trying to utter a raised check made by the Pinkerton Detective Agency against Frank Clifton, a bartender, of 100 West Fourth Street. It was said that five of the cleverest forgers and check raisers in this country are now pensioned on their promise not to do any work of the kind that banks most fear.

A feature of the case against Clifton is the skill displayed in raising the check which Clifton tried to cash. The Bankers' Association and the Pinkertons think that one of their pensioners has broken his word.

Clifton, who was arrested on May 17 while trying to get the check cashed at the office of Thomas Cook & Son, tourist agent, says he received it from an old man, who wanted him to get some European tourist tickets for part of the money. Clifton was held in \$2,500 bail for trial.

Assistant District Attorney Kresel explained to the court the process used in raising the check. Originally drawn by Bloomingdale Brothers for \$10.58, to the order of the Frederick Hotel, the check had been stolen out of the mails. All but the signature was erased by the use of strong acids, whereupon the check was filled in again for \$2,800 and made payable to "M. O. Hanlon."

The number of the check was also changed, thus making identification more difficult.

The forging was done so cleverly that a teller at the Second National Bank certified the check without hesitation. The disclosure was brought about by the caution of a clerk in the tourist office. The clerk called up Bloomingdale Brothers while pretending to go for change. The reply he received was that the check, whose number he gave, was only for \$2.84. Then the arrest followed.

The police say that Clifton has a clear record.

SHOE AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

Dynamite in Heel—Pittsburgh Woman Has Narrow Escape.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
PITTSBURGH, May 23.—Mrs. Lulu Engle, wife of George Engle of Unlontown, returned from shopping this afternoon, and found on the rear porch a shoe box, neatly packed, as though it had just been delivered from a store.

She took it into the house, discovered that it contained a pair of new shoes, and concluded that her husband had bought them for her as a surprise.

She was about to try them on, when she discovered that they were several sizes too large. Examining them more carefully, she also noticed that something was wrong with one of the heels.

Mrs. Engle became suspicious, and called her husband home. He knew nothing about the shoes, and notified County Detective McBeth. The latter took them to the office of District Attorney Thomas H. Hudson. There the shoe with the suspicious-looking heel was taken apart.

It was found that the wooden part of the heel had been drilled out and the cavity filled with dynamite and paper soaked with nitro-glycerine. There was enough of it to wreck a building. Attached to four iron pegs were explosive caps. Had Mrs. Engle put on the shoes and placed her weight on them the caps would have exploded the dynamite.

STRIKE PARLEYS OVER, CHICAGO TROOPS READY

Last Peace Effort Fails and Sheriff Warns Against Riot.

TO INVOLVE MORE TRADES

Employers' Association Gains Support —Twelve Strikers Indicted for As- sault with Intent to Kill.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Sheriff Barrett this evening announced that all negotiations for settlement of the teamsters' strike were at an end. A call for State troops was in the hands of Gov. Denen, he said, and a telegraphic message making the call operative would be sent on the first outbreak of violence.

Sheriff Barrett remained on duty in his office until midnight. He said: "At the first outbreak of trouble which in any way approaches the rioting we have had I shall call for troops. I will do everything in my power to maintain order, but the minute it gets beyond me I will appeal to the Governor, and the troops will be on the ground in less than two hours."

A large consignment of riot cartridges has been received at the local armories. They differ from the ordinary rifle bullets in that they contain three buckshot each instead of the single steel bullet.

Special inspections were held this evening for all the Chicago regiments. At the First Regiment the Third Battalion was inspected in khaki uniform, and a battalion of the five regiments likewise was hurried into readiness.

The last conference looking toward a peaceable adjustment was held to-night between James E. Barry, business agent for the Express Drivers' Union, and the managers of the seven express companies. The conversation was brief and pointed. Business Agent Barry opened the negotiations by saying:

"Our position is this: I want all the men reinstated except those who have been guilty of violence. I cannot do anything different. These are facts, and union wants, and that is what the local officers have told me to demand."

"That is all that I can do. The men told me that all wanted to go back in a body or they would not go back at all. That is the position of the union and the local officers."

The reply of the representatives of the express companies was: "Our opposition to the reinstatement of the men will be the same four years from now as it is to-day. We will not take them back under any circumstances."

This brought the conference to a close, and all parties concerned left the City Hall.

The spread of the strike to-day was not as large as was expected. Four hundred and sixty-five drivers, and a few others, are on strike. The strike is confined to the express drivers' association, and the men were ordered to make deliveries to boycotted houses.

Fifty-five other firms belonging to the Lumbermen's Exchange will make similar requests of their men to-day, and by night it is expected that the full number of 2,000 drivers employed by these concerns will be on strike.

At a meeting to-day of the United Employers' Association of Wood Industries, composed of five companies, including 135 firms owning lumber yards, planing mills, saw and door factories, etc., it was decided to call on their drivers to make deliveries. This will force out 1,800 additional men.

Edward Hines, President of the Association of Wood Industries, said to-night: "I am in this, thing now to fight it out. We may just as well have it over once for all. The United Employers' Association of Wood Industries is affiliated with the Chicago Employers' Association, which has been fighting the street war, and of course we will work in connection with them."

Unless the strike is ended within a short time the carpenters, stone masons, and other affiliated organizations are bound to become involved.

Judge Kobushin of the United States District Court ruled this afternoon that Cornelius P. Shea, President of the Teamsters' Union; James E. Barry, business agent of the Express Drivers' Union; and Adolph P. Fell, a striking express driver; John H. Donahue, a striking express driver; and George J. Sullivan, President of the Express Drivers' Union, must answer the charges on the strike before Master in Chancery Sherman. He issued orders summoning sixty-six persons to appear in court to answer the charges.

He handed down an injunction restraining the Goodman Steamboat Company from discriminating against the Express Drivers' Union, and the carrying of Montgomery Ward & Co.'s goods.

Twelve strikers were indicted to-day on the charge of assault with intent to commit murder.

GRAFT BILL A MILLION.

Philbin Says This City Pays That to Police Every Year.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
ITACA, N. Y., May 23.—Eugene Philbin, formerly District Attorney of New York County, lectured before the students of Cornell University to-day on the workings of the District Attorney's office in New York.

Mr. Philbin told how the District Attorney had to contend with a corrupt police force. He said that his conservative estimate of the annual sum paid to the police as graft or tribute was \$1,000,000. Of his own knowledge, he said, the income of the Tenderloin precinct was \$20,000 per month, and that some of the tribute paid in this district had been \$500 per month for gambling houses, \$500 per month for a disorderly house, and \$300 per month for running it. Of this amount a large percentage was paid to the police.

"Nevertheless," said Mr. Philbin, "the citizens of New York were much better protected against crime under Devere's administration of the police than they are now. Then there was respect and responsibility in the force. Now Headquarters are a law unto themselves."

Mr. Philbin gave what he said was the District Attorney's theory of the Nan Patterson case. It was that the accused woman secured the revolver with the intention only of using it as a last resort to defend herself against a burglar, but that in a fit of passion she shot him and put the revolver into his pocket.

ANTI-ROCKEFELLER BAPTISTS.

Boston Pastor Heads Movement to Re- ject Gifts from Him.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
PITTSFIELD, Mass., May 23.—The Rev. Herbert S. Johnson, pastor of the Warren Avenue Baptist Church of Boston, one of the largest churches of the denomination in that city, declared here to-day that the Baptist clergymen throughout the country were in revolt against John D. Rockefeller's gifts to the Church.

Asked if the Baptists were to continue to receive Mr. Rockefeller's money, he said: "I do not think so. These are facts, and we are not affected with the feeling of protest, nevertheless, to my personal knowledge, there are Baptist ministers in all parts of the United States, from Maine to California and North and South, who are ready to unite in a public protest. I believe this protest will be made."

"It is not a sporadic uprising, but part of a movement calculated to change the standard of ethics in the Churches of the United States. The movement will crystallize around the facts which a New York newspaper has hinted at before this, because it was not known that such a plan was on."

An interview with me on tainted money, along with the statements of others, was telegraphed all over the country. The result has been a flood of letters from every quarter of the continent, and they are all in the same strain. It is not the Congregationalists alone who are aroused over the disastrous moral effect of taking his money."

"I and Mr. Rockefeller should restore his wealth to the Government, or give it to philanthropy, but before doing so he should acknowledge publicly that he gives the money as a penitent. Under those circumstances the Church would be justified in accepting his money. It is not a case of money, but of the spirit of 'Christ and who yet has laid the foundation of his wealth in outrageous injustice and oppression.'"

FRANKLIN, N. H., May 23.—The general association of Congregational churches of New Hampshire to-day voted to have copies of abstracts of an address by the Rev. Henry A. Blake of Rochester on "Defective Ethical Standards" printed and sent to the American Board of Foreign Missions. The Rev. Mr. Blake was in part:

"An unscrupulous man cannot wipe out his wrong by an act of generosity. It is not to be wondered at that protests against the acceptance by church institutions of such gifts should be made. The ethics of giving is as important as the ethics of receiving."

WHY PRESIDENT HAS A TRAIN.

Saves Traveling Public Much Incon- venience, It Is Explained.

CHICAGO, May 23.—General Passenger Agent Lynch of the Big Four Road threw some new light to-day on the question why the railroads run a President's special train.

"The railroads," he said, "do not carry the President of the United States in a special train over the country for fun, for glory, or for advertising purposes, but because the Chief Executive must be carried on a regular train, as it would handicap the general operation of the road and work a hardship on the traveling public."

"No regular train could possibly adhere to the schedule as fast as the President's train. The fact that he was a passenger could not be kept secret, and at every station and cross roads there would be a crowd demanding to see and hear him. This would be a serious handicap to the train, and every other passenger on the train would be greatly inconvenienced."

The President's special train is inconspicuous, and the President himself would rather go to the expense of running a special train free than subject the traveling public to the expense of a regular train. The President was carried on a regular train.

AUTOS RUIN BERRIES.

Throw Clouds of Dirt Upon Straw- berry Beds—Grower Complains.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
ORANGE, N. J., May 23.—Another crime has been laid at the door of the automobile. It is said to have ruined the strawberry crop in Hilton, which is part of the Orange Township. Henry J. Brown, who is one of the largest growers of the luscious berry in Hilton, has memorialized the South Orange Township Committee and asked it to save the crops of himself and his neighbors. Hilton is right on the border to Barnardsville and is one of the most fertile places, and many big cars race through the place every day at top speed.

The West Forty-seventh Street, which settles on the berries. The beds are soon covered, and the crops are already seriously affected. Mr. Brown has asked the Township Committee to take some action to stop the trouble. He says that from popular summer places, and on Sunday especially, a cloud of dust stirred up by the automobiles rises from the road and covers the berries with dirt. Chairman Smith of the committee said to-day that the complaint certainly was reasonable, and that steps would have to be taken in the very near future.

MRS. HOWARD GOULD'S AUTO BURNS IN 5TH AV.

Hose Wagon Horse Killed on His Way to the Fire.

TO SAVE WOMAN AND CHILD

After Waldorf Crowd Sees Car De- stroyed, Tenderloin Children Honor Their Pet, Black Dick.

Mrs. Howard Gould's big blue touring car began to burn up last night at 6 o'clock on Fifth Avenue, at Thirty-third Street, where it was standing empty. Martin Keeley, driver of Hose Wagon No. 1, from the engine house at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, was urging his horses on to the place of the fire, when, as he turned his horses into Sixth Avenue, he saw an old woman leading a little child just in front of the automobile. He swung the horses toward the elevated pillar on the left. His generalship was successful. The left horse, Black Dick, struck the iron post square with his head, and brought the hose wagon to a sudden stop. But Black Dick was dead. The old woman and the child disappeared in the crowd. While Black Dick was dying the guests of the Waldorf-Astoria were watching the automobile burn up.

The automobile had been sent to the carriage establishment of A. T. Demarest & Co., at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, for repairs. Workmen had wheeled it into the street to give it a good sweeping preparatory to beginning work on it. The gasoline tank leaked, and underneath the big machine a pile of the inflammable stuff soon collected.

Then came along an Irishman with his pipe in his mouth. He was looking at the huge machine, with its leather top and its plentiful supply of baskets. He asked some one what such an automobile costs, and was answered, truthfully enough, "\$10,000."

The Irishman dropped his pipe. It rolled into the pool of gasoline, this blazed up, and the tank exploded. The explosion shattered a good part of the woodwork into kindling wood that burned easily. Then the firemen came, and with their picks and axes tore off the tires and stripped away the leather top.

When it was all over there was a wide pool of water under the Demarest establishment. Lying around in it were stray bits of leather and wood and rubber and iron. The firemen said the machine had been "very severely damaged."

They were right. Black Dick, the hose wagon horse, was nine years old, and had been in the service five years. He was a great favorite among the hundreds of children along Twenty-ninth Street, and the near by section of the city. Many a young crowd of boys and girls would follow him to the Thirtieth Street School house, where he might see Black Dick eat them. When the body of the old horse was taken away to the Street Cleaning Department dock, the wagon was followed by a long procession of Tenderloin children.

One forward youngster started a collection among the boys for a floral offering for Black Dick. They got up 20 cents, and the florist at Thirty-fourth Street took to meet little Gertrude Eidelhoff, the flowers, gave them more flowers for the offering to sell in the next ten minutes 20 cents.

DIAMONDS TO BE HIGHER.

De Beers Syndicate to Make Importers Take Larger Stones.

Diamond importers who buy rough stones from the De Beers selling syndicate in London have received notice in the last few days of new terms of sale which will advance the prices. The diamond-buying portion of the public will soon feel a little stiffening in the prices of gems.

The syndicate raised prices several times last year and on Jan. 1, this year, it raised them 5 per cent. on all occasions but the importation of diamonds has increased steadily each month.

After this the importer must take the series of stones in sizes up to the largest, as well as smaller gems, in whatever assortment they may be offered, or go out in business as far as the syndicate is concerned. With all of the jubilation that occurs when big diamonds are discovered, the large sizes are not regarded with favor by the men who cut and polish gems for the market. Previous to this the importer was required to accept only those stones that weighed from one to fifteen carats; above this he had discretion in accepting or refusing stones in any lot.

The stones weighing more than two carats are commonly cut down into one or two carat gems, and the splinters of gems left over in the process are then shipped back to Europe, where they are sold for \$10 a carat or thereabout. The firm that makes a business of cutting gems smaller than are made in the factories of the United States. It is quite usual for the cutter to sell in the form of these pieces at \$10 a carat goods for which he paid \$40 to \$50 a carat.

Nobody expects that any one of the nine importing firms in the United States that buy directly from the London syndicate will display any opposition to the new conditions. The penalty of refusal to accept a shipment of rough stones is the loss of the importer on the syndicate's list of buyers in favor of another merchant, and many are waiting such an opportunity the syndicate which controls the diamond markets of the world is not afraid of losing customers.

THEATRE AT 65TH STREET.

Playhouse to Be Built Next to the Broadway Arcade.

The northern limit for the building of "downtown" theatres is to be advanced still further, according to an announcement made yesterday that a new playhouse will be built on the north side of Sixty-fifth Street, just west of Broadway, adjoining the Broadway Arcade, and between that structure and the High School of Commerce. The Broadway Arcade, as well as the plot at the rear, upon which it is proposed to build the new theatre, is owned by the Empire Square Realty Company, which John L. Miller is the leading spirit.

There was recorded yesterday a mortgage for \$250,000, given by the Empire Square Realty Company to the Title Guaranty and Trust Company, covering the holdings of the former at the north-west corner of Broadway and Sixty-fifth Street.

Plans for the theatre have been completed, and it is said that contracts will be let immediately so that the structure will be finished in time for the next theatrical season.

VLADIVOSTOK CUT OFF.

Railroad Reported Severed and the Fortress Isolated.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 24.—The Tokyo correspondent of The Daily Telegraph cables that the railroad to Vladivostok has been severed, as the result of which the fortress is isolated.

ALARM REGARDING KAISERIN.

But Report That She Is Worse Is Ap- parently Not Justified.

WIESBADEN, May 23.—The Emperor and Empress intended to leave here for Berlin to-night, but their departure has again been postponed.

Dr. Zunoeker, physician to the Empress, has arrived in Wiesbaden to examine the injury to the empress's head caused by her fall downstairs.

Apparently there is no change for the worse in her Majesty's condition, and the latest news that she is doing well. However, the square in front of the palace is closed to vehicles, so that the Empress may have perfect rest. This gave the public the impression that her Majesty's condition was worse.

FOR CUBAN PRESIDENT.

Liberals Almost Unanimously Nomi- nate Jose M. Gomez.

HAVANA, May 23.—The National Liberal Convention to-night nominated Jose Miguel Gomez, Governor of Santa Clara Province, for President, and Senator Alfredo Zayas for Vice President.

Gov. Gomez received 103 out of the 109 votes cast.

BOY SAVED EXPRESS.

Long Island Lad Saw Heavy Wheel on Track—Had It Removed.

MINEOLA, L. I., May 23.—Five-year-old Theodore Bledinger of 37 Grand Avenue, Richmond Hill, whose father is in the Post Office service and is attached to Station 2 in Manhattan, averted what might have been a serious wreck at New Hyde Park early to-night by calling his mother's attention to a wagon wheel on the rails just before an express train was due to pass.

He saw the wheel and told his mother. She tried to get off the track, but it was too heavy. Then she called the station agent, who removed it. A few seconds later the express rushed by.

BABY GIRL'S LONG TRIP.

Traveling from San Francisco to Ger- many Without Relatives.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
MOBILE, Ala., May 23.—Gertrude Eidelhoff, four years old, was brought here to-night on her way from San Francisco to Germany to join her brother and sister.

The child is accompanied by relatives, but is in charge of a nurse furnished by the railroad company. The nurse will leave her at New York, when the little one is safe aboard a liner.

It was announced yesterday at the Southern Pacific Railroad offices in this city that Henry Dengel, New York ticket agent of the road, would go to Washington to meet little Gertrude Eidelhoff. He will escort her here and keep her at his home until the North German Lloyd steamship Neckar sails on June 3. The child is traveling first class—parlor and sleeping car—and will occupy a first-class stateroom on the liner.

TOOK FOUR TO SAVE BOY.

Three Plunged into River and Other Resuscitated Him.

Three men jumped overboard to rescue a boy six years old, who had fallen into the river at the foot of Coenties Slip yesterday afternoon, and it remained for a fourth man to save the boy's life by inducing artificial respiration.

Thomas Healey of 137 Washington Street was playing on some narrow tracks fastened to pilings at the bulkhead of Pier 8, East River, when he fell overboard. He stuck fast in the mud on the bottom.

Thomas Simons, sixty years old, of 7 Park Row, was first to the rescue. He dived overboard, clothes and all, and brought up the lad, but was himself exhausted and lost his life.

John Buckley of 232 Park Row jumped in and grasped the boy's clothing, but it slipped from his grasp as he tried to save himself. Eugene Butler, forty-eight years old, employed on the pier, then leaped in and brought Thomas Healey ashore. He seemed lifeless, but William Leonard, driving past from his home at 28 Coenties Slip, jumped from his wagon and worked over the child until he opened his eyes.

It was added that there was an understanding between Mr. Ziegler and Mr. Champ that if anything should happen to Mr. Ziegler the expedition of relief for the arctic explorer Fiala should not be abandoned or postponed.

BALTIMORE'S EX-MAYOR DISAPPEARS, SAYS WIFE

Davidson Sails for Europe, Tak- ing All His Cash, She Thinks.

A REFORMER AND FINANCIER

Large Dealer in New York Stock Mar- ket—Had Succeeded as Trust Company President.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
BALTIMORE, May 23.—Robert C. Davidson, formerly Mayor of Baltimore, only a few months ago President of the Baltimore Trust and Guaranty Company, and for many years prominent in financial and mercantile circles, has left town. His wife says she has information that he sailed for Europe on a Hamburg-American Line steamship last week. A young woman, who formerly lived in Port Deposit, Md., was a passenger. Mrs. Davidson says, on the same steamship.

Mrs. Davidson declared that her husband had converted all his securities into cash to the extent of about \$175,000. When he asked if she would apply for a divorce, Mrs. Davidson said, she replied that she would not, but would make every effort to compel him to support her.

Davidson is about fifty-five years old. His wife belongs to a well-known family. They have no children.

Davidson for a year had been a large dealer in the New York stock market. He was mixed up in the Nashville Street Railway deals and in this connection was defendant in several suits. Davidson was a leader of the municipal reform movement in this city about fifteen years ago, and in 1881 was elected Mayor on a strong independent Democratic ticket. He made a good record as the city's executive, which led to his becoming the head of the Trust and Guaranty Company.

For a number of years Davidson was prominent of the affairs of the Eutaw Place Baptist Church. Before he was elected Mayor of Baltimore he was a member of the firm of Daniel Miller & Co., and was regarded as a successful business man. The death of Mr. Miller brought Mr. Davidson \$2

WHITELEW REID, NEW AMBASSADOR TO THE COURT OF ST. JAMES'S, WAS HONORED LAST NIGHT BY THE REPUBLICAN CLUB. Speechmaking Not Envoy's Chief Duty, He Says. MUST KEEP OUT OF POLITICS Golden Rule and Monroe and Dix Doctrines Make a Good Policy, He Tells 250 at Dinner.

Whiteleew Reid, the new Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, was honored last night by the Republican Club, of which Mr. Reid has been a member for eighteen years. Although there were 250 present, most of them knew Mr. Reid well, and this fact kept from the dinner anything of the perfunctory.

The dinner was held in the large dining room on the tenth floor of the club's new building in West Fortieth Street, the only decorations added for the evening to those ordinarily belonging to the place being two gigantic American and English flags, which were draped so that they entirely covered the wall back of the main guest table.

At that table were seated President Louis Stern in the center, with Mr. Reid on his right and Senator Dewey to his left; Brig. Gen. Frederick W. Grant, Sir Percy L. Sanderson, Dr. O. Mills, Charles Emory Smith, Cornelius N. Ellis, Edward Lauterbach, the Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, George W. Smalley, E. Wardman, Oscar S. Straus, M. G. Seckendorf, W. H. McElroy, John Barrett, and James Talcott. Other guests present were Arthur S. McCook, Isaac N. Seligman, E. H. Harriman, Henry W. Taft, Jacob H. Schiff, Robert C. Morris, George W. Whitehead, Wilbur F. Wakeman, Frank Moss, James A. Blanchard, Abraham Stern, James M. Finlay, and McDouglass Hawkins.

In introducing Mr. Reid and opening the line of speeches, Mr. Stern said:

"We have rarely assembled here to honor a more distinguished American citizen than the gentleman who is our guest to-night. Your career, Mr. Reid, has been so phenomenal from the first time you entered public life that one must believe you in possession of that magic wand the touch of which turns everything into success."

Mr. Reid began by saying that he would not carry his politics into his embassy. All American citizens, he said, would be "alike in their right to regard the American Ambassador as their public servant."

"When," he continued, "William Jennings Bryan expressed his thanks for treatment at our embassies which was plainly due to a man whom nearly half the American people had more than once approved for their highest office, and when the President responded that if any Ambassador had failed to extend such treatment in such a case, his shirt would have been short, there was a fit recognition of what has been the uniform policy of our Government and what it should always remain."

Mr. Reid then proposed a toast to the health of the new Ambassador, and this was drunk by all standing. Mr. Reid then arose.

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Mr. Reid's Speech.

THE silent Benjamin Franklin, Agent in London for the Colonies, or of those earlier Ministers for the Republic, John Jay and Charles Francis Adams, the one of whom by a great and unpopular war, and the other by a popular war, had entered into the history of the Nation to its feet, while the other guarded it with austere fidelity and splendid success throughout as great dangers as it has encountered since Valley Forge. And now, can any of you at the moment recall a notable public speech either of them ever made in the whole course of his diplomatic career? Verily, say unto you, an Ambassador cannot live on speeches alone.

THREADBARE PHRASES. "Hands across the sea," "common blood," "supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race," and so on. Mr. Reid said, were good phrases, but had served their purpose. There was a more important duty to be done than that of "jollifying the English."

"An Ambassador is sent to look after the interests of his own country," Mr. Reid said, "and he is not to be a mere mouthpiece for the policy of the State Department. He is to be a man of his own country, and he is to be a man of his own time."

Also, Mr. Reid said, the Ambassador who won the praise of his nation to which he was sent could hear no echo of that praise in the secret records of our State Department. John Jay and Charles Francis Adams retired with the sincere respect of the people, although neither, Mr. Reid said, was a "jollifier."

Mr. Reid then continued:

"It was a happy and illuminating phrase of our great Secretary of State when in a humorous vein he told us that our foreign policy consists chiefly in the Golden Rule and the Monroe Doctrine. It required but a single word in fact to make it completely comprehensive. To the Golden Rule and the Monroe Doctrine I wish to add the third, the Golden Rule of the American flag."

Neither that nor the Monroe Doctrine is a mere slogan. It is a policy, and it is a policy that has been the basis of our foreign policy for more than half a century. It is a policy that has been the basis of our foreign policy for more than half a century. It is a policy that has been the basis of our foreign policy for more than half a century.

Mr. Reid then continued:

"The next speaker was Sir Percy L. Sanderson, British Consul General to this port, who represented as representative of the head of the English Embassy, Sir Mortimer Durand, now absent on a visit to his own country."

SENATOR DEWEY. Senator Dewey followed Sir Percy Sanderson.

"We have been magnificently represented abroad," the Senator said after a few jocular remarks, "but it has been at a cost and a sacrifice to our representatives which they ought not to be called on to bear. We should not have a situation where these honors cannot go to, and be carried off satisfactorily by the poor man, however brightly he is equipped. I know personally of two American representatives abroad who, too proud to receive the honors which were offered them in the most modest way, all that is expected in their position, spent the small fortunes which they had accumulated in a lifetime for the support of their families. The Government ought not to expect that."

Senator Dewey then made a plea for the equipment of suitable residences for the principal representatives abroad of this Republic.

The other speakers were Charles Emory Smith, Edward Lauterbach, and John W. Taft. The dinner was over at 10 o'clock.

THE souvenir programmes were very handsome and artistic, presenting on their front page an excellent portrait in photo-gravure of the guest of honor, with pictures of the White House and the Westminister Palace flanking it and the coats of arms of the United States and England below.

SUIT INVOLVES MILLIONS. Foxhall Keene and Other New Yorkers Defendants.

Special to The New York Times. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 23.—Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, of New York, and a number of other New Yorkers were made defendants in a bill filed to-day by Georgia heirs to the estate of Ker Boyce, Sr., asking for an accounting of the property in Tennessee. Similar bills will be filed in all other States in which property is located.

Ker Boyce, Sr., died in Charleston, S. C., in 1854, leaving an estate valued at several million dollars. The estate has never been divided, although at various times the proceeds of the sale of the lands belonging to the estate have been divided among some of the heirs.

Real estate belonging to the estate is said to be located in all parts of the country. The heirs are scattered from Vermont to California, and there is a large number of them, all with one exception, being grandchildren of the testator, Mrs. Foxhall Keene. One of the grandchildren, H. T. Olmstead, trustee and administrator under the will of Ker Boyce, Sr., and the older heirs of the testator are made defendants to the suit, James A. Whiteside of Chattanooga, was one of the original trustees.

Valuable papers and records pertaining to the estate, which were in Hamilton County, N. C., were destroyed during the civil war.

STRANGLER IN CHAIR. Handkerchief About Invalid's Neck Caused His Death.

RACING MANAGERS RAISE ADMISSIONS 50 PER CENT. Public Must Pay \$3 for Grand Stand Badges. NO FEES FROM BOOKMAKERS Public Asked to Make Up Loss of Revenue—One Track Manager Thinks It Means Small Purse.

With the understood approval of the Stewards of The Jockey Club, admission fees to race tracks for the remainder of the Spring season will be raised by the several track managers, beginning with the opening of the Brooklyn Jockey Club's Gravesend meeting to-morrow. New rates will be \$3 for men and \$1.50 for women patrons of the grand stand, and \$1 for general admission to the field stand. The extra fee of 50 cents for pad-dock badges will be charged as usual. The average increase in prices is about 50 per cent.

With the increased cost to patrons of racing the metropolitan turf will enter an experimental stage, the hope and im-piled expectation of the track owners being that the increased gate receipts will make up for the loss of the revenue from the betting rings, which, by a conservative estimate, amounted to about \$6,000 a day.

Just how the change will work remains for the Brooklyn Jockey Club's meeting to determine, but however it may affect the attendance, three tracks, the Brooklyn Jockey Club, the Coney Island Jockey Club, and the Brighton Beach Racing Association are pledged to the trial for the three meetings that follow the close of the Belmont Park meeting to-day.

The terms were agreed on at the meeting of race track managers held on Tuesday night until yesterday morning at the home of August Belmont, 44 East Thirty-fourth Street, when after a long conference the track managers decided to follow the course adopted by the Westchester Racing Association at Belmont Park, and to refuse to accept further revenue from the betting ring or bookmakers.

In the opinion of the men who are in control of the metropolitan turf, the public will pay the larger sums for admission, and the greater receipts from the gates will offset the loss entailed by ignoring the betting rings.

ARE PREPARING FOR ATTACKS. An influence which had much to do with the final agreement was the wish of the race track owners to cut off all connection with the betting and gambling interests in expectation of legal attacks which have been threatened by the pool-room men in revenge for the part the race track owners have had in closing the poolrooms in past seasons.

The meeting at Gravesend will begin to-morrow with the running of the Brooklyn Handicap, one of the most popular and best-advertised races of the American turf, and one that in years past has attracted to the Gravesend track crowds of from 25,000 to 40,000 visitors.

That the race this season will draw a great crowd is a certainty, and even at the increased rate for admission it seems likely that public interest in the Brooklyn Handicap will cause an attendance nearly as great as the average for other years.

Under the old arrangement with the betting ring the bookmakers paid about \$10,000 a race to the Jockey Club, and a crowd of 10,000 men in the grand stand at the Belmont Park meeting to-day would have lost the race, even should the attendance be less than usual.

The first day at the Gravesend track will hardly offer a fair test of the new plan. The real showing will come on the days following the Brooklyn Handicap, when the patronage drops back to everyday business.

It is predicted by some of the experienced men in the management of racing that the race owners will find such a falling off in the attendance as to more than offset the extra dollars received for grand stand badges, and that it will be but a short time before the tracks will have again lost the \$1 patrons of the field stands.

RETURN TO SMALL PURSES LIKELY. A veteran owner and manager of race tracks said that a return to \$200 purses is among the probabilities as a result of the loss of the revenue from the betting ring, as he thought the increase in the cost of racing to the general public would detract from the popularity of the sport.

It is said that P. J. Dwyer, President of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, was very unwilling to try the new plan. There was a division of opinion among the track owners. Some wished to retain the old fees from the betting ring, and others wished to continue prosecution by the lawyers for the poolroom men, who it was said would attempt to fix the conspiracy for conducting gaming on the racetrack managers by establishing the fact that they derived a revenue from the betting ring. Another element wished to cut off the betting and poolroom men, and to continue racing at the old fees for admission. The compromise on no fees from the betting but increased admission rates was made.

The new plan will mean a saving of about \$50 a day to each bookmaker who transacts business at a racetrack hereafter, but other than that the general conduct of the betting ring will be made. It is understood by the bookmakers that they alone are responsible should there be any attacks by the poolroom men.

The free betting ring will be regulated by John Cavanaugh, as it was when the bookmakers paid for the betting privilege, and the individual layers will have to obtain his approval before they take places in the ring.

Of the conference which resulted in the decision to raise prices, P. J. Dwyer, President of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, said yesterday:

MR. DWYER'S STATEMENT. "It being clearly shown that certain conditions not favorable to the sport were gaining strength and that the same conditions were proving vexatious to those who make up the race track attendance, it was decided to adopt remedial measures at all hazards."

"Although it comes rather hard to be the first to introduce a new scheme, the Brooklyn Jockey Club will never lag when the right has been shown to be on the side. With a good card and the Brooklyn Handicap for Thursday, I hardly believe Gravesend will miss any of her old patrons on account of this increase in prices. They are all good sportsmen."

Fair Litigant Left Only \$37,448. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 23.—The inventory of the estate of Mrs. Hannah E. Charles of New Brunswick, mother of Mrs. Charles, Pair of San Francisco, who with her husband was killed while automobiling in France in the Summer of 1902, shows that her estate was greatly overestimated. Instead of her estate being \$500,000, it is found to be only \$37,448.33, not including any real estate.

Opening Display of YOUNG MAN'S STRAW HATS THE superlative style of the Youngman's Hat, which has made it the preferred choice of the young men, is happily expressed in our assembly of Straw Hats ready to-day.

Bohemian Spits.....\$5
Satin Finish Spits.....\$5
Sennets.....\$3 to \$4
Rough and Readies.....\$3
Panamas, Leghorns & Soft Mackinaws

Ladies Department 110 Broadway
508 Fifth Avenue 105 Broadway
New York 536 Fifth Ave.

UNIVERSALLY POPULAR. Londonderry ALTHIA WATER Has the endorsement of the best people everywhere.

MARGARET D. JACKSON HURT. Writer Strangely Injured by a Fall—May Not Recover Speech.

Margaret Dale Jackson, the English writer and wife of Dr. Charles Ross Jackson of 220 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, is suffering from a fall against a window sill, which loosened her vocal cords and nearly ended her life. It is not known whether she will ever be able to speak again.

Her mother-in-law's newly arrived trunk was the occasion of Mrs. Jackson's illness. The porter deposited the trunk late Thursday night by the corner of one of the windows of the Jackson suit looking out upon One Hundred and Seventh Street. A few minutes thereafter Mrs. Jackson went toward the window to pull down the shade. She stumbled over the trunk. As she fell forward her jaw was brought into contact with the window sill with such force as to force the jaw out, thereby splitting it and loosening the vocal cords.

The mother-in-law heard the noise of the fall and ran in. She found Mrs. Jackson unconscious on the floor. A porter ran after Dr. Jackson, who had just gone out to see a patient, and he found her in a state of collapse. Dr. Jackson said last night that his wife had been unconscious for some time, and had become able to whisper. "It was a narrow escape from death," he said. "If the injury is permanent she will never be able to talk again. We hope for the best."

GIRL AND SOLDIER GONE. She in Her Best Clothes and Mother Fears It's an Elopement.

Mrs. Ottila Kleinfeldt, proprietress of a hotel at Alton Street and Stanley Avenue, East New York, asked the police last night to send out a general alarm for her sixteen-year-old daughter, Dorothy, who she feared had run away with a member of the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn. Her chief reason for this fear is that Dorothy wore her best clothes, a gray cravat coat, black plush hat, black ostrich feathers, silk waist, and black skirt; also her gold watch and chain.

The young man in the case was threatened with jail for non-payment of his regimental dues. Mrs. Kleinfeldt said, and as he was her daughter's sweetheart, she gave him \$25 with which to settle. This was a day or so before her daughter disappeared.

The girl took with her \$70 which she drew from the Nassau Building and Loan Association, at Bradford Street and Atlantic Avenue, where she had an account, accumulated at the rate of \$1 a week. She was last seen about 6:30 on Monday night. Her mother had gone shopping early in the afternoon and did not return till 7 o'clock. Her daughter had spoken of going to visit a friend in East New York, and her mother consequently thought she had gone there. The servant told Mrs. Kleinfeldt that Dorothy had taken with her a large package. This must have contained extra clothing.

Mrs. Kleinfeldt learned later that her daughter had not called at the friend's home. She was seen in her sweetheart's company by an acquaintance, and it was discovered later that the young man was also missing from home. Dorothy only a few days ago told her mother she would marry her soldier boy, even if she had to elope with him.

THREATENS ASPHALT SUITS. Trust Warns City Not to Patronize Its Rivals.

Suits aggregating nearly \$2,000,000 a year are threatened against the city by the Asphalt Trust if the city continues to use for paving asphalt that may be taken from the Bermudez lakes under contracts by the opposing companies which are in possession of the output as a result of action taken recently by President Castro.

The company asserts that the city will be the receiver of stolen goods if it accedes to the demands made through any other source, and like notice had been served on the Pan-American Company, the A. L. Barber Company, and the two local agents of these companies, the Uvalde Asphalt Company and the Harlem Contracting Company.

The Pan-American Company and the A. L. Barber Company, both of which have Amel L. Barber for President, control the output of the Bermudez lakes under the new Castro agreements. Both companies sell to other allied companies, with in turn lay the pavements. The Uvalde Company here lays the sheet asphalt, and the Harlem Company is preparing to make and lay asphalt blocks under city contracts. The city contracts run from \$100,000 to \$200,000 a year, and all may be threatened by the litigation.

Philippe Andover Closed. ANDOVER, Mass., May 22.—Philippe Andover Academy was closed to-day on account of illness among the students. Five students have scarlet fever in a mild form, and several are ill with tonsillitis.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES. (From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)
12:25 A. M.—1145 Broadway; Shaw, optician; damage, \$50.
2:30 P. M.—West Fifty-fifth Street; Tony Sunda; damage, \$100.
3:30 P. M.—Broadway Street; Horatio Sunda; damage, \$100.
4:30 P. M.—1145 Broadway; Shaw, optician; damage, \$50.
5:30 P. M.—1145 Broadway; Shaw, optician; damage, \$50.
6:30 P. M.—1145 Broadway; Shaw, optician; damage, \$50.
7:30 P. M.—1145 Broadway; Shaw, optician; damage, \$50.
8:30 P. M.—1145 Broadway; Shaw, optician; damage, \$50.
9:30 P. M.—1145 Broadway; Shaw, optician; damage, \$50.
10:30 P. M.—1145 Broadway; Shaw, optician; damage, \$50.
11:30 P. M.—1145 Broadway; Shaw, optician; damage, \$50.

Annual Spring Sale of Exchanged ORCHESTRELLES AND AEOLIANS All this Week at Aeolian Hall

THE rapidly growing popularity of the Orchestrelle, especially since the introduction of the new Orchestrated Music, has brought to Aeolian Hall during the past few months a large number of Orchestrelles and Aeolians, taken in part payment for larger instruments. These have now been placed on sale at the

Lowest Prices Ever Offered representing exceptional opportunities to intend purchasers. Every instrument has been put in first class condition and will be sold under the same guarantee as applies on new instruments.

The Orchestrelle is the "Home Orchestra." It contains a variety of reed voices that closely simulate the tones of the different families of instruments used in the orchestra. As it is played by means of perforated rolls, even a novice is enabled to render the great musical masterpieces with all the tone colorings and shadings as produced in an orchestra.

The new "Orchestrated Music," which has greatly enhanced the value of the Orchestrelle, is available for use for all instruments mentioned in the accompanying list.

Immediate possession of any instrument will be given upon payment of a small proportion of the listed price, and the balance may be paid in moderate monthly installments.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St., New York City.

Furniture Department. We direct attention to especially good values which can be at present purchased in this department in the following sections:—

Dining Room Furniture In Oak and Mahogany. Sideboards.....\$22.50 to \$120.00 each
China Closets.....\$20.00 to \$90.00
Buffets.....\$20.00 to \$60.00
Extension Tables.....\$12.00 to \$75.00
Arm Chairs.....\$5.00 to \$17.50
Side Chairs.....\$2.00 to \$10.00

Chamber Furniture In Oak, Mahogany, Bird's-eye Maple, Curly Birch. Dressers.....\$13.50 to \$85.00
Chiffoniers.....\$13.50 to \$65.00
Dressing Tables.....\$20.00 to \$30.00
Chairs.....\$2.00 to \$4.50
Rockers.....\$3.00 to \$6.00

Lord & Taylor. Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

BEST & CO. LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' Clothing. Boys' All Wool Homespun Norfolk Suits, Sizes 9 & 10 yrs.....\$6.00
" 11 to 16 yrs.....\$6.50

Boys' Washable Norfolk Suits of white duck, brown linen, drill, tan khaki and crash; Sizes 7 to 16 yrs. \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50 & \$6.00, according to material and size.

60-62 West 23d Street.

It's one of the sights of New York—this Arnheim Tailory. Six full double floors devoted exclusively to the making of clothes to individual orders. You can see every step of the making, from the marking out of the cloth to the final touch of the pressing iron. You can see how we transform \$40.00 worth of good tailoring—good style and good cloth—into \$20 suits. A front and shoulder that always keeps its graceful and swagger shape, is the "Arnheim Unbreakable."

Samples are yours for the asking.

ARNHEIM Broadway and 9th St.

8:30 A. M.—312 Pearl Street; Alonso McGee; damage, \$10.
8:40 A. M.—312 Pearl Street; Alonso McGee; damage, \$10.
8:50 A. M.—312 Pearl Street; Alonso McGee; damage, \$10.
9:00 A. M.—312 Pearl Street; Alonso McGee; damage, \$10.
9:10 A. M.—312 Pearl Street; Alonso McGee; damage, \$10.
9:20 A. M.—312 Pearl Street; Alonso McGee; damage, \$10.
9:30 A. M.—312 Pearl Street; Alonso McGee; damage, \$10.
9:40 A. M.—312 Pearl Street; Alonso McGee; damage, \$10.
9:50 A. M.—312 Pearl Street; Alonso McGee; damage, \$10.
10:00 A. M.—312 Pearl Street; Alonso McGee; damage, \$10.
10:10 A. M.—312 Pearl Street; Alonso McGee; damage, \$10.
10:20 A. M.—312 Pearl Street; Alonso McGee; damage, \$10.
10:30 A. M.—312 Pearl Street; Alonso McGee; damage, \$10.
10:40 A. M.—312 Pearl Street; Alonso McGee; damage, \$10.
10:50 A. M.—312 Pearl Street; Alonso McGee; damage, \$10.
11:00 A. M.—312 Pearl Street; Alonso McGee; damage, \$10.
11:10 A. M.—312 Pearl Street; Alonso McGee; damage, \$10.
11:20 A. M.—312 Pearl Street; Alonso McGee; damage, \$10.
11:30 A. M.—312 Pearl Street; Alonso McGee; damage, \$10.
11:40 A. M.—312 Pearl Street; Alonso McGee; damage, \$10.
11:50 A. M.—312 Pearl Street; Alonso McGee; damage, \$10.

Distinctive TWO-GARMENT Suits for Men The New Models

Previous? Not at all. Within a week your comfort will demand a two-garment suit of a light, tropical fabric. We would have you know that ready for your service we have a series of distinctive new models, both single and double breasted. The fabrics include the best worsteds, flannels, crashes, homespun and serges, woven in this country and abroad. The greater number of the patterns are exclusive with us. The coats are quarter and eighth lined with mohair, alpaca, sicilian or silk or skeletonized.

\$12.50 to \$28.00

Saks & Company Broadway, 33d to 34th St.

Hunter Whiskey

Faultless Quality

FRANK MORA & C. H. ULRICH, Representatives, 3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

Mr. Wide-Awake Man: Do you wear macerated, silk or linen wash underwear? If so you will soon discover there is only one garb that HOLDS and yet does not BIND. THE NEALON GARTER. THE FIRST PERFECT garter for men. At All Men's Stores, 25c and 50c.

CARPET CLEANSING

Work Done Promptly and When Framed. Telephone 623 & 634 326 7TH AVE. CHELSEA NEAR 28th ST.

T. M. STEWART

"HAPPY TEETH"

LISTERED CHASE'S TOOTH POWDER

is rapidly becoming America's Favorite Antiseptic. Most thorough cleanser and polisher. Generously large can. Sold everywhere. Palmer Cox Newsweek Book Coupon Free.

Lake Hopatcong EXCURSION

June 4th \$1 New Jersey Central

Simpson Crawford Co.—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1870.

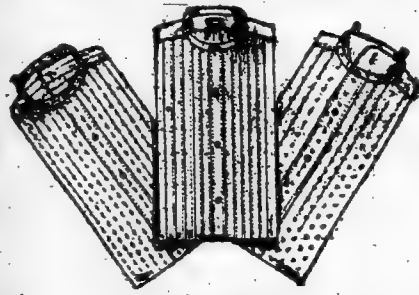
An especially attractive and low-priced display of leather goods and traveling necessities is suggestive of "Decorative Day trip" wants.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1905.

One of the conveniences of our Eighth Floor Restaurant is the "quick service"—this makes it a place hurried shoppers and business men of limited time find pleasing.

A Summer supply of men's negligee shirts.

REMEMBER you're not buying shirts for the Winter, when you wear a vest and they don't show—they must be cool, light and dressy—particularly dressy—to wear without a vest. Nothing short of a dollar shirt will fill the bill, but a dollar shirt will do it nicely, and that's why our



DOLLAR SHIRTS AT
are creating so much enthusiasm among the well-dressed men. Better still are

65c

THE \$1.50 SHIRTS AT

They are the kind of shirts that hold customers for high class haberdasheries, where, at \$1.50, they are termed excellent values—wouldn't want anything better for the money.

Cool, light and summery—made of woven and printed materials—it is no wonder so many men are availing themselves of this opportunity to select a supply for Summer.

Patterns are correct and dressy—conservative or elaborate as you prefer—plaited and plain styles in white, light and dark effects—detached cuffs—full-size bodies—custom-fitting—hand laundered—the best wearing shirts ever made to sell at \$1 and \$1.50—special at 65c.

A SALE OF MEN'S \$2 UNION SUITS AT \$1.25.

Men used to laugh at the idea of wearing combination suits, but now it's different—those who have worn them will have no other kind. They are cool and comfortable—nothing to compare with them, especially for Summer. To-day we begin a sale of 720 extra fine imported Swiss ribbed, fashioned suits—Summer weight, perfect fitting—long or short sleeves—ecru or white.

Sale of Summer shirt waists, 95c.

DOLLAR FIFTY is the lowest price you may expect to receive a shirt waist of equal style, quality and workmanship, since a manufacturer of wide repute sold to Simpson Crawford Co. his entire line of samples and over-production.

We say to you frankly—the smart dresser who fails to take advantage of price concession involved in the above transaction will pay more for her Summer supply of shirt waists.

Hundreds are selecting from these waists—not merely for the price, but for the smart style, fine materials, and good workmanship as well. The fabric is a beautiful lawn, trimmed with embroidery, lace forming yoke, cluster of tucks, new sleeves.

2.95 for beautiful lawn waists trimmed with insertions of lace or embroidery—trimmed collar and cuffs—very attractive Summer waists—2.95.

7.95 for \$15.00 all over net or chiffon tulle silk waists—extra quality—designed with yokes and others trimmed with lace and medallions—seven beautiful models.

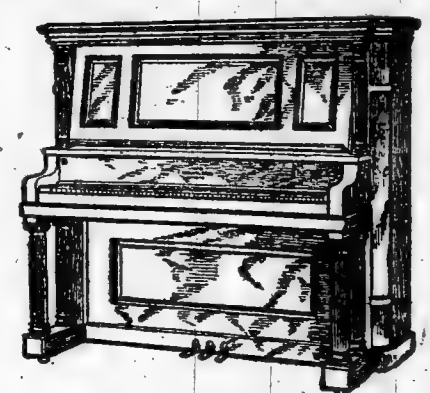
Thirty-seven used pianos for to-day.

A \$400 Hardman upright at \$95 is perhaps the one that will go first—the Hardman is so well known in New York, and this particular instrument has a good tone. We'd be fair in asking \$150, but the price shall remain at \$95.

If you don't get the Hardman—it's reasonable to believe you'll find another instrument out of the 36 that you'll like as well, or better—and just as good a bargain.

| Wed., May 24th. | Sale Price. | Original Price. |
|--|-------------|-----------------|
| Hardman upright (good tone) | \$95.00 | \$400.00 |
| Cable & Sons upright | 100.00 | 300.00 |
| Steinway upright (good tone) | 200.00 | 550.00 |
| Knabe upright (wonderful value) | 250.00 | 600.00 |
| Crawford upright (beautiful tone and case) | 200.00 | 275.00 |
| Behr Bros. upright (excellent condition) | 135.00 | 400.00 |
| Schubert upright (Piano almost new) | 245.00 | 300.00 |
| Radie upright (used three months) | 200.00 | |
| Price & Teeple upright (beautiful tone) | 200.00 | 250.00 |
| Bailey upright (splendid bargain) | 175.00 | |

Also 27 other great bargains.



\$10.00 DOWN the terms of this May sale and we take back any instrument at full amount paid to date of return to apply on a new piano purchased any time within one year. Fourth Floor.

Great saving sale of Turkish bath towels.

A SUPPLY is so necessary at this time of the year that you cannot afford to miss a sale that will save you so much on towels of the finest quality. We bought at a special price concession.

2,000 snow white Turkish bath towels came. 12 1/2c each for our 17c white Turkish towels. 15c each for 20c white Turkish towels. 25c each for regular 40c white Turkish towels. 39c each for 50c white Turkish towels. 50c each for 65c white Turkish towels. 75c each for 75c brown linen friction towels. 98c each for \$1.25 brown linen friction towels. "Ryder" bath towels, bleached, 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00.

Have your slip covers made now in the "Modern Upholstery Shop,"

Where the workmanship is such as to secure perfect fitting covers of the handsomest and best wearing materials at reasonable prices.

FRENCH JACQUARD LINEN is the finest slip cover linen made—not the conventional stripes, but artistically woven designs in the new colorings. It wears like iron, and in the long run is about half as expensive as the common grades for which you pay nearly as much. It makes the furniture attractive, giving the home a cool, summery appearance. Also, it is very wide—50 inches—

12 yards allowed for a 5-piece suite at \$11.75

Ordinarily you would pay considerably more for slip covers of these materials, but a manufacturer, being anxious to clear out his surplus stock, sold it to Simpson Crawford Co. at a decided reduction, enabling us to offer high class slip covers at the price of common qualities. These covers will distinguish your furniture as well as protecting it. Just send a postal or call 2100 Chelsea. Our expert will call upon you.



ENGLISH STRIPED DAMASK is a very durable and popular material for slip covers—absolutely fast color and thoroughly dust proof. We have a magnificent showing of solid colorings, embracing empire green, olive green, light red, maroon, cream, white and several new shades of linen color and tan, all with self-colored woven stripes in a variety of styles—being 31 inches wide—

We allow 20 yards for a 5-piece suite at \$8.75

This is the first announcement the "Modern Upholstery Shop" has made since the first of May, owing to the attractiveness of the prices and qualities, which brought us all the work we could turn out almost up to the first of June. This purchase of material, however, is so unusual that we consider it worthy of this announcement, and an increased force of skilled workmen to handle the large number of orders sure to follow.

35c. white goods 19c. madras and cheviots

THE two half price values in fabrics so much needed for Summer wear are the result of a very large purchase. In all our experience we have never seen better qualities at the regular prices of the following, now at half price.

19c. a yard for 35c. fancy white madras and cheviots, highly mercerized in brocade, figured, scroll, flower and basket weave designs, lace stripes organdy lawns and dotted Swisses in a variety of styles. \$1.50 a piece for 500 pieces of \$3.00 English nainsook, very fine and soft finish, 36 inches wide, especially finished for women's and children's underwear, 12 yard pieces.

A large amount of money is judiciously saved by every Summer home furnisher who communicates with our contract department—send postal or call 2100 Chelsea

18 bargain items in Summer upholsteries.

MAKE your Summer curtains of Etamine, while the 15c and 19c quality is but 5c a yard—a wonderful Wednesday bargain. Hundreds are using this material.

Everything for the town or country home, to make it cool and beautiful within, is included in this sale. Prices range upward from 4c—\$3.95 is the highest, and that's for \$6.75 Oriental Tapestry Portieres. 5c a yard for regular 15c and 19c grade curtain etamine. \$2.10 each for our regular \$3.50 rope portieres. 25c for dark green Holland window shades. 4c pair for ruffled curtain muslin, hemstitched edge. \$1.50 for Renaissance curtains—regular \$2.50 grade. 12 1/2c for 35c Japanese crepe pillow tops—special. Regular \$1.50 quality imported tapestry—special. 8c for \$6.75 Oriental Tapestry portieres—special. Ruffled muslin bed sets—special value, \$1.95. \$1.50 for \$2.00 Renaissance curtains—special, a pair...

Summer furniture priced very attractively.

TAKES but a minute to read the prices and then you'll know where to come in order to realize the largest saving on Summer furniture you would have. All the latest ideas looking toward handsomer and cooler furniture are exemplified in our showing.



Right from the beginning we've been the acknowledged leaders in Summer furniture. Such diversity you never saw, and the items that follow are irresistibly priced, just as the chairs are priced—so you will not miss this sale. \$10.50 for \$13.50 settee, has glazed cane seat. \$6.50 for \$7.25 arm chair, glazed cane seat. \$6.00 for \$7.50 arm rocker, glazed cane seat. \$3.25 for \$4.00 side rocker, glazed cane seat. \$2.75 for \$4.00 side chair, glazed cane seat. \$12.50 for \$16.00 settee, cane seat and back. \$6.75 for \$8.75 arm chair, cane seat and back. \$7.00 for \$9.25 arm rocker, cane seat and back. \$3.75 for \$5.00 side rocker, cane seat and back. \$3.50 for \$4.75 side chair, cane seat and back.

Braided rush settees. \$12.00 for \$14.25 settees. \$12.50 for \$15.75 settees. \$14.00 for \$17.25 settees. \$16.75 for \$19.00 settees.

Braided rush arm chairs. \$7.50 for \$9.50 arm chairs. \$7.75 for \$10.00 arm chairs. \$8.75 for \$11.25 arm chairs. \$9.25 for \$11.75 arm chairs.

Reed settees. \$16.75 for \$21.00 reed settees. \$17.00 for \$22.00 reed settees. \$19.50 for \$23.50 reed settees.

Silver gray arm chairs. \$5.25, \$6.50, \$6.75, \$7.50, \$8.50. Silver gray or forest green arm chairs, upholstered with Japanese matting, \$9.50, \$11.00. Prairie grass rockers, special at \$7.50, \$8.75, \$11.50, \$12.00. Prairie grass arm chairs, special at \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$11.50.

Porch chairs. \$9.00 for \$12.25 porch chairs. \$1.60 for \$2.00 porch chairs. \$1.75 for \$2.25 porch chairs. \$2.25 for \$3.00 porch chairs. \$3.25 for \$4.00 porch chairs. \$4.00 for \$5.00 porch chairs. \$6.00 for \$7.25 porch chairs.

Reed rockers. \$4.00 for \$6.00 reed rockers. \$5.75 for \$8.00 reed rockers. \$6.25 for \$9.00 reed rockers. \$8.25 for \$10.50 reed rockers. \$10.75 for \$13.00 reed rockers.

Silver Gray Settees—\$12.50, \$12.75. Silver Gray Tables at \$4.50, \$6.25. Silver Gray or Forest Green Settees, upholstered with Japan matting, at \$17.50, \$19.75.

Dining-room Furniture.

THE attractive pricing of a full line of light grade dining-room furniture is leading many to fit up the Summer homes anew for the season or the town houses anew, that would otherwise remain untouched until Autumn. Odd pieces may be selected at prices as low, proportionately, as entire sets.

\$36 SIDEBORD OR BUFFET, \$24.50.

Made from thoroughly seasoned quartered oak, full quartered oak and beautifully selected grain—highly finished—48 in. wide—extra large French bevel-plate mirror—18x32—two top drawers, curved fronts—one lined for silver—one long drawer for linen—richly carved—top supported by heavy curved uprights—guaranteed construction.

16.75 for 24.50 extension tables. Made from thoroughly seasoned golden oak, beautiful selected grain—superior rubbed polish, perfect fitting slides—42-inch top fitted with deep moulded rim—very massive pedestal base, mounted upon hand-carved claw feet—6 ft. extension—guaranteed construction.

12.50 for 17.50 dining tables. 9.50 for 13.75 dining tables. 14.25 for 18.00 dining tables. \$9.75 for \$16.50 couches—our special—built with solid oak, highly polished frames—high grade indestructible springs—deep tufting—secured with patent back button that will not pull out—best workmanship—heavy velvet.

WE save you money judiciously—not at the sacrifice of quality but in giving you the benefit of the large number of advantageous purchases in

Summer furniture

Bungalow furniture

Summer rugs

Housefurnishings

Matting

Linoleum

Oilcloth

Household linens

and

Kindred lines.

Refrigerators

Lace curtains

Upholstery

China and cut glass

Dinner ware

Window shades

The object of our contract Department is to furnish complete or in part, at the lowest prices consistent with quality—usually much lower than other stores ask.

Summer homes

Yachts and steam-boats

Clubs

Town houses

Hotels

Restaurants.

Let us make an estimate on the work you desire executed. We will save you money—guarantee you'll be satisfied, and put you to no trouble whatever—Call 2100 Chelsea or send a postal. An experienced man will call to offer suggestions and make estimates.

Cold Storage Department.

OUR charges for storing your furs, wearing apparel, carpets, lace curtains, hangings, etc., are insignificant compared with what it is worth to you to have them

protected against moths

and additionally

insured against

fire and burglary.

Call Chelsea 2100 or send postal and we will do the rest.

Sale of genuine cork linoleums, special, 38c.

ANNUAL SALE begins to-day—5,000 yards of Barry, Ostlere & Shepard's genuine-Scotch cork linoleums at less than prevailing prices of domestic goods, that have neither the durability nor the handsome effects of the imported linoleums. At 38c. per square yard to-day, you may buy the regular 55c. quality; a grade used a great deal because it wears so well.

It is two yards wide. Town and country home furnishers, who wisely use linoleums extensively in Summer time, not only find our prices much lower than elsewhere, but qualities are superior and patterns more desirable. Sale is governed by this extraordinary scale of prices—

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| sq. yard for 55c. linoleums, 2 yards wide. | 44c. sq. yard for 65c. linoleums, 2 yards wide. | 48c. sq. yard for 75c. linoleums, 4 yards wide. | 54c. sq. yard for 75c. linoleums, 4 yards wide. |
|--|---|---|---|

\$1.25 for \$1.45 inlaid linoleums; Joseph Wild's perfect quality—parquet and tile effects.

39c. for 50c. oilcloth; Alden Sampson's No. 1 quality—positively the best made.

\$1.10 for \$1.50 German inlaid linoleum, plain tile and parquet effects; \$1.20 for \$1.75 quality.

Spring sale of handsome, pliable mattings.

China mattings. Heavy, jointless, pliable and durable. The wearing qualities are not surpassed. \$6.85 for reg. \$8.50 mattings. \$8.50 for \$10.50 mattings. \$10.50 for \$14.00 mattings.

Japan mattings. Artistic carpet patterns in the finest weaves from Japan—designs are the latest and original. \$7.95 for reg. \$10.00 mattings. \$10.25 for \$14.00 mattings. \$11.25 for \$15.00 mattings.

Summer rugs at one-third less than regular prices—a complete line, including "Crex," Fibre, Mouzook, Japanese, etc.

Summer housefurnishings: sale of enamelware

Refrigerators, ice boxes, window screens, door screens, ice cream freezers, moth preventatives, articles for house cleaning, oil and gas stoves.

BEST MADE, priced in a way to remove all doubt as to where you should make your selection. It is plain that the greatest saving possible is available at Simpson Crawford Co.'s.

THERE'S BUT ONE ICE CHEST WANTED, AND THAT'S THE ALASKA, AT \$4.25.

Prevailing prices are two or three dollars more—a great saving here for the coming to-day—keeps the food as cold and fresh as a refrigerator—roomy, yet takes up half the space—made of kiln-dried hardwood—finished in golden oak—highly polished—best zinc lining and galvanized food racks.

\$4.25 for No. 2 size. \$8.15 for No. 3 size. \$10.25 for No. 4 size.

\$2.25 for nursery refrigerators finished in white enamel, packed with mineral wool, nickel plated faucet.

50 other samples of "Atlas" Ford and Star refrigerators to select from at exceedingly low prices.

98c. for neatly finished screen doors—4 sizes—window screens.

| Height. | Extension. | Price. | Height. | Extension. | Price. |
|-----------|-----------------|--------|-----------|-----------------|--------|
| 28 inches | 24 to 37 inches | 26c | 30 inches | 24 to 37 inches | 30c |
| 24 inches | 26 to 41 inches | 28c | 30 inches | 26 to 41 inches | 33c |

In our enamelled ware department, 500 cases of double coated and blue and white enamel ware—all being unpacked for the sale, following special prices:

23c. for 1 1/2 quart teapots. 55c. for 1 1/2 quart rice boilers. 30c. for 4 quart lipped saucepans. 35c. for 2 quart coffee pot. 35c. for 2 quart preserving kettles. 35c. for our special wash basin. 35c. for 5 quart water kettles. 18c. for 2 quart lipped saucepans. 10c. for special basting spoons.

WEDNESDAY'S grocery specials—sale continues. A SAVING on guaranteed strictly pure foods and wines is the reason why so many Summer home furnishers, yacht owners and particular city people are ordering a supply of table necessities during this sale. Mail Orders are filled promptly, and packed to insure safe delivery to your station. Charges paid on orders of \$5 or more.

Call 2100 Chelsea, send postal; or if convenient, by all means visit the Model Food-Store—New York's Model Grocery. Sixth Floor.

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| BACON —Armour's best. Brand dry English cured, 4 to 6 lb. strip. Lean, fat or mixed; regular price 15c.; spe. 14c. per lb. | OLIVIA —Extra Fancy Santa Clara Valley Ripe Sweet Fruit 8-lb. packages specially packed for us in California. 48c. lb. can. 9c. | INVER —Royal Stuart Extra Creamy; has a new grass flavor; 1-lb. pint. 28c. 3-lb. pint. 88c.; 6-lb. pint. 1.35 10c. additional for sealed Stone Crock. | FRENCH BUTTER —Larose & Co.; 10 to 12 inch can; regular 15c. 10c.; 6 cans. 58c. | FLOUR —Washburn & Crosby's Gold Medal; 35-lb. sack. 1.38. 70-lb. sack. 2.60. 25-lb. sack. 1.10. 5-lb. sack. 22c. 10-lb. sack. 44c. 15-lb. sack. 66c. 20-lb. sack. 88c. 25-lb. sack. 1.10. 30-lb. sack. 1.32. 35-lb. sack. 1.54. 40-lb. sack. 1.76. 45-lb. sack. 1.98. 50-lb. sack. 2.20. 55-lb. sack. 2.42. 60-lb. sack. 2.64. 65-lb. sack. 2.86. 70-lb. sack. 3.08. 75-lb. sack. 3.30. 80-lb. sack. 3.52. 85-lb. sack. 3.74. 90-lb. sack. 3.96. 95-lb. sack. 4.18. 100-lb. sack. 4.40. |
| CORN STARCH —Camden quality; 1-lb. can. 4 1/2c. 5-lb. can. 21c. 10-lb. can. 41c. | TEA —The Celebrated Keweenaw Brand; 1-lb. can. 8c. 5-lb. can. 40c. 10-lb. can. 80c. | RED RASPBERRIES —Royal Stuart Extra Creamy; 1-lb. pint. 28c. 3-lb. pint. 88c.; 6-lb. pint. 1.35 10c. additional for sealed Stone Crock. | FRENCH SARDINES —Larose & Co.; 10 to 12 inch can; regular 15c. 10c.; 6 cans. 58c. | WINE —Washburn & Crosby's Gold Medal; 35-lb. sack. 1.38. 70-lb. sack. 2.60. 25-lb. sack. 1.10. 5-lb. sack. 22c. 10-lb. sack. 44c. 15-lb. sack. 66c. 20-lb. sack. 88c. 25-lb. sack. 1.10. 30-lb. sack. 1.32. 35-lb. sack. 1.54. 40-lb. sack. 1.76. 45-lb. sack. 1.98. 50-lb. sack. 2.20. 55-lb. sack. 2.42. 60-lb. sack. 2.64. 65-lb. sack. 2.86. 70-lb. sack. 3.08. 75-lb. sack. 3.30. 80-lb. sack. 3.52. 85-lb. sack. 3.74. 90-lb. sack. 3.96. 95-lb. sack. 4.18. 100-lb. sack. 4.40. |
| SPINACH —Gibb's Jumbo Brand; 10-lb. can. 13c. 5-lb. can. 6c. 2-lb. can. 3c. | GUAVA JELLY —Fleming imported; 8-oz. jar. 15c. 4-oz. jar. 8c. | COFFEE —Royal Stuart Extra Creamy; 1-lb. pint. 28c. 3-lb. pint. 88c.; 6-lb. pint. 1.35 10c. additional for sealed Stone Crock. | WINE —Washburn & Crosby's Gold Medal; 35-lb. sack. 1.38. 70-lb. sack. 2.60. 25-lb. sack. 1.10. 5-lb. sack. 22c. 10-lb. sack. 44c. 15-lb. sack. 66c. 20-lb. sack. 88c. 25-lb. sack. 1.10. 30-lb. sack. 1.32. 35-lb. sack. 1.54. 40-lb. sack. 1.76. 45-lb. sack. 1.98. 50-lb. sack. 2.20. 55-lb. sack. 2.42. 60-lb. sack. 2.64. 65-lb. sack. 2.86. 70-lb. sack. 3.08. 75-lb. sack. 3.30. 80-lb. sack. 3.52. 85-lb. sack. 3.74. 90-lb. sack. 3.96. 95-lb. sack. 4.18. 100-lb. sack. 4.40. | WINE —Washburn & Crosby's Gold Medal; 35-lb. sack. 1.38. 70-lb. sack. 2.60. 25-lb. sack. 1.10. 5-lb. sack. 22c. 10-lb. sack. 44c. 15-lb. sack. 66c. 20-lb. sack. 88c. 25-lb. sack. 1.10. 30-lb. sack. 1.32. 35-lb. sack. 1.54. 40-lb. sack. 1.76. 45-lb. sack. 1.98. 50-lb. sack. 2.20. 55-lb. sack. 2.42. 60-lb. sack. 2.64. 65-lb. sack. 2.86. 70-lb. sack. 3.08. 75-lb. sack. 3.30. 80-lb. sack. 3.52. 85-lb. sack. 3.74. 90-lb. sack. 3.96. 95-lb. sack. 4.18. 100-lb. sack. 4.40. |

MAY

1918

ROJESTVENSKY TO LOSE THE SUPREME COMMAND

Blirleff to Supersede Him, Even If He Is in Good Health.

A REPORT THAT HE IS DEAD

Russian Admiralty Ridicules It—Denial That a Philippine Base Is Contemplated.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES. Special Cable. Copyright, 1905. ST. PETERSBURG, May 23.—The Admiralty and the Foreign Office, as usual, profess entire ignorance of Admiral Rojestvensky's movements, but the Foreign Office denies that the Admiralty contemplates making a base at the north of Luzon or at any point in the Philippines.

I am informed that Admiral Blirleff is invested with the same authority as were Admirals Makaroff and Skrydloff, with the title of Commander of the Naval Forces in the Pacific. He will be subordinate to Gen. Linevitch, but superior to Admiral Rojestvensky. The supersession of Rojestvensky in the supreme command therefore follows, irrespective of his physical fitness to retain it after his arrival at Vladivostok. Considerations of Rojestvensky's unfitness for the duties of Port Admiral and Dockyard Administrator afford a reasonable explanation of the preference given to Blirleff.

There are fanciful reports regarding Rojestvensky's numerous ailments and of alleged interviews with Mme. Rojestvensky. The Admiralty's nerves are badly shaken, but that, probably, would not prevent him from fighting a good fleet action if Togo decided to engage him.

By The Associated Press. ST. PETERSBURG, May 23.—A report of Admiral Rojestvensky's death is ridiculed at the Admiralty.

PARIS, May 23.—Nothing is known here of the report that Admiral Rojestvensky is dead except a brief extract from a London paper, to which no importance is attached, owing to the complete absence of knowledge of the whereabouts of the Russian fleet.

The officials of the Russian Embassy here discredit the rumor as circulated in the interest of the Japanese.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 24.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Morning Post says he learns from a trustworthy source that Admiral Togo's fleet is still off Ma-sam-Poo, on the southeast coast of Korea.

RUSSIAN CAVALRY ROUTED.

Retreat in Disorder—Linevitch Ready for a Big Battle.

TOKIO, May 23.—Imperial army headquarters, reporting to-day, says: "The Russian cavalry, which made a detour toward Fakoman from the right bank of the Liao River, were frequently defeated by our rearguards. On May 20 they camped with the main strength at Siao-ta-Tse, twenty-six miles from Fakoman, and on May 21 they retreated to the right bank of the Liao River.

"In the meantime a few camps of the enemy's force remaining on the left bank of the Liao River were defeated and retreated northward in disorder."

ST. PETERSBURG, May 23.—The news from the front continues to point to the imminence of a renewal of fighting on a large scale.

Gen. Linevitch is pressing the Japanese centre both on the line of the railway and on the Mandarin Road, but whether he is simply feeling out Marshal Oyama's strength or has assumed a genuine offensive is not yet clear.

There is no doubt, however, that Linevitch has made complete preparations for a big battle. All the Russian sick and wounded who were at Harbin and places south of there have been transported westward to Irkutsk, and orders have been given to clear the intervening hospitals. The sanitary trains have also been ordered to the front.

Gen. Linevitch in a dispatch dated May 21 announces that the Russian detachment east of the railroad, which on May 14 approached the village of Shih-ho-Tse and was attacked by a considerable force of Japanese from the coal mines south of that place, occupied Shih-ho-Tse on May 19 and continued southward on May 20. Prince Troubetsky's detachment met the Japanese artillery fire on May 17 near Chang-tu-Poo station, but the Japanese were forced to evacuate the position and retire southward. The Prince on May 20 advanced further south.

QUARRELS WITH KUROPATKIN.

Linevitch and ex-Chief Out Again—Both Complain to Czar.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES. Special Cable. Copyright, 1905. ST. PETERSBURG, May 23.—According to information from a trustworthy source the personal bickering between Gen. Linevitch and Kuropatkin have broken out afresh. Both Generals are constantly telegraphing complaints to the Emperor.

It is said that Kuropatkin, who at first declared his intention of returning, is now determined to remain.

On the other hand, the Novosti reports that Gen. Kaulbars is on the point of returning on sick leave.

A SHIPOARD OF LUNATICS.

Forty-four Insane Russians from Port Arthur to be Taken Home.

CHE-FOO, May 23.—Forty-four insane Russian sailors and soldiers from Port Arthur, including a violently insane Lieutenant, who was on the Sevastopol during the siege, arrived here to-day, and were immediately transferred to the Russian improvised hospital ship Whampoa, under the British flag, for transportation direct to Odessa.

The party is accompanied by a physician who was a medical member of Viceroy Alexieff's staff and by other officers and attendants, exceeding in number the patients. The condition of the insane men varies from a mild melancholia to the violent stage. The majority are suffering from hallucinations, rendering an attendant for each one necessary. The officers in charge state that many of these cases are the result of the long incarceration of sick men in hospitals during the terror of the siege. Some cases are the result of scurvy and the condition of others is due to the terrific nervous strain of continued bombardments and incessant service.

PREVENTED JEWISH MASSACRE.

Shalpin, the Singer, Made an Appeal to Kharkoff Workmen.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES. Special Cable. Copyright, 1905. ST. PETERSBURG, May 23.—The famous singer, Shalpin, gave a concert to workmen at Kharkoff and

afterward delivered an impressive address in which he urged the audience not to molest the Jews, who, after all, he said, were their brothers.

It is believed that this address prevented another Jewish massacre. Strangely enough, the authorities forbade the newspapers to print reports of the concert.

DESERTING RUSSIAN CHURCH.

Many Thousands of Poles Take Advantage of the Czar's Ukase.

WARSAW, May 23.—Since the promulgation of the Emperor's ukase conceding liberty of worship and abolishing the religious disabilities of the Roman Catholic and other Christian communities, 26,000 persons are reported to have left the Russian Church for the Roman Catholic Church in the Governments of Siedlce and Lublin. The censor has ordered the Polish press not to make any reference to the subject.

In one village of 680 inhabitants 678 have changed their faith. The authorities of the Russian Church are taking stringent measures to prevent these desertions. One order in the Russian Church, called the Brotherhood of the Holy Virgin, has issued a violent manifesto against Poles and Roman Catholics.

KALEIEFF GLAD TO DIE.

He Says on the Scaffold That He Did Not Ask for Pardon.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 23.—It is semi-officially announced that Ivan Kaleieff, who murdered the Grand Duke Sergius at Moscow on Feb. 17, was hanged at 3 o'clock this morning. On the scaffold Kaleieff made a speech in which he said: "It is said that I asked for pardon. It is a lie. I am faithful to the tradition of the Russian people. I do not ask any favor. I am glad to die."

ADMITS PASSPORT FRAUDS.

English Writer Thought He Was Helping Russian Liberals.

LONDON, May 23.—H. N. Brailsford of Hampstead, a writer for The Fortnightly and other reviews, and A. H. M. McCulloch, who is said to be an actor, were arraigned at Bow Street Police Court this morning.

They were charged with obtaining under false pretenses a passport, intended to be fraudulently used by some other person, thus endangering the peaceful relations between the British and Russian nations. The Solicitor General, Sir Edward Carson, made a statement on behalf of the Crown, and after some unimportant evidence had been given the case was adjourned for a fortnight.

The Solicitor General, in his statement explained how the defendants obtained the passport, subsequently found in possession of a man who was killed by the premature explosion of a bomb in the Hotel Metropole on March 11, saying it was accomplished by deliberately deceiving the Foreign Secretary. Sir Edward Carson also presented a statement made by Brailsford, admitting that he had agreed with a person connected with the revolutionary movement in Russia to furnish him with some passports, on the express promise that they should only be used for the purpose of peaceful propaganda.

PROPAGANDA BY EXPLOSION.

Boxes Blown Up, Scattering Revolutionary Proclamations.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 23.—While the public were promenading in the Taurida Garden, back of the Taurida Palace, here yesterday momentary consternation was caused by the explosion of three boxes in different parts of the garden, scattering multi-colored revolutionary proclamations in every direction.

Another box discovered by the police was examined and was found to be provided with a time mechanism and some explosive material, the character of which the authorities have not yet discovered. After a slight panic the people took the incident as a mere accident and scrambled for the proclamations, the police not attempting to interfere.

The chief of Police of the Snylten district, near Riga, has been shot and seriously wounded by a band of roughs. Ten arrests have been made in connection with the shooting.

Hear of Mishap to Japan's Fleet.

GUNSHU PASS, May 23.—A report is in circulation among the Chinese that the Japanese fleet has sustained a misfortune, the precise nature of which is not stated.

The foregoing probably refers to the report emanating from Paris and London early this month to the effect that the Japanese flagship Mikasa had been lost in the Straits of Korea, no confirmation of which has been received.

Clado to Sue the Admiralty.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 23.—Capt. Clado, whose dismissal from the navy was gazetted on May 20, intends to commence suit against the Admiralty for the restitution of his rank.

CHILE TO BUILD RAILWAYS.

Government Is to Borrow \$36,000,000 to Construct Lines.

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 23.—The Government has decided to issue bonds to the amount of 100,000,000 pesos (about \$36,000,000) and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent., to build a system of railroads throughout the whole country.

LUNA PARK'S LOST SQUAD.

Finding of Stray Children Announced at All the Shows.

Children may get lost at Luna Park, but it was demonstrated last Sunday that they cannot stay lost very long. Every one of Thompson & Dundy's twelve hundred employees is a member of the "Lost Child Squad," which makes it its business to be on the lookout for children unaccompanied by grown-ups.

Sunday afternoon, the first workings of the system were tried on a little chap, who was found crying "Mamma!" at the "Shoot the Chutes" landing. One of the attendants took him to the Administration Building, where the matron took charge of him.

In five minutes after this announcement in all thirty shows were telling their audiences that a boy giving the name of Philip Francis was waiting for his mother at the Administration Building. The parents heard the announcement and quickly reclaimed their son.

On Arising
drink half a glass of the Natural Laxative Water

Hunyadi Janos
to insure a free movement of the bowels and relief from

CONSTIPATION
Ask for it by the full name
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Refrigerators

The perfection of Cleanliness and Economy are The Eddy, Our Standard for a Quarter of a Century, AND

The "Premier," Glass Lined.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st St., New York.

HAY AND DELCASSE TO MEET.

Secretary of State, Now Quite Well, Will Arrive in Paris Monday.

PARIS, May 23.—Secretary Hay will arrive here next Monday for a stay of two days. Arrangements have been made for him to meet Foreign Minister Delcasse. This is likely to arouse considerable speculation, but Mr. Hay's only purpose is to make a visit of courtesy to M. Delcasse, and the latter, on hearing this, expressed a desire to make the first call upon the American Secretary of State.

The reception of Mr. Hay would have assumed a notable character at the Elysée and the Foreign Office had the Secretary not requested the avoidance of official and social functions, owing to his wish to obtain the full benefit from his rest cure at Bad Nauheim.

BERLIN, May 23.—Ambassador Tower called on Chancellor von Bülow yesterday with a message to the Chancellor from Secretary Hay, who regretted that he found himself unable to come to Berlin.

Mr. Hay desired Mr. Tower to say that only by the advice of his physicians had he given up his intention to make a personal call on the Chancellor. The latter was much pleased with the Secretary's message.

BAD NAUHEIM, May 23.—The dilation of Secretary Hay's heart, the functional disorder for which he came here to be treated, has, according to Dr. Gross, entirely disappeared. The professor pronounced Mr. Hay well.

BIDS FAREWELL TO CHOATE.

King Edward Receives the Retiring American Ambassador.

LONDON, May 23.—King Edward to-day received in farewell audience the American Ambassador, Mr. Choate, who presented his letters of recall. The audience was private, only Foreign Secretary Lansdowne being present.

Subsequently Mr. Choate and Secretary Carter lunched with his Majesty, the other guests present including Lord Kintore and Knollys.

SECOND CABIN IMMIGRANTS.

Forty-five of Them on the White Star Liner Republic Held Up.

So great is the rush of immigrants to the United States that many of them are now coming over in the second cabins of the Mediterranean line. Information to this effect has reached the Ellis Island authorities, and the Immigration Inspectors are closely scrutinizing the second-class passengers of all incoming liners.

Yesterday, when the White Star liner Republic, from Naples and Genoa, docked the Inspectors examined her second cabin passengers as thoroughly as they did the people in the steerage. The result was that twenty-four second cabin immigrants were held up and forty-five of them sent to Ellis Island.

Most of the forty-five were permitted to land soon after they reached the island.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

BRASS BEDS AND SANITARY BEDDING

A Special Sale in Which Small Prices Rule

Adhering to our long established principle, which is opposed to carrying over designs and patterns from one season to the next, we have re-marked the prices of some 300 Brass Beds at a considerable reduction.

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| 1 1/2 inch posts, Vase Bed, 7 laterals in head and foot, | \$19.50 |
| 1 1/4 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " | 23.00 |
| 2 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " | 26.00 |
| 1 1/2 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " | 32.00 |
| 2 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " | 35.00 |
| 1 1/4 " square posts " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " | 50.00 |
| 2 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " | 55.00 |

These and twenty-four other designs may be had in Satin or Polished finish, and in five widths, from 3 feet to 4 feet 6 inches.

Steel tubing, encased in Solid Brass, permanently lacquered by a new French process to withstand the effects of any climate, are the only materials entering into the construction of these beds, thus affording the strength of steel combined with the beauty of Brass. Each joint is thoroughly brazed and all parts are carefully adjusted, insuring maximum durability and rigidity.

Sanitary Bedding.

Flint Bedding is made from purified materials in our own sun-lit, well-ventilated factories, under expert supervision, by skilled workmen. It costs no more than the doubtful kind.

GEO C FLINT Co
WEST 23d STREET

OFFICE FURNITURE
Special Sale at Factory Prices
Owing to extensive alterations at the factory

DERBY DESK CO.
Offers, at factory prices, a complete line of Roll and Flat Top Desks, Chairs, Tables, etc.

SALESMEN:
330 Fifth Ave. 145 Fulton St.

Women's Summer Suits

Does SERVICE Count?

If there were two cows pastured in the same meadow, each giving milk of the same purity and richness, one cared for and milked by a farmer's wife, who was clean about herself, and particular about the cleanliness of her buckets, strainers and milk cans—the other cow receiving no care, and being milked by a slovenly maid, using carelessly rinsed buckets and cans—which cow's milk would you want to buy?

If there were two stores, each selling the same white shirts at exactly the same price, one being sure that you got a comfortable fit, and the proper sleeve-length, then having the shirts carefully wrapped in a cardboard protector, to save the bosoms, and sending them home in immaculate condition; the other store giving you right collar-size but body too small, and sleeves too short, wrapping the shirts in paper only, sending them home with collar bands crushed and bosoms dented—which store's shirts would you want to buy?

If other things were simply equal, you know that Wanamaker Service would be worth a reasonable premium, because of the care and intelligence with which the Public is served and merchandise delivered.

But things are not simply equal. Wanamaker merchandise is distinctly BETTER than that of other stores. Wanamaker Dollar White Shirts are not matched elsewhere for less than \$1.50; and they are the criterion for a hundred other comparisons.

At WANAMAKER'S you get more intelligently selected Dry-Goods, more carefully made apparel, better value, in addition to service which, at every point, is the most skilled and intelligent known to modern store-keeping.

Formerly **JOHN WANAMAKER**

A. T. Stewart & Co. Broadway, Fourth Ave., 9th & 10th Sts.

Store Closes at 5:30 o'Clock

Women's Summer Suits

In Three Under-Price Groups

Today presents another chapter in the week of remarkable news of Women's Garments. We never do things by halves, and in cleaning up Spring stocks we make prices that will do the work in a hurry. Today's offering presents over two hundred and fifty handsome Suits, in the very latest Spring styles, including some that have come into the store within the last ten days.

The materials include voiles, drap d'ete, pretty checked and striped fabrics, plain gray materials, chevrons and broadcloths, all in light seasonable weights; a few of taffeta. The suits are in blouse, Eton and long-coat styles. The suits are assorted into three groups as follows:

\$18 Suits at \$11
\$33 to \$45 Suits at \$27.50
\$45 to \$67.50 Suits at \$35

It is a splendid collection of just such suits as every woman wants in addition to the lighter-weight gowns for Summer wear. This is the most stirring opportunity of the season to add them to the wardrobe.

New and Beautiful
Organdies, Muslins and Eoliennes
Far Under-Price

Getting two pretty Summer dresses instead of one—that is what it comes to. For, at double the cost of these charming fabrics, you could not get better quality or pattern.

The small type tells. But enough has already been told to attract the wise:

25c Printed Organdies at 12 1/2c a Yard

Rosettes and full blown roses on sheer white organdy grounds with lace or embroidery stripes. The loss is the maker's; he feared a surplus.

50c Silk-and-Cotton Muslin at 25c a Yard

Self-colored fancy muslin, silky and sheer. Polka-dots, figured or corded stripes, small figures, and brilliant crepe designs. A multitude of good shades, light or dark.

Silk-and-Cotton Eolienne at 38c a Yard

Another lot to take the place of that so quickly taken. The color-range is complete. Patterned after the French silk-and-wool fabric that cost \$1.25 a yard. Looks like it—but lighter, cooler, daintier. Rotunda.

Extraordinary Offerings In Housekeeping Linens

First is a collection of two hundred and sixteen Hemstitched Table Cloths, size 57 x 76 inches. They are absolutely pure linen, in pretty designs, grass-bleached. Regular \$2 value, but previously sold by us at the special price of \$1.45, now marked at \$1.20 each.

Two hundred and fifty-four pattern Table Cloths; 70 inches wide, and three yards long, in neat designs, with openwork border. Absolutely pure flax, grass-bleached; regular value \$2.75, though previously sold by us at the special price of \$1.90, today marked at \$1.60 each.

A collection of about two hundred remnants and cut Table Cloths of bleached and loom damask, in pieces of two to three yards, in a quality regularly sold at 75c, but previously offered by us at the special price of 58c a yard, today marked at the rate of 45c a yard. A very extraordinary value.

1800 Full-bleached Turkish Bath Towels, excellent quality and good, large size; regularly sold by us for 10c and 12 1/2c, today at 8c each. Basement.

Formerly **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., 9th & 10th Sts.

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SEND THIS COUPON AND 9 CENTS FOR HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, "A CAMERA JOURNEY TO THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION" TO F. I. WHITNEY, Pass'r. Traffic Mgr., ST. PAUL, MINN.

See time table in daily papers.

Different From Others.

The tendency in all artistic lines of the day seems to be an effort for originality—for individuality.

There is plainly a tendency to drift away from old lines of demarcation in search of new ideals in artistic development. When a Pianist Sits Down to a

WISSNER PIANO

new light is conveyed to the senses of hearing and touch—new qualities are revealed to him—qualities which musicians have long hoped to realize.

The **WISSNER PIANOS** are decidedly "different from others" in tone, touch and lasting qualities, and in beauty of design and finish.

Wissner Pianos are used by the greatest artists and endorsed by the foremost musical authorities of the world.

Reasonable prices and convenient terms are appreciable features.

Leckerling Pianos

For Sale on Easy Payments. Famous for their splendid qualities of tone and durability and the close relationship which they sustain to the Wissner Pianos in constructive principle, and in many of their important features.

If you have in view the purchase of a slightly used or second-hand Piano, by all means come and see the astonishing values we are offering. Every well known prominent maker represented. They come to our warehouses as part payment.

New Pianos rented at reasonable rates; rent applied if purchased. Special Repair Department at the Wissner Factory. Pianos left for repairs stored free for Summer months.

Sole New York representatives for the celebrated

Chase & Baker Piano Player, which commands the highest praise from musical critics throughout the world.

Wissner Warerooms, 538-540 Fulton St.

James McCreery & Co.

Sale of Mattings and Rugs, for Summer Furnishing.

Hand Paigned, China Mat-tings.

3.50 and 5.75 per roll of 20 yds. value 5.00 and 5.00

Nippon Japan Matting.

Floral patterns.

6.50 per roll of 20 yds. value 9.50

American Grass porch Rugs.

3x 6 ft. 1.25

6x 9 " 3.50

8x10 " 5.35

9x12 " 7.00

Sea Island cotton, reversible Rugs. Suitable for dining or bed-rooms.

9x12 ft. 10.50

Algerian porch Rugs, 9x12 ft.

1950. value 25.00

Twenty-third Street.

Jaeger

SANTARY WOOLENS.

This image appears to be a scan of a dark, possibly black, surface. A vertical strip of light is visible along the left edge, suggesting the binding or edge of a page. The rest of the image is predominantly black with some minor noise or texture.

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cation Office.

WILL THERE BE A SEA FIGHT?

It would be a curious outcome of the
naval situation in the Far East if, after
mankind has been more or less breath-
lessly awaiting the issue of a decisive
sea fight between the combined squad-
rons of ROJESTVENSKY and NEBOGATOFF
and the whole available sea power of
Japan under the command of Togo,
there should be no such fight at all.
Yet this seems now to be the forecast
of many naval experts. The facts that,
for all these weeks, when the move-
ments of one and latterly of both the
Russian squadrons have been perfectly
well known to all the world within a
few hours after they occurred, and had
no doubt been known to the Japanese
Admiral even sooner, he has made no
attempt to strike a blow at either or
both, and that his own whereabouts
have been kept successfully concealed
from all the world, and doubtless from
the Russian commanders, are adapted
to excite speculation, and to make
watchers doubt whether he may not
have looked beyond what was obvious
to them. The reflections induced by
his quiescence, which certainly does not
imply either inattention or want of en-
terprise, naturally lead to a revival of
the first and most obvious expectations.

It is always to be remembered that
Togo could not have gone far from his
base with the whole of his force, which
carries all the naval hopes of his coun-
try, without running the risk of missing
his enemies. They might have eluded
him, if he had steered south in quest of
them, either by making a rush up the
Strait of Korea, which he would have
abandoned to them, or by steaming
eastward into the open Pacific, with the
intention of coming back again to the
northward of the Japanese Islands. It
now seems likely that this latter is the
course they have in fact adopted. But
one or the other of these courses they
must eventually take. A fleet cannot
stay at sea forever. Even in the old
days of wind and canvas it could not
do so. In these days of steel and steam
it can do so still less. Coaling at sea at
an agreed rendezvous is recognized as a
difficult and dangerous operation. We
may assume that the hospitality of
France is exhausted by the honest in-
tention of the French Government to
compel observance of its neutrality, re-
inforced as that intention is by the
great facility, recognized the other day
in the debates of the French Legisla-
ture, with which Japan could exact re-
parations from French Indo-China for the
violations of that neutrality. It is even
reported that the coast of Luzon is in-
dicated as the next coaling station of
the Russian fleet. But it is highly un-
likely that the Russian Admiral would
venture upon such liberties with our
authorities in the Philippines as he
seems to have taken with the French
authorities of Indo-China; and it is
certain that our naval force in those
waters is far better adapted than that
of France to back up an official pro-
test. And even if he succeeded in
placating American neutrality, he would
gain nothing but delay, which, when he
is already at the height of his fighting
capacity, is no gain at all. He would
be no further than he was before to-
ward his immediate objective, which of
course is his "nearest home port," to
wit, Vladivostok.

And why should Togo not permit him
to go to Vladivostok unmolested, unless
Togo can catch him during the process
at a decided disadvantage? That seems
to be the question which is now occur-
ring for the first time to the foreign
naval experts in view of the singular
and suspicious quiescence of the Japa-
nese Admiral in the face of the Russian
concentration. It is quite true that,
once at Vladivostok, the Russian
squadrons would be reinforced by the
three, or, according to some accounts,
the two that are left of the four ar-
mored cruisers which have made that
harbor their port since the beginning
of the war. But, on the other hand, the
Japanese would then know exactly
where the Russians were, and the ex-
perience of Port Arthur indicates that
the Japanese have nothing to fear from
the result. For it is always to be re-
membered that the best and most of
the Russian Navy has already encoun-
tered the Japanese. Doubtless MAKI-
NOFF would have been glad to have the

new Battleship which ROJESTVENSKY
has. But at the same time the fleet
that Russia had in Far Eastern waters
at the beginning of the war was far
more formidable than the fleet which
she has in those waters now. That
fleet is now wiped out of existence with
no serious diminution of the fighting
force of its destroyers, excepting only
that of the battleship Hatsuse. Why
should not the Japanese expect to re-
peat that success if the present Russian
fleet immures itself at Vladivostok as
the former was immured at Port Ar-
thur, and if OTAMA invests the northern
port by land as Nogi invested the south-
ern? In that case the immured fleet
would be shut up to the same policy of
hopeless sorties which proved so suicidal
for the Russian fleet.

REGULATING IMMIGRATION.

Mr. ROOSEVELT is said now to be
turning his active mind toward changes
in the laws for regulating immigration.
Apparently he has been incited thereto
by testimony submitted to him show-
ing a concerted effort on the part of
foreign officials, with possible connivance
from unscrupulous steamship
agents, to send to this country consid-
erable numbers of persons of a very un-
desirable sort, dependents, criminals,
vicious, or lifeable. If anything like
a conspiracy of this kind exists, it
ought not to be impracticable to ex-
pose it and break it up without sub-
stantial changes in the immigration
laws. Those laws should be regarded
with reference to general principles and
not tinkered to meet emergencies or
temporary and extraordinary condi-
tions.

We have adopted pretty thoroughly
certain general principles in the laws
as they stand. One, which is funda-
mental, is that our own interests shall
be protected, which practically puts
out of business the old notion of Amer-
ica as the refuge of the oppressed of
all nations. In the immediate applica-
tion of this principle we now under-
take to exclude known criminals, ac-
knowledged paupers, the physically dis-
abled, those likely to become a public
charge, and, in curious conflict with
this last provision, all who have se-
cured employment by contract. If these
conditions as to exclusion are fairly,
vigorously, and energetically enforced,
they would seem to shut out the really
undesirable immigrants, with one qual-
ification. They do not shut out the
grossly ignorant. We think that the
law might with advantage, all things
considered, be amended to apply to this
last-named class. The argument is not
wholly conclusive in that direction. Im-
migrants who are honest, healthy, and
industrious may also be illiterate, and
still be very desirable, while their chil-
dren usually turn out to be excellent
additions to our population. But the
test of intelligence and adaptability to
American life afforded by ability to
read and write at least their own lan-
guage is, in most cases, so trustworthy
that we are convinced its application
would do much more good than harm.

We are persuaded that it would do a
great deal more good than the arbi-
trary charge of \$25 a head on admis-
sion to our ports. Undoubtedly that
would check immigration, but there is
nothing discriminating in it. It would
shut out, especially from those parts
of the country that most need immi-
grants, the very sort that would be
useful. And these parts of the country
are very considerable. We hear much
talk of our country being overcrowded
by immigration. In reality there is not
in the world a land so prosperous as
ours that is at the same time so unde-
veloped, or one where a richer return
awaits honest labor in every branch.
We have an average of less than 26
inhabitants to the square mile, which
is one-tenth that of Prussia. There is
but one State in the Union, Massachu-
setts, so densely inhabited as Prussia.
Texas could have twenty times its pre-
sent population without reaching that
density. It is absurd to think that we
do not need and cannot use the hu-
man energy that would come to us
under wisely regulated immigration.
We should exclude what is not for our
lasting interest, but our lasting interest
demands imperatively all we can get
that is really good.

MUNICIPAL FAITH CURISTS.

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT has found the
panacea. At the dinner of the Reform
Club on Monday evening, when the
topic under discussion was municipal
ownership, Dr. ABBOTT gave his au-
dience this counsel: "Be sure the cure
for the evils of democracy is more de-
mocracy, always." Yet Dr. ABBOTT de-
clared just before that that he was in
favor of municipal ownership, by which
he meant "all forms of ownership
which are necessarily municipal monop-
olies."

That is to say, Dr. ABBOTT does not
believe in democracy at all. At least
he does not preach it. He preaches
bureaucracy, Government meddling all
up and down the line, the substitution
of the municipality for the individual
and for the private corporation. If that
is democracy, then we might as well
throw definitions to the dogs. It is the
opinion of Dr. ABBOTT that "the dan-
gers of municipal ownership are far less
than the dangers to the city from cor-
rupt combinations of political machines
and favored corporations." The Doc-
tor's remedy is not to break up the
corrupt combination, but to give the

property of the corrupting private cor-
poration into the hands of the corrupt
public officials to be administered.
Where, in all human experience, where
in spiritual precept or civil maxim can
be found a particle of justification for
the faith Dr. ABBOTT evidently has
that this arrangement would yield pub-
lic benefits? On the contrary is there
not good warrant for the belief that of
strange a cure would make the malady
worse?

Any function that "the municipality
can perform better than the individual
or the corporation" ought to be turned
over to the city—that is what the mu-
nicipal ownership advocates teach.
That appears to be what Dr. ABBOTT
calls "more democracy." But Judge
HERRICK in his exceedingly sensible
remarks at the Reform Club dinner
pointed out that "municipal govern-
ment has up to the present been one of
the great failures of this self-govern-
ing people." The greatest of all our
failures is to be crowned with new re-
sponsibilities; it is to be invested with
broader powers and dignified with
higher trusts. If ever human reason-
ing was inverted, if ever logic stood
on its head, if ever truth and probabili-
ty were turned quite inside out and
common sense and good judgment were
tricked out in cap and bells and made
to turn flipflops, it is in the arguments
of the municipal ownership faddists.

There are old-fashioned, well-tried,
and effective remedies for the evils
pointed out by Dr. ABBOTT. In this
city, for instance, if we suffer from the
consequences of corrupt understandings
between corporations and the City Gov-
ernment, the cure is to elect incorrupt-
ible men to public office. If the voters
of the city cannot be sufficiently
aroused to a sense of their own inter-
est and welfare to vote with intelli-
gence, to choose none but men of
brains and character for places of pub-
lic trust, then relief would have to be
sought in some other way than that
pointed out by Dr. ABBOTT. It is pre-
posterous to insist that bad government
can be made good by increasing its
powers.

The advocates of municipal owner-
ship and operation of what they call
public facilities are in the condition of
those who have faith without knowl-
edge. They are faith curists—nothing
more nor less. Their arguments read
like extracts from the textbooks of the
practitioners of some of the new thera-
pies, who mumble at bedside while
their patients are dying of perfectly
curable diseases.

THE MIND OF MR. FIFER.

It is difficult to follow the operations
of Inter-State Commerce Commissioner
FIFER's mind. He testified before the
Elkins Committee the other day that,
speaking generally, railroad freight
rates "throughout the country with
few exceptions were excessive." Yet to
provide for these "few exceptions" Mr.
FIFER believes with the President that
the powers of the Inter-State Com-
merce Commission should be enlarged
to include the fixing of rates, a change
of Constitutional and economic policy
of such far-reaching importance that
those who have tried to picture forth
the consequences of it have been in no
slight degree disturbed and alarmed.
Since Mr. FIFER admits that there are
but few cases of unreasonable rates,
why does not the Inter-State Commerce
Commission use the powers it already
has to correct them?

There again Commissioner FIFER be-
comes incomprehensible, for he told the
Elkins Committee that the citizen who
was injured by unreasonable rates
"had no redress under the existing
law." The existing law forbids unrea-
sonable rates. The Commission has
the power to require the rail-
road corporation complained of to sub-
stitute a reasonable rate, and the courts
have sustained orders of that nature
issued by it. The injured citizen would
not be without redress, it seems to us,
if the Commission would use due dili-
gence in his behalf.

But the gem of Mr. FIFER's testimony
is to be found in that passage where he
declared that in his opinion "a com-
mission of lawyers trained by experi-
ence is better qualified to pass upon
rate matters than one composed of traf-
fic experts." If that is true then we
maintain and will defend the proposi-
tion by nailing it upon anybody's door
that a commission of rate experts is
better qualified to attend to law mat-
ters than lawyers trained by experience.

Of Mr. FIFER is right, then the lawyers
and the rate experts ought to "swap"
jobs. Perhaps he is not right. We fear
he is wrong when he declares that "the
cry of the railroads that the fixing of
rates by the Commission would upset
business conditions is a bugaboo."
Mr. HINES, a railroad man of large ex-
perience, testified the other day that
in one case within his knowledge a
change of rates upon one railroad sys-
tem would compel a corresponding
change of rates upon half a dozen other
systems. If that would not disturb
business conditions nothing would dis-
turb them.

It gives us much dis-
quietude that Secretary
SHAW has mitigated the
wonted sternness of his
conduct sufficiently to
make a breach in the tariff wall so large
that through it some college professors
can carry out of the country, and then
bring back, certain valuable machin-
ery—and do it without paying a cent
of duty! In the first place, college pro-
fessors are a class of the large sort, and
inclined toward free trade heresies and the
teaching thereof, to the great injury of
many youths who otherwise would be
more willing to accept sound protection-
ist doctrine. This alone were reason
enough to grant a tariff on such persons,
granting any request whatever that came
from men of their kind. That they should
be systematically discouraged is obvious,
and such nice scrutiny for intrinsic inno-
cence as has resulted in the granting of
such a tariff is a most unnecessary and
dangerous. They it is strange, and
that is the same as saying suspicious.

MR. BALFOUR'S PREDICAMENT.

The scene in the House of Commons
on Monday night is described as being
without precedent in the memory of
the oldest member, and we can well be-
lieve it. Doubtless there has been as
much disorder before, possibly even
more, on "Irish nights." But although
the Irish members took prompt advan-
tage of this row, they did not originate
it. It was originated by the Liberal
Party, or, seeing that that party is in
such a minority that the "sense of the
House" would prevent it from stop-

ping it, it was originated by the House of
Commons and expressed the belief of
the House that the Prime Minister had
been guilty of a breach of faith.

This is a particularly serious charge
when it involves also the charge of trif-
ling with the House. The general be-
lief of the House that Mr. BALFOUR had
been guilty of these offenses is the only
explanation why the House should
have utterly refused to hear anybody
but himself in his defense. His defense
appears to be that, when he promised
not to take any action on Mr. CHAM-
BERLAIN's tariff propositions until he
had taken the sense of the country, he
meant to limit his promise to Parlia-
mentary action. Sir HENRY CAMPBELL-
BANNERMAN in effect described this
defense as a quibble, and the House in
effect seemed to agree with him. Con-
sidering that the Prime Minister's per-
sonal popularity on both sides of the
House has been very great, it seems
plain that the facts, as attested by the
recollections of members, are against
him. The effect on his political future
may be serious.

Major GEORGE B. WARD of Birming-
ham, Ala., has very positive views in
regard to the public credit. In his in-
augural address he declared that dur-
ing his administration funds would be
"systematically and secretly set aside
out of current receipts to pay every
dollar of interest on our bonded indebt-
edness, and no matter what may hap-
pen to other departments dependent
upon our Treasury, the city's bond in-
terest shall never at any time be placed
in jeopardy." That is a first-rate
maxim for Mayors of cities and Gov-
ernors of States. It carries with it as
a corollary the principle that the public
debts will never be increased beyond
the power of the city or State to pay
interest regularly. That is another
good maxim.

The announcement from London is
startling that during the five months
ended with April the mortality in India
from the bubonic plague amounted to
750,000. However, the figures are those
communicated to the House of Com-
mons by Mr. BRODRICK, Secretary for
India. In 1903 the deaths in India
from this cause were 853,000; in 1904
they were 1,040,000. Facts like these
should be understood as emphasizing
the neglected duty of the British Gov-
ernment to do what is exigently de-
manded to improve the sanitary condi-
tion of its Indian dependents. Such a
responsibility cannot be neglected with-
out involving a vast abuse of the power
of government over a conquered and
subject people. A plague mortality in
the Punjab alone of 20,000 in one
week should shock the English people
into a recognition of the fact that the
national duty to the native has not
been intelligently performed by those
upon whom it has devolved.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

When a man thinks it
"unethical" either to
hunt or to eat animals,
and is unable either to
see "any justice or
right in one creature using the flesh of
another for food," or to believe it possible
for "animal and vegetable food to have
correct ethical ideas," he has evidently
set his own queer notions against the
whole plan of animated nature, and there-
fore can be trusted to form a judgment of
any part of it in direct conflict with the
facts. It is not at all surprising, there-
fore, that the proposition from which his
letter we have been quoting should also
have been moved to complain that, just
as President ROOSEVELT does not get for
hunting bears in Wyoming the prompt
denunciation that falls upon one who
shoots rabbits in Bronx Park, so every-
thing else he does is exempt from the
criticism applied to other men, all his
ideas are brilliant, wise, and sacred, and
all his acts permissible, commendable, and
just. That is, however, going pretty far
into absurdity, even for a vegetarian
socialist and his particular beliefs, and
must have been to read no newspapers
and to listen to no conversations! Any-
body who can believe that the President
is not criticized as much as other people,
or even that he is not criticized vastly
more, and more harshly, ought to be able
to get a good salary in a dime museum as
illustrating one of the most fantastic pos-
sibilities of the human mind. As a mat-
ter of fact, the President is so closely
watched during almost every one of his
waking hours that we all have an oppor-
tunity to form a judgment of almost all
his acts. And all except a very small and
less important minority of us utilize the
opportunity. Not only that, but we all
express the judgments with much the
same frankness that we do in relation to
the private discussion of each other's
merits and demerits—especially gen-
erally. The President above or beyond
criticism? Why, he probably gets as much
of it as all the rest of us put together. Of
course, it is not all adverse—why should
it?—but by the large part of the large sort
of that sort, and it is very apt to be the
harsher in inverse ratio to the certainty
that what he does is wrong. We all re-
member the lambasting he received for
laughing when his boys did not chase a
snake and get there had been such a
performance it might well have had
amusing features for most of us. In se-
rious things, like the matter of the Pan-
ama supplies, more moderate epithets are
usually found.

Secretary
SHAW is
Reckless.

It gives us much dis-
quietude that Secretary
SHAW has mitigated the
wonted sternness of his
conduct sufficiently to
make a breach in the tariff wall so large
that through it some college professors
can carry out of the country, and then
bring back, certain valuable machin-
ery—and do it without paying a cent
of duty! In the first place, college pro-
fessors are a class of the large sort, and
inclined toward free trade heresies and the
teaching thereof, to the great injury of
many youths who otherwise would be
more willing to accept sound protection-
ist doctrine. This alone were reason
enough to grant a tariff on such persons,
granting any request whatever that came
from men of their kind. That they should
be systematically discouraged is obvious,
and such nice scrutiny for intrinsic inno-
cence as has resulted in the granting of
such a tariff is a most unnecessary and
dangerous. They it is strange, and
that is the same as saying suspicious.

Blissful Acquisition.
From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.
"They are in great luck up at Tolliver's
house. They have got the dearest little—"
"No."
"Dearest, cunningest—"
"Well, well!"
"Cutest little—"
"Good for Tolliver!"
"Sweetest little electric runabout you ever
laid eyes on!"

Welcomes The Tornado's Harvest.
From The Cleveland Leader.
"That Western tornado destroyed several
thriving hamlets."
"Hurrah for the tornado! Now if another
one will come along, and clean out a few
more of those 'thriving hamlets,' I have
some hopes for the future of the State."

SONGS OF SCHOOLBOYS.
Song of the Prosaic Life and the Un-
quenchable Fire.

If I kood stop sum turble runaway
That shee was in and wreskew hur
and say:
"No, nobul gurl, give me no thanks. Fore
you"
It woud be pleushur to be tore in two
By big wild hoases. If ide kias hur hand
And talk my hat off woud she understand
What maid a hearu uv me? Woud she
faw?
Upon my neck and say: "plees kum and
cawl"
Tomorrow nite"? Or woud she kouldly say:
"Thank you, kind sur, and go hur hauly
way?"
Ur if hur fawthers house, was burnen
down
And all the flar fithers stood around
While she is up in the thir storey room
So calmy woud fore hur firey doom.
And I shood dash throo smook and flain
and save
Hur from a turble, turble firey grave.
Wile mitey cheers went up from all the
crowd
I wonder if sheed still be coold and proud
Ur woud she say: "Fore what you done
today
He be your swetchart till Ime old and
gray?"

O if sum chanat woud onley kum to sho
How match I luv hur so sheed hafftoo
know
Whats in my hart. But O there is no need
Uv anny grand, sublime, herotick deed.
If onley sheed go for a sale and get
Into a storm soe shee woud get upset
And I coold save hur from the mitey deep
And from hur graittudo to me coold reap
My grude reward. But no! No chanat will
help me.

And I can onley buy hur nuts and gum!
J. W. FOLEY.

PHIZEN TRADE UNIONIST.
Plight of the Stone Cutters Who Had
Everything Their Own Way.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
The New York stonecutters, after be-
ing on strike or locked out fourteen
weeks, went back to work on the bosses'
terms. Being such a unit on unionism,
we wonder why we lost.
During the last few years we have been
more or less intoxicated with power. Mo-
tions which were foolish, illegal, and
cowardly were carried with a hurrah, and
we were always able to enforce our ob-
noxious rules, using the Board of Dele-
gates as a whip to lash our employers
into a sea of trouble. We restricted the
use of machinery, which made men
scarce and inferior mechanics valuable.
No matter how dull business may be, a
foreman was not allowed to use a mallet
or even draw a line on a stone. A mis-
chief-making stonecutter, and we had
hundreds of them, would come into a
shop and put the foreman in charge
through the following:
"Any show for a stonecutter?"
"No, not to-day."
"How many men have you got?"
"Thirty-six."
"Where are they all; I cannot see
them!"
"Some are at the building, and two are
at a funeral."
Then, after relieving himself of some
unclean language, he would go away and
lodge a complaint with the delegate, who
in turn would visit the shop, and try to
himself popular with everybody.
Conditions also that four or five men
were laid off, and the foreman was to
a planing machine at the same time. An
employer sees that one of his men is lazy,
careless, or inferior, probably the worse
of drink at his work, but he dare not dis-
charge him until he engages another man
to take his place.
When a boy has been three or four years
at the trade he may wish to learn some-
thing at the building, but our old union
would not allow that. We demand that
tool sharpeners' wages be raised from dif-
ferent prices to \$4.50 a day; that the ma-
chine men be paid the same as the stone-
cutters; that we be paid every week instead
of fortnightly, not because it may be of
any help to us, but anything to harass our
employers.
Our delegates could collect bad debts for
small contractors, and for the benefit of
the larger ones we prevented the importa-
tion of cut stone from cheap quarry dis-
tricts.
Thanks to the lock-out we have been
partly brought to our senses and abolished
most of the aforementioned obnoxious
rules. The scene is changed, we have
turned from the waters of Marah to some-
thing equally bitter. The employers tell us
that we must join a No. 2 society, gotten
up and controlled by them, in opposition
to the No. 1 union, sponsor for so many
wrong ways.
Picture a boss telling an applicant for a
job, "Yes, I need some good men, and
will give you a job, but you must join
our No. 2 society, which costs \$10," and
see the same boss go to one of his work-
men and tell him, "The No. 2 delegate
says that you are looking with your eyes
on the No. 1 union, and that you are a
No. 1 man. I cannot allow that, you are discharged."
Ninety-nine per cent. of the men who
joined this No. 2 did so very much against
their will, and only because they needed
work after such a lengthened strike and
severe winter. Some of the best stone-
cutters in New York absolutely refuse to
work in shops controlled by this bogus
union. Their cards will not be accepted in
any other city in the United States or
Canada. Their officers are as vulgar,
ignorant, and corrupt as any of the old
union were at their worst. I know them
personally, and they are mostly respon-
sible for the ridiculous rules carried in the
old union. It is like a government with-
out the consent of the governed.
Now I am neither a prophet nor am I
in the habit of seeking trouble, but I'll
be much surprised if many more weeks pass
without another strike, this time against
the employers who insist upon us joining
their non-union union. OLD TIMER.
New York, May 22, 1905.

Major STYVENSTON,
Chief of the Wash-
ington police, presented
a large idea when he
suggested to the con-
vention of officials holding similar posi-
tions the establishment of a National Bu-
reau of Criminal Identification to which
each of the Police Departments of the
country could send its pictures and mea-
surements for preservation and arrange-
ment, and from which it could at any
time draw needed information concerning
any person under arrest. Such an insti-
tution would undoubtedly facilitate police
work everywhere, and at the same time
save the duplication of much effort and
expense. It is not quite obvious why the
bureau should be devoted exclusively to
the identification of criminals. Honest
prisoners get lost in one way or another,
alive or dead, and there would be obvious
advantages if they, too, could be on record
in some place where their personal pec-
uliarities could be learned for legitimate
reasons. The thought of such a record will
be repulsive for most, perhaps, but only,
we think, because the name of "Rogues'
Gallery" has given an obnoxious sugges-
tion to the very idea of personal measure-
ments and photographs filed for reference.
Nobody of respectability, if pinned down
to the point, could offer any sound ob-
jection against providing the materials for
his own identification in any contingency.
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New York, May 22, 1905.

To Aid German Governesses.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
Will you kindly allow a small space in your
paper for the benefit of an organization of
prominent people who want to aid German
governesses by establishing a home for them?
This home shall provide:
1. Board and lodging to arriving governesses
or to those out of positions, to afford them
protection, and assist them with advice.
2. To help them find employment.
3. To serve them as a meeting place.
Through the Treasurer, Mrs. P. Doelger, 29
West Eighty-first Street, appeals are being
made to all who have found German gov-
ernesses conscientious and faithful helpers in
the education of their children. On the com-
mittee are Misses: Felix Adler, R. Arnold, M.
Beckhard, Ewald Fleitman, I. Guggenheim, F.
W. Longfellow, L. Sutor, R. Tombo, M. Vi-
ctor, and the Misses: M. Schurz and M. Demmler.
Consul General Buex, Dr. Carl Beck, Dr.
Francis Forster, Dr. G. Langman, Dr. Killian,
Dr. C. Pfister, Charles H. Steinway, Prof.
Calvin Thomas, and Dr. L. Weber are also
members of the committee.

MISS M. DEMMLER, Secretary.
New York, May 22, 1905.

Not an Attractive Advertisement.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
If ever a creature wanted to be liberated, or
falling in, that be put into the soup with
a little salad as possible, it is the poor un-
fortunate turtle displayed in the window of a
restaurant in Cortlandt Street.

To keep Mr. Turtle perfectly still on his
back a cord is passed through a hole in each
leg and so tied that he cannot pull himself
into his shell. This is about as cruel a piece
of work as I have seen in a long time. My
wife, disgusted at such a revolting sight, re-
fused to enter the restaurant, and asked me
to take her to another place.
New York, May 22, 1905.

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From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.
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cawl"
Tomorrow nite"? Or woud she kouldly say:
"Thank you, kind sur, and go hur hauly
way?"
Ur if hur

BARGAIN.

rooms in families, suitable for school or
 sanitarium; small amount of cash
 le.

E. SPEETERS & CO. 415 5th AV.

original chance to purchase two thou-
 sand-class condition in the 100
 100 per cent. on investment; over 80
 fully rented; might entertain an-
 other particulars apply to Dwyer & Co.
 St.

your electric work is in good
 standing order stick to the man who
 doing it; if not, send for us.

708 Columbus Ave. N. Y.

ing, not quick; three five-story dwellings
 price in 100; price 300; ask
 ruman & Purris 345 East 10th St.

LONG ISLAND

Brooklyn property, also claim to shoes, valu-
ings, stock, tools. Scott, 2,127 Atlantic Av.,
Brooklyn.

made; high-grade goods. Light-
ning, accurate, durable cashiers.
Decks. Est. 1898. 106 N. 3rd St.
will make payment to the undersigned at Fair-
faxton, Anderson County, South Carolina.
FELIX WARLEY, Chairman

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. a line; 2c. 24c. 7c. 42c. 1 word to line.
LOST—Central Trust Company's certificate No. 1,250 for \$67.85; preferred stock of the United Rubber Company in name of John H. Price, Jr. or bearer. Please notify Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., New York.
LOST—Bank book No. 1,311, Hamilton Bank of New York City, Washington Heights Branch, special deposit department; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.
LOST—Bank book No. 16,213 of the American Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Return to bank.

ROOMS WANTED.

10c. a line; 2c. 24c. 7c. 42c. 1 word to line.
14TH ST., 118 EAST—Large room; hot and cold water; excellent board; near Subway station.
21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST (Near 5th Av.)—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; color dining room; separate table; excellent accommodations; telephone; references.

60TH, 112 WEST—Desirable rooms for couples; excellent table; homelike; references; private family.
10TH ST., 124 WEST—Very desirable summer rooms, parlor dining room; superior table; references exchanged.
10TH ST., 56 WEST—Cool, delightful rooms; private bath; couples; June 1; excellent table; Southerners.

15TH ST., 159 WEST—Desirable large and single rooms; private bath; excellent table; boarders accommodated; near Subway; moderate; telephone.
52D, 126 WEST—Large and small rooms on fourth floor; table board; Americans; references.
52D, 126 WEST—Handsome rooms; private bath, hot water supply; good board; references.

81ST ST., 159 WEST—Private family will let front room; also back room, second floor.
93D ST., 145 WEST—Bright front room; select home; gentlemen preferred; table board; good optional.
93D ST., 124 WEST—Private house; one hall room; gentleman; references exchanged.

57TH, 36 WEST—Large, light room; private dressing room; running water; home table; Southern cooking; references.
10TH ST., 56 WEST—Portion—A comfortable home; an elegant kitchen; bath; floor; congenial surroundings; \$3 to \$8, single; \$14, two; reduction; families; table guests. Telephone 124—Riverside.
EXCEPTIONALLY attractive large, smaller front rooms; running water; private American family. 9 West 98th St.

LENOX AV., 257, Near 122d St.—Desirable large and small rooms; table guests; telephone.
MADISON AV., 775, 6th Ave.—Single room; excellent board; \$3 to \$8, single; \$14, two; two persons; corner 6th St.
ST. NICHOLAS AV., 294, (Near 130th St.)—Large front room, suitable for two; home cooking.

BROOKLYN.

MONTAGUE TERRACE—Elegant rooms, overlooking Wall St.; 5 minutes' walk to Broadway; N. Y. High-class neighborhood, house and table; references.
25D ST., 361 WEST (Langtry Residence)—Southern family; few pleasant summer rooms; bath; conveniences; moderate.
25TH ST., 34 WEST—Beautiful, clean rooms, with private bath; references required; exclusive.

25TH ST., 51 WEST—Large and small well furnished rooms; summer prices; references.
24TH ST., 217 WEST—Elegant rooms for gentlemen who appreciate refined surroundings; no other roomers; telephone; private entrance; references exchanged. Moderate.
37TH ST., 58 WEST—Large, cool, airy rooms for gentlemen; reasonable to desirable parties.

42D ST., 322 WEST—Room suitable for two gentlemen; \$5, parlor for business; others \$2 upward.
43D, 13 EAST—Opposite Hotel Manhattan; desirable large room; reasonable to an acceptable tenant.
49TH ST., 141 WEST—Two nicely furnished square rooms; closets; hot water; \$3 to \$4.
49TH ST., 21 EAST—Nearest rooms in city, with board; Spring rates; table board.

51ST ST., 251 WEST—Large back parlor and small rooms; running hot and cold water; references exchanged. Moderate.
58TH ST., 118 WEST—Large, cool rooms with bath; private house; central "L"; moderate; references.
60TH ST., 8 WEST—Parlor, elegantly furnished; near L and Subway station. West-phil.
74TH ST., 153 WEST—Nicely furnished room at reasonable price.
86TH ST., 101 WEST—Three rooms together; singly; newly furnished; sunny; desirable; breakfast; electric; hot water; \$3 to \$4.

86D ST., 30 WEST—Furnished sunny room, near Riverside Drive, for gentlemen; electric light; telephone; references exchanged. Moderate.
93D ST., 35 WEST—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, running water; \$3-\$8.50.
119TH ST., 66 EAST—Nicely furnished back parlor to one or two gentlemen. Friend-Higgins.
131D ST., 208 WEST, Corner 7th—Beautifully furnished room, \$3, near Subway, elevated.

Furnished room and bath at the Cloister, Madison Av. and 1st St. Moderate rent.
MORNINGSIDES AV., 54, Facing Park—Desirable outside room, comfortably, tastefully furnished; housekeeping facilities. Address: Physician, to occupy apartment with dentist. Dr. Perkins, corner Lexington Av. and 70th St.

BROOKLYN.

Elegant apartments for elegant people; southern exposure; amply furnished; suites, single, 111 Lafayette Av.
HARCOCK ST., 60, Brooklyn—Cool, beautiful room, running water, good garden and hammock attached; half price New York; gentleman; references.

HELP WANTED.

10c. a line; 2c. 24c. 7c. 42c. 1 word to line.
WANTED—Stenographer for general office work; general knowledge of bookkeeping essential. Address: James H. Brown, 149 Times Downtown.
WANTED—Working housekeeper for Yonkers small family, where cook is kept. Address, with references and salary, U. L. M., 308 Times Square.
WANTED—A Protestant girl as waitress and chambermaid in a family of two; good references required. Apply between 10 and 11, 49 West 54th St.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family; good wages. Mrs. W. R. Montgomery, 35 Mount Morris Park West.
SALESMAN WANTED—A leading tea and coffee house, importers and exporters, offer an opportunity of making money by commanding trade in tea and coffee in New York City. Give full particulars. Address: Lock Box 321.
BOMB AGENTS who are smarter than others understand why it is at present easier to get better to suit insurance for the GERMAN LIFE than for other companies. Same rate and guarantee for annual or deferred dividend policies. New Child's Endowment Bond. Write for particulars. Home Office, 30 Nassau St., Room 24.

WANTED—Boatman, a thoroughly competent manager for modern plant, making plain and fancy paper-covered boxes; one who can also enter charges of bills; one who can handle same economically, at the same time securing the highest price for the goods. Handling full particulars as to experience, etc., and state salary. Address: Bright Future, Box 114, 617 6th Av.
WANTED—Agent for a new and excellent \$150 health policy; large commission; renewals; county managers wanted in every state. A. B. R. Co., 200 Times Square, Times Bldg., Times Square, N. Y. City.
WANTED—A bright youth in the counting room of a large wholesale house, hard working and long hours, bright future for an ambitious boy. Address: Bright Future, Box 114, 617 6th Av.
WANTED—Male confidential and typewriting operator, experienced in machine writing, dress, stating qualifications and salary desired. Supplies, Box 206 Times Square, Times Bldg., 300 Broadway.
WANTED—Automobile, private road lessons; license guaranteed; positions waiting. T. Z. Box 126, 1562 Broadway.
WANTED—Salesman to carry paper covered novelties at a side line. Geo. Munster, 23 Vandewater St.
WANTED—Good positions for wide-awake men; good pay. C. P. Adams Co., 722 West 12th St.
WANTED—Learn to drive automobiles, position, \$30 weekly. Auto School, 742 7th Av., corner 49th St.
WANTED—Good house painter, also for interior work. Anderson & Co., 722 West 12th St.

NEW HOSPITAL NEAR BRIDGE.

Dr. Nelden Says It Will Soon Be Ready for Emergency Cases.
Dr. Andrew Linn Nelden of 13 East Twenty-ninth Street announced last night that the lower east side would soon have a new and free emergency hospital at 93 Gold Street, near the Brooklyn Bridge entrance. It will be known as the Nelden or a free hospital and will be open on June 1.
Dr. Nelden is the founder of the hospital. He says that, with the assistance of several of his patients, he has

THREE ARE BURNED IN FLATHOUSE FIRE

A Score Trapped by Flames Before They Knew It.
BRAVE RESCUES IN HARLEM

House Ablaze from Roof to Cellar Before the Alarm Was Given—Two Victims May Die.
A fire started in a pile of rubbish at the foot of the dumb water shaft in the cellar of the five-story flat house at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue a few minutes before 7 o'clock last night. In the rooms above most of the tenants sat at dinner.
Before they knew it a streak of flame, creeping up the shaft, had reached the roof, and, turned aside by a trap door, was racing around the woodwork, filling the halls, with smoke and eating its way through the building.
In something less than fifteen minutes all escape save by the iron ladders on two sides of the house were blocked and the flames had burst through the roof, and were leaping high into the gathering dusk, illuminating Harlem almost from river to river.
Of the score or more of people trapped by the flames, three were seriously burned, and many thrilling rescues were effected by firemen and policemen.
The injured are:
JAGER, BALTHASAR, 55 years old, burned on neck, body, and hands.
JAGER, JACOB, 38 years old, burned on face, head, and body. She will probably die.
FRITZ, MARY, 34 years old, burned on face and body.
All three are in the J. Wood Hospital. Mrs. Fritz's condition at midnight was very serious.
The flat house is on the northwest corner of 127th St. and Hudson Street, and Twenty-seventh Street side, and on the Seventh Avenue side No. 2,140. It was just 6:45 o'clock when about a dozen people in it smelled smoke and at once raised an alarm. The dumb water shaft was then full of flame, and the lower floors rapidly becoming impassable for smoke.
The Jager family lived on the top floor in the rear. The family comprises an aged couple, Balthasar Jager, a fitter, and his wife, Mary, and their two daughters, Elizabeth Jager and Mrs. Louise Fritz. All four were at dinner when Elizabeth, the younger daughter, smelled smoke.
She opened the door leading to the stairway, and encountered a wall of smoke, with here and there a red gleam of flame. Then—why she doesn't know—she threw down the door and rushed downstairs. That leaped a spurt of fire which nearly set her clothing ablaze.
Shouting to her sister and parents to follow her, the girl rushed downstairs through the smoke, when she reached the sidewalk she found that she was alone.
She tried to go back, but the firemen detained her, telling her that the stairway was impassable. Then she stood waiting till her parents were burning inside the house.
Meantime the other daughter, Mrs. Louise Fritz, tried to get her mother and father to follow her down the stairs. But hearing the other tenants crying to each other on the fire escapes she decided to go out this way. She threw open the window and, getting out on the fire escape, tried to help her parents through. But they were already exhausted by the thick smoke.
The daughter got in again. The flames were now several feet higher, but she managed to get the old folks out on the platform of the escape. From there she clambered down with difficulty to the third floor, where four policemen, Martin, Klerke, Taylor, and Cunningham, were waiting. The three Jagers were in a terrible condition when put in ambulance of the Wood Hospital by Dr. Darling. All were burned, and the mother and daughter had inhaled the flames, and it is hardly thought that she can recover.
The Jager family had been in the house for some time. The Jagers escaped without injury. Of the three, the man has the best chance of recovery. He is badly burned about the neck and hands, however, and his age will tell against him. The damage done by the fire was estimated at \$2,000.

OUR CHEAP RAILWAY RATES.

Australian Expert Says That Foreign Administrators Admire Them.
Sixty delegates to the International Railway Congress, recently held in Washington, came here from London yesterday on the Sound steamboat Princeton. One of them, Hugh MacLauchlan, Secretary of the Railway Department of Sydney, N. S. W., talked about Government regulation on railway rates.
"It is, of course, difficult for an outsider to discuss this subject," said Mr. MacLauchlan, "but what strikes me very forcibly is the fact that under present conditions, America has far and away the cheapest rates in the world. It would be most difficult to attempt to lay down a scale of rates which would be applicable to the enormous mileage of America. Your railway rates, especially for long distances, are something that foreign administrators admire. The public gets the benefit of them."

F. A. CONSTABLE'S WILL.

Wife and Cousin May Continue the Dry Goods Business.
The will of Frederick A. Constable, the New York dry goods merchant, who died on April 10 in Sicily, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's Office yesterday. The bulk of Mr. Constable's estate is his wife's, Mrs. Lillian Constable, and his two daughters, Marie Louise and Edith. The testator's cousin, Walter C. M. Constable, and the widow are named as executors and trustees.
The trustees are authorized to continue the business of Arnold, Constable & Co. for such period as they deem advisable. By the provisions of the will Mrs. Constable may become a general or special partner in the dry goods firm if she desires. But if the executors desire to sell the Constable interests in the firm they are empowered to do so.

MR. LITTLETON WON'T GO.

Thinks His Office Slighted in Slocum Statue Arrangements.
Borough President Littleton has declined to participate in the ceremonies attendant on the unveiling of the statue to Gen. Henry W. Slocum at Eastern Parkway and Bedford Avenue, Decoration Day. He feels that Park Commissioner Kennedy, in arranging for the reception to the President of the United States, should have included the Borough President on the committee. The Park Commissioner says that the committee has not yet been appointed, and that it is a possibility that he had no intention of slighting Mr. Littleton.

Prof. McGilvray Realigns.

Special to The New York Times.
ITHACA, N. Y., May 23.—E. B. McGilvray, Sage Professor of Ethics in Cornell University, has announced his resignation from the faculty of the university.

MAY ELECTRICITY IN RICHMOND.

\$2,000,000 Rapid Transit Betterment Planned—New Station Open.
Clifton Station on the Staten Island Rapid Transit Road, which opened to traffic yesterday, today the train which formerly stopped at it will stop at Vanderbilt, a new station close by. The building was erected by George W. Vanderbilt at the foot of Vanderbilt Avenue, which leads to property he is improving. Yesterday Talbot Road, which was formerly a Vanderbilt representative, turned over the keys of the station, golden keys, tied with red; white, and blue ribbons, to George R. Cromwell, Second Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and General Manager of the Staten Island Rapid Transit. Besides the railroad officials most of the borough officers were on hand to witness the ceremony.
The station is one of the handsomest in the State. No wood is used in its construction, and the walls are of concrete. It is of the California Mission style, and harmonizes with the style of buildings Mr. Vanderbilt is erecting. It was opened today because it forms one of the best approaches to Fox Hills, where the Metropolitan golf championship match starts tomorrow.

In responding to Mr. Root's short address, General Manager Cromwell intended to spend in the immediate future something like \$2,000,000 in improving the Staten Island lines. This included both the shore and Amboy Divisions. Although he did not say so, it was understood that the road is to follow the example of others and electrify.

50 STAB WOUNDS ON TWO.

Italians Found Unconscious After Battle in Hall Downtown.
There was a stabbing affray early this morning in the tenement house at 6 Roosevelt Street, and as a result two men are in the Hudson Street Hospital suffering from stab wounds all over the body. It is thought that they cannot live. Eleven men and women were locked up in the Oak Street station, and asked the following questions:
The stabbing affray lasted for nearly fifteen minutes. The house was in an uproar. Men escaped by the roof, and when the police arrived they were unable to find any knives. Two of the men were found unconscious in the hall where the fight took place.
As far as the police could learn the fight started between Carlo Grasso and Giuseppe Masido, who live on the third floor. The men, it is said, met in the hall, and Grasso, who is married, made insulting remarks to his wife. Masido replied that he did not make them, and then, it is alleged, Grasso drew a knife and started at Masido, who also drew a knife and started at Grasso. After the police arrived an ambulance was called from the Hudson Street Hospital. Dr. Long, who took the men to that institution, said that from a hasty examination he believed that each man had at least twenty-five stab wounds.

SUES MRS. RING.

\$25,000 Slander Case Against Mount Vernon's Wealthiest Woman.
Special to The New York Times.
MOUNT VERNON, May 23.—Papers have been served in a twenty-five-thousand-dollar damage suit brought by Miss Grace Raymond against Mrs. Naomi Duncombe Ring, known as the wealthiest woman of Mount Vernon, for slander.
Miss Raymond alleges that on June 22 last year, Mrs. Duncombe Ring, who was on her way to the Catholic Church in Mount Vernon, she declares that Mrs. Ring is jealous of her and has persecuted her by following her on the streets and calling her names.
Mrs. Ring is part owner of the Mount Vernon Opera house, where Mrs. Raymond was employed as a bookkeeper. Mrs. Ring is suing her husband, P. J. Ring, for the return of a half interest in the new \$50,000 theatre building transferred by her to him in an antenuptial agreement. She alleges that Ring prepared the papers in such a manner as to deceive her.

ROEBLING BOY NOT FOUND.

Left Note for His Mother, Saying He Was Going Roaming.
ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 23.—Notwithstanding the fact that numerous telegrams have been sent to various sections of the country and despite the efforts of organized search parties, the boy who disappeared from the Asheville School yesterday, the fourteen-year-old New Jersey boy, is still unaccounted for.
The anxiety felt by the authorities of the Asheville School increases hourly. The impression prevails in some quarters that the boy has been taken in by hospitable mountaineers.
Throughout the day search parties have scoured the neighboring mountains in the hope of finding some trace of the runaway. Several clues were followed, but all proved to be fruitless.

TRENTON, N. J., May 23.—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Roebeling to-night received a telegram from Asheville saying that Siegfried Roebeling left a note for his mother, saying he was going to the country and would return in June, when he would return.

COURT WITHDRAWS PICKETS.

Police Must Not Stand in Front of Union Square Place.
William Dunn, who has a picture frame and molding establishment at 42 Union Square, yesterday obtained an injunction from Justice Greengbaum in the Supreme Court restraining the Police Captain Husey from stationing policemen in front of his premises.
The police were stationing pickets to guard the place which they suspected was a poolroom from being business. The court yesterday granted the injunction. Captain Husey, who had denied that he had authorized Capt. Husey to station men there, was ordered to pay the costs of the injunction against Capt. Husey. The court says that "mere suspicion" will not justify the stationing of pickets in front of a place, and that if gambling is going on there the police have the power either to enter or to close it.

NEW YORK A. C. GROWING.

Membership Limit Increased in All Classes by Board of Governors.
The membership limit of all classes of membership in the New York Athletic Club was increased last night at a special meeting of the Board of Governors of the organization. The meeting was held in the clubhouse, Sixth Avenue and Central Park South.
The junior membership was increased to 200 and the age of eligibility was placed at fifteen years instead of sixteen years. The athletic membership was increased from 100 to 200, the resident membership from 200 to 300, and the life membership from 100 to 200. The list may be increased from 200 to 300.

CASORIA.

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Williams & Co.
ADVERTISERS.
GRAND THEATRE, MAY 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. IN DANCERY.
14TH ST. THEATRE, MAY 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. LOTTIE WILLIAMS IN MY TIGER GIRL.
YORKVILLE THEATRE, MAY 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. IN DANCERY.
AMERICAN THEATRE, MAY 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. IN DANCERY.

SEVEN YACHTS SIGHTED; ATLANTIC LEADING.

Bremen Reports Capt. Barr's Boat Making Great Speed.
Hildegard Also Heard From, but Early in the Race—Apache Spoken by Columbia.
There has been a wide discrepancy in the estimates of the distance traversed by the yachts in the race from New York to the Lizard, because of a general confusion in the popular mind of nautical with geographical miles. The knot, or nautical mile, is 6,087 feet, while a geographical mile, with which the landsman is familiar, is 5,280 feet. A degree of longitude, in which the location of the boat sighted has been stated, is nearly fourteen miles shorter along the fortieth parallel of latitude than at the equator. A degree where the boats have been sailing is 40.72 miles, instead of 60, as ordinarily understood.
For the purpose of estimating the exact distance each yacht has gone in the race, figured in a direct line, and not the distance traversed in reaching the point stated, the following table shows the nautical miles from each point to New York. Were the same distances stated geographically they would be much greater.
The ultimate destination of the yachts is the Lizard Light, 7 degrees west longitude and 50 degrees north latitude. New York is 74 degrees west longitude and 40 degrees 42 minutes north latitude. The progress each boat is making can be readily followed by bearing these two points in mind. Each degree on a direct line from one place to another represents 60 nautical miles. The total distance is 3,020 knots, or 3,563 geographical miles. The table follows:

**Bremen Reports Capt. Barr's
Boat Making Great Speed.**

SUNBEAM TWICE REPORTED

Hildegarde Also Heard From, but

Simpson Crawford Co.—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Butterick Patterns for June are ready with a wealth of new ideas—remember only 10c., 15c., and 20c. now.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1905.

Our 8th floor restaurant has the conveniences, music, and service of those where prices are very much higher.

Annual sale of men's straw hats, \$1.50— manufacturer's sample line—values up to \$4.

EVERYBODY remembers the sensation our annual straw hat sale created last year, when the price was \$2. This year we made a still greater purchase, and the price is \$1.50. The hats are better, the varieties greater and we've twice as many.

A thousand hats in the lot are a style and quality you can't buy to-day for less than \$4 at the exclusive store, and it's impossible for you to select a hat worth less than \$2.50. There's none in the lot. Hundreds of \$3.50 values included.



Come at noon.

Extra salesmen will be in attendance during the noon hour rush. Don't fail to come. In five minutes you can find just the hat you want, and be on your way to business again. This sale is for busy men and we've 5,000 hats.

M. S. Mork & Co., 11 Washington place, creators of the celebrated Kismah Hats, and famed as the originators of correct styles in men's straw hats, sold to Simpson Crawford Co. their entire line of road and house samples—some 5,000 hats, at an average of one-third their value. That's why this sale is unparalleled. No other New York house has been able to make a purchase of such magnitude and at such a low price.

These hats are new, clean and perfect—had to be—by the celebrated manufacturers wouldn't have been able to take orders on them. Styles are radically different this year, and these are all new 1905 styles.

Soft rolling brim for the conservative man. They come in all straws, including Milan, Mackinaw, Split Manila, Java and Porto Rico.

The flat brim or yachting style for the young and middle-aged man. This year the brims are somewhat narrower, but we have them also in medium and even wide brims for those that want them. Some trimmed with extra wide bands.

All new styles.

There's a shape that's correct to harmonize with the features of every man. No man should miss this sale. Time is ripe for straw hats. Every body wears one on Decoration Day; to-day sees New York's greatest sale.

Also the breezy mashe—Negligee and Telescope styles in plain and fancy bands for the college boys and youths who like smart styles.

More Rochester suits at 11.50. Suitable for Decoration Day.

THAT last Saturday sale was a record breaker, and as soon as this lot of \$18 and \$20 suits came in yesterday we made up our minds to place them on sale to-day for the benefit of men who want good dressy suits to wear over Decoration Day. They're finely tailored and fit as if made to measure.

\$11.50

Our sales are tremendous, and the great Rochester manufacturers naturally depend upon this house to enhance their reputation and increase the demand for their product by selling at about half price their entire sample lines and surplus stocks. The concessions they make enable us to sell \$18 and \$20 suits at \$11.50. And that's the plain fact without the fancies.

Four mammoth groups of swagger suits are included in this Thursday offering. They're of the weight, the style, the fabric that men want now. You'd order the same kind of a suit if you were to go to a tailor and pay \$25 or \$30. This sale cannot be judged by any in the past. The variety is overwhelmingly complete—every kind of a suit that's needed is here at \$11.50.

Blue serge suits—\$11.50.

\$18 and \$20 values—cool and dressy for Summer wear—the word "swagger" was never better applied than to these suits selling elsewhere at \$18 and \$20.

Fancy worsted suits—\$11.50.

\$18 and \$20 values—suits that express the sound business sense of the men who wear them—single or double breasted—others are asking \$20.

Fancy cheviot suits—\$11.50.

\$18 and \$20 values—light and summery—patterns are the swiftest any house has ever shown—double and single breasted—sale will make them the talk of the town.

Black thibet suits—\$11.50.

\$18 and \$20 values—by all means include a black suit among your Summer wardrobe—it's inexpensive and likely to be needed any time.

\$3 and \$4 fancy vests at 1.50

There's a fine new lot for to-day. When we plan a fancy vest sale we buy enough to last for several days, and get the price down lower than any other New York store is likely to quote for the same quality. That's why this sale continues with such wonderful success.

You ought to see the snappy new patterns—you'll like them better than any you ever saw—you'll see more at \$1.50 than a dozen haberdasheries show at \$3 and \$4—same quality, too.

\$1.50

For all that, we have plenty of the plain white and conservative effects. We aim to satisfy the elderly man of quiet tastes, as well as the young man of more elaborate taste. Vests for every man at \$1.50—NO OTHER PRICE.

As to sizes—we've all of them from 34 to 46 inclusive—every man may be fitted perfectly. As to the number you should buy—we'll leave that to you when you come and see what extraordinary values they are, but it is not amiss to say that another such collection of manufacturer's samples to sell at half-price and less is not likely to be offered again.



COPYRIGHT 1905 BY THE HOUSE OF HUPPENEHNER

Persian lawn waists to-day, 95c.

CONSIDERING the style, quality and workmanship, you'll say they're regular \$2 waists. Fact is, they've never been sold for less than \$1.50. You'll appreciate that when you see the style. Second Floor.

A fine Summer Persian lawn, beautifully designed—buttoned back—fancy yoke effect—made of English embroidery, tucks and lace insertions, trimmed collars and cuffs—special 95c.

The warm weather signal is out—now for a supply of Summer waists while the prices are irresistibly low.

\$2.98 for \$4.00 fine dotted Swiss waists—front trimmed with embroidery and side plaits, tucked back, fancy trimmed collar and cuffs—a value you cannot duplicate.

\$3.95 for \$6.00 extra quality of chiffon taffeta, crepe de chine or peau de chine silk waists, prettily trimmed with tucks, insertions or plaits—come in white, light blue or tan.

\$2.95 for 6 beautiful \$4.00 models in white lawn waists—exquisitely designed, with choice embroidery and dainty laces, made with square or pointed yokes, also tailored effect.



\$24.50 linen suits special at \$19.75

A VERY special price to introduce our elaborate showing of Summer frocks, gowns, costumes and shirt waist suits. All these cool, beautiful warm weather fabrics, such as French organdie, plain and figured; colored mousselines, fine swisses—hand embroidered gowns. Also a full line of linens in all grades and a variety of models. Third Floor.



\$19.75 for \$24.50 linen suits—a special dainty little jacket suit, short jaunty "Katie" Coat style with short sleeves, elaborately trimmed with white, heavy lace applique in new floral design; shown in light blue, green, pink and white—round length, plaited skirt.

\$18.50 for linen dresses, suitable for street wear or house gown, daintily tucked waists with applique lace, cut out underneath, very newest clover leaf pattern—high neck waist, full sleeves, tucked and lace trimmed, plaited skirt.

\$25.00 for pretty sheer cotton voile costumes, trimmed in a profusion of lace and insertion of fine French plat. val. in pale pink and light blue; also lavender and white; very smart, new model full sleeve to elbows, gathered into high lace cuffs; skirt entirely tucked and lace trimmed—made over white organdie drop skirt.

\$22.50 for figured mousseline gowns in all the light shades—pink, blue, green, lavender and champagne and all white, in a particularly fetching style, shirred waist, with short elbow sleeves, trimmed with ecru lace—point de Venise pattern, full shirred skirt with lace insertion—girdle of black velvet ribbon—costume made over organdie to match.

\$28.00 for \$35.00 Jap silk costumes—in all the new pastelle shades. This is a particular model, shown elsewhere for \$35.00, an exquisitely trimmed gown with several rows of dainty shirrings, and a double sleeve—three-quarter length—entire lace yoke—shirred bodice and full skirt with three tucks at bottom.

Stirring sale Summer underwear for men & women.

19c for women's 35c. lace vests 95c for women's \$1.50 union suits \$1.25 for men's \$2 union suits \$1.00 for three 50c. lace vests 39c for men's 75c underwear \$1.50 for \$2.50 Knipp underwear

MARVELOUS values to offer at the beginning of the season—prices lower than you'd pay other stores in August, when they have their clearing sales. Select a supply to-day. You can't afford to wait. You'll not see such values elsewhere. If you see the same or lower prices the quality's different, and vice versa. We know that buying advantages such as we enjoyed are almost unheard of, and you can depend upon them to enable us to offer the best values in New York. Main Floor.

Warm weather's here at last. Now for a great rush to-day in this department, a repetition of the sale a year ago, when all records were broken. Values still better this time. Can you afford to miss a sale with such a saving?

19c for women's 35c. underwear—500 dozen ribbed lace and cotton vests; low neck and sleeveless—plain and crocheted necks and lace trimmed.

39c for Sea Island underwear—4 cases (144 doz.) men's Summer weight, soft finish, Sea Island cotton shirts and drawers; cream color, beautiful silk finish, pearl button, double stitched, guaranteed—these are the run of the mill goods, not quite up to the standard of perfect quality—75c. grade, that's the reason they are about 1/2 price.

95c for women's \$1.50 union suits. We purchased from the Ypsilanti Underwear Co. 170 dozen of their "Dorothy" quality combination suits at one-third off their regular factory price. Hence we are able to make the

above statement. It's the factory's loss—the goods are at and dependable. They are pure white and unbleached swiss ribbed cotton and lace threads; the reason for their being underprice is that the assortment of shapes are broken—these are all Summer weights—all sizes in the lots, but in high neck, long or short sleeves—knee or ankle lengths.

\$1.50 for \$2.50 Knipp shirts. We have left from our former big sales of these well-known goods about 425 garments (all shirts) the celebrated Knipp Linen Mesh trade-mark on each; shirts long or short sleeves.

90c for \$1.50 and \$2.00 shirts. Summer weight gauze white merino no shirts, full regular trade goods—Furley



\$10.00 DOWN

The terms of this May sale, and we take back any instrument at full amount paid to date of return to apply on a new piano purchased any time within one year. Fourth Floor.

| Thurs. May 25th | Sale Price. | Original Price. |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 Pease upright..... | \$98.00 | \$350.00 |
| (Splendid tone) | | |
| 1 Sohmer upright..... | 185.00 | 375.00 |
| (Exceptional opportunity) | | |
| 1 Hardman upright..... | 115.00 | 350.00 |
| (Great bargain) | | |
| 1 Peek & Son upright..... | 135.00 | 500.00 |
| (Like new) | | |
| 1 Chickering upright..... | 135.00 | 500.00 |
| (Fine tone) | | |
| 1 Chickering upright..... | 275.00 | 600.00 |
| (Specially made over) | | |
| 1 Steinway baby grand..... | 450.00 | 900.00 |
| (Excellent tone and condition) | | |
| 1 Light square..... | 10.00 | 300.00 |
| (Excellent condition) | | |
| 1 Nunn & Clark square..... | 5.00 | 275.00 |
| (Pair) | | |

Also 19 other great bargains.

All pure silk colored striped wash silks, 25c.

EVERYBODY'S asking for the 50c. quality, so to-day we hold an important sale at half price—giving you the best 50c. grade of wash silks at 25c. Don't miss this important sale. Main Floor.

25c.

Not those cheap cotton corded wash silks, but the genuine all pure silk Habatui, for which smart dressers are asking. To be used for dainty Summer dresses and waists.

59c. per yard for 75c. white 36 in. Habatui, a beautiful highly finished silk for waists and entire dresses. 32c. per yard for 49c. white 27 in. Habatui, extra heavy quality, very highly finished—very special.

For smart Summer suits—mohair checks, 49c.

WE announced "a Monday sensation in Mohair checks at 49c" and it was—the greatest sale we ever had. Every yard was sold before six o'clock, and were it not for the manufacturer having another lot of 2,000 yards to sell at a third off, we could not hold this sale to-day. All fashionable wants pure English mohair checks—they're so jaunty and popular, and just the right weight for Summer.

Black and white shepherd checks, imported direct from Bradford, England—two designs in medium and small effects, made of a fine, superior yarn, possessing that bright silk lustre—remember the price is 49c.—regular price, 75c.

59c. yd. for 50 pieces English mohair—fully 54 inches wide—superior high silk finish—navy, royal, brown, garnet and green. 39c. yd. for 50c. mohair brilliantine—a direct purchase from one of the leading mills in England, which accounts for the low price.

English eyelet robes at \$6.90

THE price is so remarkably low that it is impracticable that we emphasize the fact that not a robe in the lot would sell regularly for less than \$12.50. Many of the smartest creations of the season shown elsewhere are priced at \$12.50 and of the same style and quality. Third Floor.

\$6.90 The designs are beautiful and in such a variety you never saw at \$12.50 nor any other price. Even the domestic robes you see elsewhere cost more and are not nearly so dainty.

\$12.50 for \$20 English eyelet robes—the fad of the hour—if you could only be present during one day's selling you'd insist on having one.

\$25 English eyelet robes at \$14.50.

\$30 English eyelet robes is another phenomenal value smart dressers will appreciate; to-day—special.

Those beautiful flounce effects of English eyelet embroidery—correct Paris model shapes—handsome, every one of them—we strongly advise you to select them at this sale, as it offers you the greatest variety at the lowest prices of the season.



All ready for a great three-days' wine and beverage sale.

A WINE sale that starts with a special like this will be the talk of the town in an hour after this paper gets into the hands of an appreciative public, who want strictly pure wines and beverages. Sixth Floor Model Food Store.

Mount Vernon pure Rye—as old as the hills.

75c for a regular \$1.00 full quart bottle to-day, Friday or Saturday.

A timely suggestion: A Summer supply of Mt. Vernon Rye.

\$2.75 for a gallon of Mt. Vernon pure rye all this week—regular price \$3.50.

| Case of 12 full quarts reduced to \$8.50. | | | 5 gallons, reduced for this sale, \$13.25. | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| PURE NATIVE WINES
—Sherry, Tokay, Port, Muscatel, or Madeira; gallon, \$2.25; 12, \$1.45; 16, \$1.45; full quart bottle, 60c. and 60c. and 60c. | OLOROSA SHERRY —Sandeman, Buck & Co. Penarth, Spain; gallon, \$1.50; 12, \$1.10; 16, \$1.10; full quart bottle, 60c. and 60c. and 60c. | BALTIMORE—Pure Rye Whiskey ; gallon, \$2.25; 12, \$1.00; 16, \$1.00; full quart bottle, 60c. and 60c. and 60c. | NEW ENGLAND RUM —Old and fine flavor; gallon, \$2.50; 12, \$1.00; 16, \$1.00; full quart bottle, 60c. and 60c. and 60c. | TARRAGONA PORT —Direct importation from Tarragona, Spain; regular \$2.75; gallon, \$1.50; 12, \$1.10; 16, \$1.10; full quart bottle, 60c. and 60c. and 60c. | GRAVES—Malt ; Johnson Bonchard, Ford, France; imported in glass; case 12 quart bottles, 45c. |
| FINEST SHERRY —Sandeman, Buck & Co. Penarth, Spain; medium, dry, 75c. bottle; 12, \$1.10; 16, \$1.10; full quart bottle, 60c. and 60c. and 60c. | FULL BODIED PURE NATIVE CLARETS —12 years old; gallon, \$2.50; 12, \$1.10, 80c. and 65c. | PENNSYLVANIA —Pure Rye Whiskey; gallon, \$2.25; 12, \$1.00; 16, \$1.00; full quart bottle, 60c. and 60c. and 60c. | HOLLAND GIN —Medar Swain, for fine medicinal and family use; gallon, \$1.50; 12, \$1.10; 16, \$1.10; full quart bottle, 60c. and 60c. and 60c. | HEATHER GLEN—Extra Special Reserve Scotch Whiskey; gallon, \$2.50; 12, \$1.00; 16, \$1.00; full quart bottle, 60c. and 60c. and 60c. | OLD HERMITAGE RYE —12 years old; gallon, \$2.50; 12, \$1.10; 16, \$1.10; full quart bottle, 60c. and 60c. and 60c. |
| BELFAST GINGER ALE —New importation; Cochran & Co. Belfast, Ireland; 12, \$1.10; 16, \$1.10; full quart bottle, 60c. and 60c. and 60c. | MONGOMERY PURE RYE Whiskey —8 years old; gallon, \$2.75; 12, \$1.10; 16, \$1.10; full quart bottle, 60c. and 60c. and 60c. | BASS & CO. Bull Dog Bottling , imp. in glass; dozen, \$1.10; 12, \$1.10; 16, \$1.10; full quart bottle, 60c. and 60c. and 60c. | LAURENCE—German Pilsener Beer ; 12, \$1.10; 16, \$1.10; full quart bottle, 60c. and 60c. and 60c. | COGNAC—J. & F. Dubouche & Co. Cognac ; 12, \$1.10; 16, \$1.10; full quart bottle, 60c. and 60c. and 60c. | COGNAC—J. & F. Dubouche & Co. Cognac ; 12, \$1.10; 16, \$1.10; full quart bottle, 60c. and 60c. and 60c. |
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Tells of "Soft Speaking" with Venezuela and Santo Domingo—Ohio Convention Cheers Him.

Special to The New York Times.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 24.—The speech of Secretary Taft before the Ohio Republican State Convention as its temporary chairman here to-day is regarded by his friends as his formal "coming out" as a Presidential candidate.

The Republican Party has so rarely trusted itself to candidates from the bench that there had been a feeling that Taft was not likely to show the popular qualities that would bring him to the front. But it was forgotten that before he went on the bench he had the experience of several years as Assistant Attorney General, when he acquired a grasp of methods of managing opposition, and dissent. It was as Governor General of the Philippines that Judge Taft became known to men in Congress and to his party generally as a broad-minded master of men and affairs.

The speech to-day is taken to mean that Judge Taft accepts for his own issue the rate question and the trust problem. These are cardinal planks of his platform. If any other member of the Cabinet conceives that he may be eligible for the Presidential nomination he is warned to take notice.

Rate control, regarded as a radical proposition, is set forth by Secretary Taft so that the force of the issue politically appears.

Secretary Taft's appearance in the hall was the signal for applause and, when he was introduced as temporary presiding officer the applause was long continued. During the reading of his speech, hearty applause greeted the mention of President Roosevelt and the allusion to the President's actions or policy. The chairman's plain statement of his opinion as to certain State questions concerning which there had been much adverse criticism was the occasion for some of the heartiest cheering of the day. At the close of the speech, after a few preliminary remarks of organization, adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

TAFT PRAISES ROOSEVELT.

Secretary Taft's speech follows:
"Fellow-Republicans of Ohio: I congratulate you on the prosperous political calm in which you meet. The tremendous victory of last Fall so stunned our ancient enemy, the Democracy, that it is hardly even now showing any sign of life. When a President like Theodore Roosevelt enters the White House, the Republican is welcomed with bursts of enthusiasm and admiration in Texas and in the Democratic States of Ohio and Chicago, we may well liken the present to the era of political good feeling, which prevailed early in the last century."

The Secretary sketched the attitude of the Republican Party on the currency question since 1896, referred to the Spanish war and its results, and then said:
"In the campaign of 1904 the Democratic managers ignored the fact that it was had been in favor of free silver, and sought to make the chief issue the personality of Theodore Roosevelt. Against him they charged imperialism, militarism, and the usurpation of power. Violations of the Constitution, a dangerous foreign policy of intermediaries, and an attempt to introduce a personal government."

"This brought in review the action of the President notably in the recognition of the Republic of Panama, the settlement of the anthracite strike, the bringing of the Northern Securities suit, and his Philippine policy."

NOT PLUTOCRAT NOR "MOBOCRAT."

"It made manifest the consistent attitude of Mr. Roosevelt in that he was neither a plutocrat nor a 'mboocrat.'"

"The managers of the Democratic Party in the last campaign began as friends of certain Wall Street interests, but as the campaign shaped itself even the kings of the street raised their money on a beaten horse and withdrew from the contest, leaving the poor Democratic leaders wallowing in the slough of despond into which their pusillanimous course had led them."

Secretary Taft then referred to the Democratic charges of corruption against the President and the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and the outburst of indignation against the President, he said, was a lesson to those tempted to calumny at a campaign end. He added:

"It is not true that the Republicans, merely by past success, can escape the responsibility of working out other great questions as to the solution of which the Republicans do not yet seem to be in full accord."

"The Inter-State Commerce law has accomplished much, but inequality and injustice remain. The proposed remedial bill, as it passed the House of Representatives, attempts to give more power to the Railroad Commission, so that its orders when made shall be effective until set aside by judicial hearing."

FOR MODERATE RATE LAW.

"It does not as yet provide for a general fixing of a table of rates by the commission, but only for fixing of a maximum rate upon complaint with respect to a specific instance of injustice. It seems a moderate measure, calculated to give the added power to the commission necessary to effectiveness in remedying specific wrongs in rates without creating an unwarranted tribunal which shall in advance take away from railways the power of rate making and of elasticity responsive to varying conditions. It will not thus paralyze individual effort in meeting the changing demands of trade."

"We certainly trust our law-givers to respond to the popular demand to regulate the railways so far as they ought to be regulated, without interfering with that constructive power which is with that motive for efficient and economic management which are still required to make successful the enormous business of railway transportation in America. This question must be settled by the Republics."

"The Republican Party by its enemies is falsely charged with being a party of the corporation and a party of the wealthy. The history of its sacrifices in favor of human rights and its content for individualism against Socialism is a triumphant refutation of the charge."

BRYANISM'S NEW MENACE.

"Mr. Bryan represents an element of the Democratic Party that is hastening as rapidly as possible toward a doctrine in which vested interests are little regarded. He is now formulating a doctrine in favor of the government ownership of commercial railroads to which he hopes to lead his party. Against this proposition I feel confident that the Republican Party will also set its face like flint."

"I only refer to it as Mr. Bryan's remedy for the abuses of which it is said the railroad companies are guilty, and as an additional reason why, if such abuses exist, as in some measure we know they do, we should take all reasonable steps to remove them in the direction of an increased and effective power of governmental supervision and regulation, in order to meet the argument that government ownership is the only cure."

AS TO THE DEFICIENCY.

"It may be that Congress will succeed in cutting down, here and there, so as to reduce the deficit, but the experience of this last session, in which the greatest effort to economize was made, gives little hope that if the revenues continue at the same figure as last year the appropriations may be cut down to a point where no deficiency would exist. Are the people in favor of cutting down the naval or army estimates? I think I hear from one end of the country to the other. Certainly the Republican Party heard that 'No' in no uncertain tones."

"There remain two alternatives: either to impose additional internal taxes or to readjust and revise the tariff. We have repealed the war taxes, which afforded a large revenue, and the eight years of the

deficiency continues in serious amount. In one way or the other, either our taxation on imports or our internal revenue system must be changed to meet the shortage, with every effort to cause the minimum business disturbance."

A Congress of the United States has been elected which will meet regularly the first of December, possibly earlier by the call of the President, before which the issue of regulation of railroad rates and the method of meeting the deficiency must come for decision. In the solution of these questions we can be certain that Ohio, represented by Senator Foraker, one of the two ablest debaters and Republican champions in the Senate, and by Senator Dick, who though a war horse in Ohio politics has still his spurs to win in that body, and by an experienced and able delegation in the house, led by those veteran and accomplished statesmen, Gen. Grover of Athens and Congressman Burton of Cleveland, will support her part in bringing about a wise result."

OUR AID FOR DOMINGANS.

"Nearly at our doors in the Caribbean Sea, in the control of which we necessarily have an anxious interest, is one Government, weakened by revolution and insurrection, verging to a fall, burdened by a debt whose face value is far beyond the means of the country to pay. It has turned to the United States for assistance in settlement with its creditors. Assuring that the United States has no selfish purpose of aggrandizement in intervening, the President concluded a treaty by which, if ratified, Santo Domingo will go into the hands of the United States as a receiver. The treaty was confirmed at the last session of the Senate because there were not enough Republicans present to do so. As all the powers of Europe acquiesce in approving it it seems certain that its provisions are so equitable and its necessity so great that at the next session of the Senate it will be confirmed."

"Some difference of opinion appears as to the extent of the Monroe Doctrine. The President insists that if the United States is to be responsible to Europe for the good conduct of the Governments of Central and South America, then it must be sworn by those Governments when it demands that they put their houses in order and so avoid the just complaints of European powers."

"SPEAKING SOFTLY" TO CASTRO.

"People are prone to say that a large navy induces bravado, pugacity, and a recklessness of peace. In one of the South American republics we are at present engaged in attempting to rescue the property of American citizens from what is said to be an unjust confiscation by the sovereign under color of judicial sanction. We have been refused, and we are waiting now only until Congress before submitting the facts to it for its consideration. Meantime, we are exercising toward this republic all the forbearance that is due to a weaker nation. And it is with the general policy of Theodore Roosevelt, 'speak softly, he does, in fact, speak softly and exercise a degree of forbearance that the contents of strength and a vigorous purpose justify."

"I present the tariff against the Philippines in the face of the present Dingley rates, and under this practically the United States and the United States from the Philippines Islands. The friends of the Philippines look forward to the coming session of Congress with confidence that a measure of justice will be meted out to the islands."

FREE TRADE FOR PHILIPPINES.

"We shall hold the Philippines, certainly for a generation, probably for several generations. In our efforts to lead the people on to education and prosperity and a knowledge of self-government, and during that time we must take those islands to our bosom, so to speak, and give them the advantages of a member of our family. This benefit can never exist as long as we maintain a high tariff wall between us and the islands."

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SARGENT SEES DANGER IN INFLUX OF ALIENS

Commissioner Sounds Warning to Industrial Parliament.

WOULD TEACH IMMIGRANTS

Declares American Civilization is Menaced by Law Enforcement of Immigration Laws.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—A discussion of immigration and an address by Gustav H. Schwab of New York on "Foreign Commerce and Ocean Transportation" were the features of to-day's sessions of the Southern Industrial Parliament.

The immigration question was discussed by Senator Simmons of North Carolina and Commissioner General Frank P. Sargent of the Immigration Bureau.

Mr. Sargent said if this country desired to maintain the high standard of civilization of which it boasts the immigration laws should be rigidly but humanely enforced. He denounced the practice of steamship lines in bringing in many aliens who were reasonably certain to be turned back. He denounced what he termed the traffic in humanity simply for dollars and cents. There was, he said, a duty for this Government to form addition to determining the right of the immigrant to land, and that was to lay before him the advantages of this country. If he believed the citizens owed it to themselves to see that every alien before he leaves home is assured of his right to land when he gets here.

What was needed, he thought, was to offer advantages to aliens where they could get them. He urged that the country should make known to the world its population. He urged the delegates to use their influence with Congress to enact a law establishing at Ellis Island a bureau of information for immigrants.

Many and many an alien, he declared, comes to this country with a view to New York into the open country, would be by and become a good American citizen.

Gustav H. Schwab made an address, in which he dealt at some length with various commercial and industrial problems.

He said in part of the supporters of our present high protective system recognize the fact that the Dingley Tariff act was purposely framed with a view to permit and invite reciprocal arrangements with foreign nations.

When it came to the application of the reciprocal principle under this act, however, the State to which one or two living States issues and to point out how much credit the Secretary of State is due to our Governor. We are come to nominate a ticket which may be reasonably sure will receive the support of a majority of the voters of Ohio, but in its make-up we should have been content to obtain a perfunctory victory at the polls, but by the high character of the nominees we should force from the people of Ohio real expression of continued confidence in that party which has heretofore served them so well. I thank you for the great honor of presiding over this convention."

The committee on the permanent organization recommended that the temporary organization be made permanent, and Secretary Taft and Governor Hiram Bland, in their deliberations of the convention.

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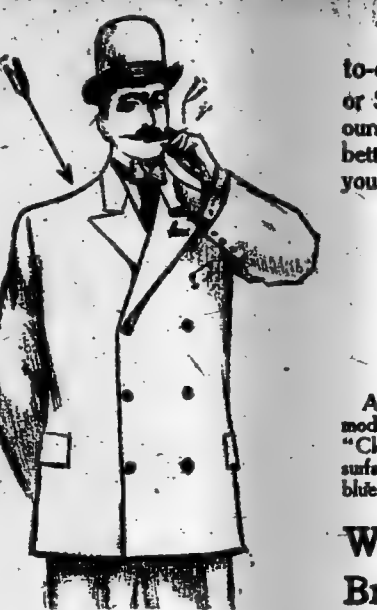
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We have recently received fresh importations of the following brands and sizes in boxes of 25, which we offer as follows:

La Carolina Sports - \$3.00
Henry Clay Terrace - 3.25
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Henry Clay Commander 4.15
Cabanas Delicieux - 4.75
La Carolina Perfectos 5.25
Villar & Villar Majors 5.50

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Cooling—Refreshing—Wholesome. EL-BART GIN.

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appeals to the fastidious because of its delightful flavor and sparkling purity.

JOHN DOE INQUIRY TO UPSET BANKRUPTCY

Hudson River Water Power Co. Accuses Rivals of Conspiracy.

CHARGES FRAUD IN PETITION

Some of Names Signed, Says Complaint, Are Those of Fictitious Persons Posing as Assignees.

It came out yesterday that the District Attorney's office has instituted "John Doe" proceedings to investigate a charge that its rivals in business have conspired to force the Hudson River Water Power Company of Glens Falls into bankruptcy. James W. Osborne is representing the company. The case involves the Hudson River Electric Power Company, the National Contracting Company, the C. W. Hunt Company of West New Brighton, S. I., and a number of others.

The Hudson River Water Power Company is fighting the bankruptcy petition filed against it, and signed by the National Contracting Company, the C. W. Hunt Company, Joseph L. Ashmead, and Joseph L. Curran, both supposed to be residents of this city.

The charge is made that the petitioners have wrongfully obtained the requisite number of signatures through purchase of claims against the power company. It is also alleged that Messrs. Ashmead and Curran are fictitious persons. To this Laflin L. Kellogg of Kellogg & Rose, attorneys for the petitioners, said last night:

"Of course we got these assignments, as we had to under the law. I think it perfectly legal. This proceeding of the District Attorney's office is absurd. Ashmead and Curran are not fictitious persons. We know who they are and what their addresses are. There is no reason why the Hudson River Water Power Company and the District Attorney's office should have them."

To-day Mr. Kellogg will meet a number of representatives of power companies in Albany for a general conference. The Saratoga Gas and Electric Light Company, of which Senator Edgar T. Brackett is President, is to be represented. It is understood that its interests are closely connected with those of the Hudson River Water Power Company.

The action by the District Attorney's office is based on this part of Section 108 of the Penal Code:

"If two or more persons conspire to falsify or maintain an action or special proceeding or to obtain any money or property, by any means which are in themselves criminal, or which, if executed, would amount to a cheat, or to obtain money or any other property by false pretenses, it is conspiracy."

Among those who figure by name in the case are Eugene L. Ashley, Arthur W. Sewell, Vice President of the National Contracting Company; C. H. Pedrick, Jr., President of the Hudson River Electric Power Company, and Controller G. S. Humphrey of Glens Falls.

The petition in bankruptcy was filed May 11 in the United States Court for the Northern District. Charles Angels was appointed receiver.

The complainant company declares that it is solvent; that a receiver had been appointed prior to the entry of a judgment of \$354,680; that this judgment had been appealed from, and furthermore, that the only way in which the National Contracting Company could get any hold upon the interests of the Hudson River Water Power Company was by forcing it into involuntary bankruptcy.

On March 31, 1903, litigation between the Hudson River Water Power Company and the National Contracting Company began in the Supreme Court of New York County. Justice Bookstaver was appointed referee. His report resulted in a judgment being rendered against the National Contracting Company for \$354,680. This judgment was entered April 12 and an appeal was taken.

It is in the Hudson River Water Power Company executed a mortgage to the Knickerbocker Trust Company as trustee of the bonds of the Hudson River Electric Power Company.

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MAYER UPHOLDS TITLE OF WESTCHESTER ROAD

Attorney General Dismisses Rival's Application to Sue.

WORK TO BEGIN ON JUNE 5

Four-Track Suburban Line to Have Cooperation of Interborough Company—Mr. Mayer's Opinion.

Special to The New York Times.
ALBANY, May 24.—Attorney General Mayer to-day decided in favor of the New York, Westchester and Eastern Railroad Company in the matter of the application of Anthony Stumpf to the Attorney General for permission to bring an action in the Supreme Court against the Directors of the company. His purpose was to obtain a judgment that the company never legally existed and has never acquired the right to construct and operate a railroad company to connect with the Subway system of New York City.

The Attorney General summarizes his conclusions as follows:
"First—That the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway Company has substantial legal grounds for the contention that it is a valid railroad corporation, clothed with attendant corporate rights."

"Second—That both the local public authorities and private land owners have the fullest opportunity, without the intervention of the State, to protect themselves in the courts if they desire to resist the construction or operation of this road."
"Third—That the State has no right to do if an action were brought or permitted to be brought in the name of the people, in view of the fact that the City of New York already has granted its consent to this company to cross the streets of that city upon terms which have involved the payment of a substantial sum of money, which is subject to forfeitures."

"Fourth—That in so far as this application involves a contest between two railway companies for important and desirable operative territory, these companies should be left to a contest between themselves without action by the Attorney General."

Anthony Stumpf, who made the application, is a Director of the New York and Port Chester Railway Company, which covers a parallel route. The Port Chester Company secured all necessary consents from the towns in Westchester County, but when it applied for a consent to enter the City of New York its proposed ordinance was held up by the Board of Aldermen and an ordinance passed giving the right to the Westchester Company.

The Westchester Company has deposited with the City Controller of New York securities to the amount of \$20,000 to assure the construction of its road, and is required to pay the city an annual rental of \$8,000 and an additional forty cents per annum for each foot of single track laid over or across the streets, said rate of compensation to continue for the term of ten years from the date of the passage of the ordinance. For the next fifteen years thereafter the company is to pay a fixed rental of \$16,000 per annum and an additional sum of 80 cents per lineal foot for each foot of a single railroad.

The company proposes to construct a four-track, third-rail electric railroad, except the Throggs Neck branch, which will be double track, crossing all streets or highways over or under grade. The company proposes to maintain a continuous service with five to ten minute headway in rush hours and ten to fifteen minutes the rest of the day.

After receiving information yesterday that the Attorney General had refused to take action asked by the partisans of the Portchester Railway, officials of the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway Company announced that construction of their line in the Bronx and Westchester would be begun on June 5.

They intend on that day to celebrate their victory in the long fight with the rival interests. Work will begin on the section in this city, and State and city officials, as well as representatives of Westchester County, will be asked to be present at the ceremonies.

One line of the new road will run from White Plains, through Scarsdale and Tuckahoe, and will meet at Mount Vernon the main line which will come from Portchester and pass through Rye, Harrison, Mamaroneck, Larchmont, New Rochelle, and Pelham. Connection will be made with the east side subway extension at the Bronx River, but the line will be continued to the Harlem River at Second Avenue. A branch will run from the Bronx River to Throggs Neck.

Close connections will be made with the Belmont lines. The interests are so closely allied that a joint terminal station will be erected to care for the traffic between roads. It is expected by the promoters that ultimately through trains will be run from all points on the Westchester lines by way of the Subway and elevated to the Battery.

William L. Bull, President of the Westchester Company, said yesterday:
"We have completed our organization and now have in the field more than fifty engineers, whose work has so far progressed that construction work could be started to-morrow, if necessary. Our chief consulting engineer, William Barclay Parsons, lately has been spending a great deal of time in the Bronx, looking over the field and passing upon the problems that come up now that we are on the eve of building operations."
"We have never had any doubt as to the outcome of the proceedings before the Attorney General, brought in the interests of the Port Chester Company to deny the work of the Westchester and Boston Railway within the shortest possible period of working time."

WHISKY FIRM RECEIVER.

Member Seeks to Dissolve Partnership Started by Advertisement.

Judge Davis of the Supreme Court has appointed Albert Ritchie receiver of the assets of the firm of Crohen & Frankl, dealers in warehouse certificates for whisky, who did business under the style of the Woodland Distilling Company at 82 Beaver Street, in a suit brought by Charles Frankl against Theodore Crohen for a dissolution of the partnership and an accounting.

Mr. Frankl was a whisky salesman, and Mr. Crohen was induced to become a partner by an advertisement in a daily paper. The partnership was formed on Feb. 13, 1933. Mr. Crohen said he put in all the capital, \$4,000, and Mr. Frankl went out on the road selling the whisky certificates. The business had been running about a month when Mr. Crohen says he received a letter from Crigler & Crigler of Covington, Ky., warning the New York firm to stop using the name of the Woodland Distilling Company, which had been the brand of the Covington firm for many years. On account of this and some other things Mr. Crohen closed up the business on March 27.

WILL REJECT ASPHALT BIDS.

Lowest Tender, Says Mr. Ahearn, Is of Unsuitable Quality.

Borough President Ahearn announced yesterday that he would decline all bids on the thirteen Manhattan asphalt contracts as presented on May 10, and would readvertise for new bids as soon as possible. In making this announcement the Borough President said that he at least was not in alliance with President Castro of Venezuela to lure to the business of the New York and Bermudez Company, and that he was not seeking to play into the hands of the opponents of that aggregation.

The Uvalde Asphalt Company bid \$1.05 a square yard for the work on the thirteen contracts, and was understood to be in line for the contracts. A protest was made by the Asphalt Construction Company, which bid 75 cents a yard, but President Ahearn threw out the bid on the ground that the asphalt offered did not come up to specifications.

The other bids were higher than that of the Uvalde Company. While Borough President Ahearn says that he had the right to throw out the bid of the Asphalt Construction Company, he intends to readvertise, and then go to the Board of Estimate to have his rejection of that bid confirmed if the figures are the same on the next bidding.

The asphalt of the Asphalt Construction Company does not come from the Bermudez Lake in Venezuela, while that of the Uvalde Company does.

KEEP THE PARK INTACT.

Board of Trade Protest Against Proposed Fifth Avenue Slicing.

At the regular monthly meeting of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday, at 208 Broadway, a resolution was adopted protesting against the proposition to remove the wall forming the eastern boundary of Central Park, and to widen Fifth Avenue so as to embrace a strip of Central Park ninety feet in width, from Fifty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Tenth Street, taking about twenty-seven acres from the Park.

The resolution in part reads: "The Board of Trade and Transportation is of the opinion that the Park is a public place of recreation for the people of the city and is the most valuable, because, as we understand, it would aid in forming a most attractive avenue for the homes and residences bordering the Park, and incidentally all the people might walk through it and admire it. This, the last request of the Park Commissioners, should be denied, and the integrity of the Park land should be preserved intact."

A resolution "that nothing but the most urgent necessity should lead to the granting of permission to construct any additional elevated railway tracks in the streets or avenues of the Borough of Manhattan" failed of passage.

HIRE NO NEW ROCKMEN.

Employers' Yards Closed—All to be Open Shop Hereafter.

None of the yards of the members of the Contractors' Protective Association who locked out their men was opened yesterday for the employment of non-union men or their old employees as individuals. In all about 12,000 rockmen and excavators were idle, and they were more or less anxious as to the next move of the contractors.

The eighty contractors who locked out their men are not under bonds to the employers, for whom they act as sub-contractors. The Emergency Committee of the association decided yesterday not to press those who are under bonds to the general contractors to finish contracts in a given time to lock their men out, as this would involve the risk of forfeiture of the bonds. The committee, however, decided in favor of recommending to these contractors at a general meeting this week to pass a resolution declaring for the open shop, in the yards of these contractors, to go into effect as soon as their present contracts with the builders expire. This may take from two to three weeks, but several of the bonded contractors will declare for the open shop to-day.

It was learned yesterday that work on hundreds of building contracts in Manhattan and the Bronx had been stopped by the lock-out.

DANCED BEFORE RETIRING.

Mrs. Berrian Took a Chair for Her Partner, Says Witness in Will Contest.

Another hearing was held before Surrogate Noble at Jamaica, L. I., yesterday in the contest over the will of Phoebe Ann Berrian of Flushing, who left all her property to Elmer Augustine Holden of Franklin, N. Y., a salesman, who was almost an entire stranger to every member of the family. The contestants allege that she was of unsound mind. At a hearing last week Surrogate Noble ordered Holden to be present yesterday, and he was on hand.

Mrs. Bertha Hahn, a niece of Mrs. Berrian, testified. She said her aunt had been accustomed to dance with Mr. Berrian each night before retiring, and that after her husband's death she had not given up the custom of dancing, but had danced every night with her niece. She presented by circling about the room with a chair for a partner. Mrs. Hahn said Mrs. Berrian often wore a stocking of one color on one leg and a different color on the other. She was so attired when she died.

Holden testified that he corresponded with Mrs. Berrian at intervals of perhaps a month. "I knew Mrs. Berrian for ten years," he said, "but I had not the slightest idea that she meant to leave me a penny of money."

SHOOT UP CHINESE LAUNDRY.

Bullets Miss, but Blow Fells Chinaman—One of Two Thieves Caught.

Young Pell and Sing Lee were in their laundry at 245 East Twenty-fifth Street Tuesday afternoon when two men entered and drew revolvers and began firing. Pell was counting money at the time, and his partner was lying in a bunk in the rear room. After shooting without doing any damage one of the men struck Young Pell over the head with something on the floor. The shots had aroused Sing Lee, and he began shouting. The intruders got frightened at this and ran to the street, where they separated.

Policeman Leonard caught one of them at Twenty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, the other getting away. At the station house the prisoner gave his name as Henry Wundrach, eighteen years old, of Peekskill. He said his companion's name was George Titus of 411 East One Hundred and Third Street, New York City. He said that they both came from Peekskill last Sunday.

One of the revolvers used by the men was found in the laundry. Wundrach was arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday and held for trial.

The police said they found on him two revolvers and a blackjack.

Third Meningitis Death in One Family.

The death from cerebro-spinal meningitis at Bellevue Hospital yesterday of Cecelia Halpern, two years old, of 221 East Ninety-ninth Street, was the third death in the family within a fortnight from the same disease. The other two deaths were of children four and five months of age. Mrs. Halpern went to the hospital yesterday to ask for the body, but the regulations of the Board of Health would not permit her to be buried until the next day.

At last a defense has been offered

for the "mercerized cotton cheat." No maker or seller of the stuff of any consequence has said a word in its behalf; but the textile, trade journals, moved by the helpless condition of our "mercerized" friends, present a defense in substance as follows:

"An honest mercerized worsted is better for the wearer than cheap, shoddy wool; considering that a multitude of men have to wear suits at less than \$15, the legitimate mercerized cotton has its place in the market," etc., etc.

Just notice what this argument means; it is intended as a defense; it is really an accusation. "Mercerized cotton" fabrics are compared with cheap shoddy wool as a standard of wear. They are said to be justified by the requirements of low price; as a matter of fact they are actually more costly to the wearer than good all-wool.

It appears that the "mercerized cotton" cheat is tending to lower not only the standards of quality in the clothing business, but also the standard of morals.

We shall maintain the highest standard of both; all-wool honesty, at a fair price; the clothes always worth more than the price. Our label means that: it's a small thing to look for, a big thing to find.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

THE POLITE BURGLAR; HE CALLS TO APOLOGIZE

Leaves Word for Mrs. Wright That Her House Is Safe.

THREE WERE SENT TO JAIL

Two Join in Regretting Their Nocturnal Intrusion, and the Third Is Still in Prison.

The "gentleman burglars" who took Mrs. George W. Wright's baby from the cradle and soothed it with a lullaby when they visited her house, at 164 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City Heights, four years ago, are furnishing fresh proof of their acquaintance with the etiquette of their profession. There were three of them—Louis and Thomas Coughran, brothers, and James Coughran, a cousin of the latter. The three were caught and sent to State's prison. Louis was released a few days ago because of the expiration of his sentence.

Tuesday afternoon the door bell of the Wright home chimed a nearly dressed young man asked for the mistress of the house. She was not at home, but the card he handed to the maid was delivered to Mrs. Wright's brother. The brother did not recognize the name, "Thomas Coughran."

"I don't suppose you recognize me," Coughran said.

"No, I confess I haven't the pleasure of—" the host stammered.

"Well, I'm one of the 'gentleman burglars.' I have come to pay my respects to Mrs. Wright and to apologize to her for—er—waking her up at night and my partner called on her uninvited."

"Oh! Ah! That's it, eh? Well, I'll deliver your message."

"I should 'a' been so delighted to see her," the young man went on, "but she's not at home and I can't wait. Please remember me kindly to her and assure her that she need not fear another midnight call from me—that I've gone out of the business. I didn't know but that if she heard my term was ended she might be apprehensive. Good day."

The burglar bowed and retired.

"He is the second of the three," said Mrs. Wright yesterday, "to pay me a visit to apologize. I'm glad I was not at home. It would have been so embarrassing. You know, I hope that the third one will have forgotten this part of the etiquette of his profession by the time his term expires."

The two Coughrans are said to have enlisted in the Army.

Royal Arcanum to Extend.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 24.—The Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum to-day voted to spend \$18,000 to extend the order in States where no Grand Council exists.

DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.

YACHT CHINA AND GLASS

Original Designs. Reliable Quality. Moderate Cost.

FIFTH AVE. 837-SF

Three blocks above Hotel Waldorf.

A New Novel Published This Day

A Dark Lantern

ELIZABETH ROBINS'S new novel is thus greeted by *The Daily Mail*, London: "This is a very notable book; it is the best that Miss Robins has produced, which implies that it reaches the highest level of modern fiction. For many years there has been no more sympathetically, yet relentlessly drawn character in fiction than that of Katharine."

A Dark Lantern

By ELIZABETH ROBINS, author of "The Open Question," "The Magnetic North," etc.

Clth., \$1.50

Published by THE MACMILLAN COMPANY 64-68 5th Ave., N. Y.

Modern Clothes for Men

THE WELL KNOWN HOUSE OF
Aylfred Benjamin & Co.

MAKE THESE CLOTHES TO OUR ORDER

These clothes wear better than any other ready-to-wear because the fabrics and tailoring are faultlessly good.

Suits, Overcoats, Raincoats, \$15 to \$35

Chandler & Co. 31 CORTLANDT STREET

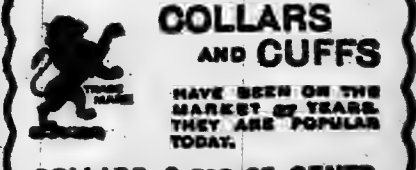
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is expressed in each one of

KEEP'S SHIRTS

Our patterns are numerous and beautiful. They represent the best work of twenty-five different manufacturers.

Made to order. White, 6 for \$10—less than six \$2.00 each. Colored, 6 " 15 " 20 " 25 " 30 " 35 " 40 " 45 " 50 " 55 " 60 " 65 " 70 " 75 " 80 " 85 " 90 " 95 " 100 " 105 " 110 " 115 " 120 " 125 " 130 " 135 " 140 " 145 " 150 " 155 " 160 " 165 " 170 " 175 " 180 " 185 " 190 " 195 " 200 " 205 " 210 " 215 " 220 " 225 " 230 " 235 " 240 " 245 " 250 " 255 " 260 " 265 " 270 " 275 " 280 " 285 " 290 " 295 " 300 " 305 " 310 " 315 " 320 " 325 " 330 " 335 " 340 " 345 " 350 " 355 " 360 " 365 " 370 " 375 " 380 " 385 " 390 " 395 " 400 " 405 " 410 " 415 " 420 " 425 " 430 " 435 " 440 " 445 " 450 " 455 " 460 " 465 " 470 " 475 " 480 " 485 " 490 " 495 " 500 " 505 " 510 " 515 " 520 " 525 " 530 " 535 " 540 " 545 " 550 " 555 " 560 " 565 " 570 " 575 " 580 " 585 " 590 " 595 " 600 " 605 " 610 " 615 " 620 " 625 " 630 " 635 " 640 " 645 " 650 " 655 " 660 " 665 " 670 " 675 " 680 " 685 " 690 " 695 " 700 " 705 " 710 " 715 " 720 " 725 " 730 " 735 " 740 " 745 " 750 " 755 " 760 " 765 " 770 " 775 " 780 " 785 " 790 " 795 " 800 " 805 " 810 " 815 " 820 " 825 " 830 " 835 " 840 " 845 " 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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Gen. Howard Carroll Adds to West Street Block Front—Estate Sells Lower Madison Avenue Corner—Apartment Hotel in Big Deal—Successful Auction Sales.

Gen. Howard Carroll, who bought recently the block front on West Street, between Cedar and Albany Streets, as the site for a twenty-two-story building, has acquired from the Benedict estate the adjoining properties, 136 and 138 Cedar Street, four-story buildings, on plot 41 by 70.4. Plans for the proposed skyscraper, which will be known as the Railway and Iron Exchange, are now being prepared by Architect Cass Gilbert. It is understood that the Cedar Street lots just purchased by Gen. Carroll will be used to provide the new structure with a light and air court of generous dimensions. Gen. Carroll and the Ballentine estate now own the entire block bounded by Washington and West, Cedar and Albany Streets.

Sale of Madison Avenue Corner.
F. Froehnerbach, Jr., has sold for the Flores estate the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, a four-story dwelling, 25 by 65. This property has not changed hands for over sixty years.

Bryan L. Kennelly has sold for the Snyder estate 18 East Thirty-second Street, a four-story flat, on lot 21.10 by 98.0. The parcel was to have been sold at auction yesterday.

Deal for Apartment Hotel.
Barton Chapin, in conjunction with Gibbs & Kirby, has sold for the St. Louis Realty Company the ten-story apartment hotel 31 and 33 East Thirty-second Street, on plot 40 by 98.0. The buyer is George D. Lippincott.

The Cruikshank Company negotiated the sale of the four-story dwelling 9 West Thirty-first Street for Joseph S. B. Ryland.

Builders Buy on 139th Street.
Isaac Friedman sold for Siegel Brothers to Louis Hyman five lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 400 feet east of Lenox Avenue, on which a six-story apartment house will be erected.

George Backer has sold for Leonard Weill to Lee & Fleischman five lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 75 feet west of Broadway, 245 by 100.

Nervins & Ebleon Construction Company the plot, 125 by 90.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue. The buyers will erect three five-story apartment houses, each 125 by 90.11.

E. S. Willard & Co. have sold for a client to Joseph Foster 611 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling on lot 12.6 by 90.11.

House Sold on West 72d Street.
Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Alice W. Smith the four-story dwelling 162 West Seventy-second Street, 20 by 90 by 100.

Major Lydecker Sells a Dwelling.
H. C. Senior & Co. have sold for Major Charles E. Lydecker the three-story dwelling 425 Lexington Avenue, near Forty-fourth Street, 10.6 by 100, to Nathan and Leon Hirsch, who own adjoining property and now control a frontage of 38.6 feet.

Henry Allen has sold 142 and 144 Lexington Avenue, four four-story dwellings, on plot 24.8 by 100, to the buyer of 13 East Seventy-sixth Street, recently sold by E. H. Henry D. Winans & May were the brokers in the sale of 301 Madison Avenue to James Anderson Haws.

Owner Now, Instead of Tenant.
The lot, 25.1 by 91.9, at the southwest corner of Broadway and Chambers Street, upon which stand the Leif and Leif Bank Building, and which has heretofore been held by the bank under a long lease, has been bought by the bank from the Clark estate.

Purchase on Ninth Avenue.
William Riechberg has sold for a Mr. Friedrich 574 Ninth Avenue, near Forty-second Street, a four-story tenement, with store, on plot 19.8 by 65.

Edward C. H. Vogler sold for Otto C. Steiner 543 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story apartment house, with store, on plot 25 by 100, to Edward De Novalis.

John Finck has sold for Maurice Stein the five-story apartment house, 100 West Sixty-sixth Street, 25 by 100, to Nathan and Leon Hirsch, who also own 42 and 44 adjoining.

Ramon Rose and several S. Reinhardt 216 West Sixty-first Street, a five-story triple flat.

Bryan L. Kennelly has sold for the Snyder estate 347 West Forty-third Street, five-story front and three-story rear tenements, on lot 25 by 104.7. The property was to have been sold at auction yesterday.

Buyers of Eye and Ear Hospital.
The buyers of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital are a syndicate organized by A. L. Mordecai & Son, to be known as the Forty-first Street and Park Avenue Company. The principal stockholders are practically identical with those in the Kip & Bay Realty Company, among them being the Kip & Bay Realty Company, Kip & Wolf, Potter & Brother, and William H. C. Cheever. The property is the old corner of Forty-first Street and Park Avenue.

Eight Avenue Flat Changes Hands.
Julius Scott has sold the five-story double flat 2,060 Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100, to Isaac Witt.

S. Reinhardt has sold for V. A. Lever 118 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a five-story flat, for Mrs. Fannie Ottensmeyer.

Hormann & Getzler have sold for Max J. Klein 127 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a five-story double flat, for Mrs. Fannie Ottensmeyer.

Bryan L. Kennelly has sold for the Snyder estate 110 and 112 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, two five-story double flats, for Mrs. Fannie Ottensmeyer.

Philip Rosenbaum to Morris Freundlich 1,750 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a five-story triple flat, with store, on lot 25 by 95.

Podiat & Levin have sold for D. Sylvan Crislow, to Jacob Jung, 117 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, a four-story double flat, 25 by 101.1.

Samuel Fine has sold for J. Gens, to Max Back, 109 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, a five-story tenement, 28.6 by 100.

Unfelder & Weinberg have sold 417 and 419 East Seventy-fourth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 41.8 by irregular; also, the northwest corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, a five-story tenement, with store, 30 by 100.

M. Schlossheimer, in conjunction with A. Frank, has sold for Gruenstein & Company 140 East Twenty-third Street, 244 East Eighty-seventh Street.

The Llesberger & Jacobs Realty Company has sold for Max Schwartz the five-story triple flat, 160 East Eighty-eighth Street, and has bought 219, and 221 East Ninety-fifth Street, through Broker Max Blau.

Max Blau has also sold 1,228 Park Avenue, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100. C. Crell & Co. have leased for later sale, 1,228 Park Avenue, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100.

James Gaffney has sold for Mrs. Margaret Knight the two four-story buildings, 100 East Fifty-fifth Street, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Operators Sell Varick Street Corner.
Grossman & Passon have sold the northeast corner of Varick and Broome Streets, a new six-story tenement, with store, on plot 69 by 100, to a Mr. Bobrik. H. Hyman was the broker.

Bronx Flats and Dwellings Sold.
Reller, Newman & Mosher have sold for John Griffith 36 Kelly Street, a two-story apartment house, with store, on lot 25 by 100. The purchaser is John J. Kelly.

The three-family frame dwelling 1,287 Chisholm Street, bought recently by H. Hummel, has been resold to a Mr. Becker. The new owner is 1,287 Chisholm Street, 75 feet west of Broadway, 245 by 100.

Max Rosenthal, in conjunction with the Harlem Realty Exchange, has sold 1,230 Brook Avenue, a five-story apartment house, to Mrs. Elizabeth Dann to Abram Zuker.

Builder Buys Fulton Avenue Corner.
Sharrott & Thom have sold for Abraham Siegel the plot, 30 by 115, at the northwest corner of Fulton Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, facing Crotona Park. The buyer will improve the property.

Dennerlein & Levy have sold for a Mr. Vainwright the two-family dwelling 2,091 Madison Avenue, 25 by 100, to a builder for improvement. The lot is on the north side of Pelham Avenue 225 feet east of Lexington Avenue.

Clarence Davies has sold for W. W. Penfield the two-story brick store and dwelling 25 by 90, on lot 25.10 by 90.11, at the corner of West One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 125 feet north of St. Owen Place, Wakefield.

The Auction Room.
A successful sale of holdings of the estate of Joseph H. Snyder was conducted yesterday in the Real Estate Sales Room by Auctioneer Bryan L. Kennelly. Three of the properties originally included in this offering—18 East Thirty-second Street, 347 West Forty-third Street, 110 and 112 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street—were sold at private sale. The most valuable parcel in the list, the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, 90.0 by 75, was bought yesterday for \$200,000.

Detailed results of yesterday's auction sales follow:
By Bryan L. Kennelly.
31st St. 140 and 148 West, a 2,006 ft. lot of 7th and 8th Aves., two three-story brick buildings, with stable, to Randa & Co., 100 West 148th St., \$85,000.

20th St. 110 and 112 West, a 2,006 ft. lot of 10th and 11th Aves., two four-story brick buildings, to William H. C. Cheever, 100 West 110th St., \$85,000.

27th St. 140 and 148 West, a 2,006 ft. lot of 7th and 8th Aves., two three-story brick buildings, with stable, to Randa & Co., 100 West 148th St., \$85,000.

20th St. 110 and 112 West, a 2,006 ft. lot of 10th and 11th Aves., two four-story brick buildings, to William H. C. Cheever, 100 West 110th St., \$85,000.

27th St. 140 and 148 West, a 2,006 ft. lot of 7th and 8th Aves., two three-story brick buildings, with stable, to Randa & Co., 100 West 148th St., \$85,000.

20th St. 110 and 112 West, a 2,006 ft. lot of 10th and 11th Aves., two four-story brick buildings, to William H. C. Cheever, 100 West 110th St., \$85,000.

27th St. 140 and 148 West, a 2,006 ft. lot of 7th and 8th Aves., two three-story brick buildings, with stable, to Randa & Co., 100 West 148th St., \$85,000.

20th St. 110 and 112 West, a 2,006 ft. lot of 10th and 11th Aves., two four-story brick buildings, to William H. C. Cheever, 100 West 110th St., \$85,000.

31st St. 140 and 148 West, a 2,006 ft. lot of 7th and 8th Aves., two three-story brick buildings, with stable, to Randa & Co., 100 West 148th St., \$85,000.

20th St. 110 and 112 West, a 2,006 ft. lot of 10th and 11th Aves., two four-story brick buildings, to William H. C. Cheever, 100 West 110th St., \$85,000.

27th St. 140 and 148 West, a 2,006 ft. lot of 7th and 8th Aves., two three-story brick buildings, with stable, to Randa & Co., 100 West 148th St., \$85,000.

20th St. 110 and 112 West, a 2,006 ft. lot of 10th and 11th Aves., two four-story brick buildings, to William H. C. Cheever, 100 West 110th St., \$85,000.

27th St. 140 and 148 West, a 2,006 ft. lot of 7th and 8th Aves., two three-story brick buildings, with stable, to Randa & Co., 100 West 148th St., \$85,000.

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31st St. 140 and 148 West, a 2,006 ft. lot of 7th and 8th Aves., two three-story brick buildings, with stable, to Randa & Co., 100 West 148th St., \$

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET. FOR SALE OR TO LET. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

VENTNOR BY THE SEA
ADJOINING ATLANTIC CITY
ON THE SAME ISLAND AND SAME BEACH
Not a barren tract, but already built up, flourishing under a prosperous city government, with well conducted hotels.
LOTS \$150.00
Each and upwards
ON INSTALLMENTS
\$10 down, \$150 per week.
The entire investment world has often marveled over the wonderful fortunes which have been amassed by buying Atlantic City real estate. The same opportunity is now being offered in Ventnor, immediately adjoining Atlantic City, on same beach, on same island, the regular terminus of the Atlantic City Trolley Line, with a five-cent fare from any part of Atlantic City through to Ventnor. Never before has this tract been placed on the market; it has been held by a large corporation who were independent as to its disposal.
When one considers that lots there only 1,000 feet from the ocean can be purchased for \$150 per lot, and then compare it with lots on the same beach, not half a mile away, which are worth \$25,000, the tremendous opportunity for profit is most plausible. We pay railroad fare within a radius of 1,000 miles to all who purchase. Full information, references, testimonials, etc., on application to the
WHEELLOCK COMPANY,
444 Bartlett Building, Atlantic City, N. J.

PALESADE THE MODEL SUBURB
JUST ACROSS THE HUDSON VIA 130TH ST. FERRY.
HOME TALK NO. 5.
We offer you at Palisade country houses which are types of the best architecture, and this high grade will be maintained throughout its area of ONE THOUSAND ACRES, whether the house be large or small. Your purchase of one of these houses will carry with it a portion of the pride we are enjoying in developing the most beautiful and accessible tract of land around New York into the most delightful suburb in this country.
Houses Range in Price from \$10,000 to \$30,000—Some a Trifle Less.
An illustrated descriptive book is yours for the asking.
HUDSON RIVER REALTY CO.
PAID UP CAPITAL \$6,000.00
W.W.C.E. SLOCUM
SALES AGENTS
SUITE 008 TIMES BLDG.
B'WAY & 42ND ST.

EL MORA
The New Residential Suburb, 35 minutes to Broadway.
English Country Homes. Most unique development ever adopted in this country. Unequaled as an investment or for a home. Send your order today and we will tell you about it.
EL MORA LAND CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Montclair—In beautiful Montclair Park, near 9 Park Street, (Erie) Station, school, &c., several new and recently built houses; first-class in all respects. 10 to 12 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout. \$10,000 to \$15,000; for sale reasonably, terms to suit; also choice lots. Montclair Realty Co., 100 Broadway.

Long Branch, West End.
Elaborate, Monmouth Beach, furnished cottages, all sizes, for rent. R. H. Woodward, Long Branch.
HATHLEDOR.
Near Oakland, N. J., villa plot, 2.5 acres, restricted. C. A. Kinch, 225 West 70th St.
\$500, balance like rent, for double dwelling; block East 10th St., 10 to 12 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout. \$10,000 to \$15,000; for sale reasonably, terms to suit; also choice lots. Montclair Realty Co., 100 Broadway.

THE OSCAWANA
333 West End Ave.
Large, light, roomy apartment, modern in every respect.
SUPERINTENDING OFF. PREMISES.
Henry D. Cochrane, Agt.,
2 West 122nd St.

THE NEW FLORENCE HOUSE
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
4th Ave. and 18th St., New York City.
Rooms, single or en suite.
On June 1 an elegant new restaurant, bar, and business men's lunch will be opened.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
17 TO 21 WEST 32D ST.
Restaurant Open to the Public.
Cuisine of the Highest Standard.
MUSIC BY J. P. M.
ST. PAUL HOTEL
New, fireproof.
60th St., corner Columbus Ave.
200 rooms, private bath, \$1.00 per day. Suite, parlor, bedroom, bath, \$2.00 and up. Telephone every room. Restaurant a la carte. John W. Wheaton, Prop.

EARLSWOOD COURT,
Cor. 128th Street & St. Nicholas Ave.
New elevator apartments, modern; all improvements; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; \$35 to \$55; convenient to car, bus, and subway stations. Agents on premises.
NEAR CENTRAL PARK WEST
New, high-class apartments, just finished, 4 to 18 WEST 101ST ST.
10-7 rooms, steam heat, all improvements; convenient to car, bus, and subway stations; Superintendent on premises; open Sunday.

153d St. & Bradhurst Ave.
One block west of 8th Ave.; elegant new apartments, all improvements; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; \$35 to \$55; convenient to car, bus, and subway stations. Agents on premises.
TO SUBLET.
Corner apartment on Central Park West. In the corner, containing 12 rooms and 3 baths; reasonable.
Blawie & Hobbs, Agents, 244 Columbus Ave.
236-238 West 147th St.
New apartments, 4 and 5 rooms; electric lights; all improvements; rent \$20 to \$31. Agent on premises, two blocks from "L" and Subway stations.

THE ALBEMARLE,
301 WEST 27TH ST.
6 rooms and bath, \$36 to \$40; modern building; all improvements; elevator.
Attractive Apartments, 45 5th Ave.
Opposite Presbyterian Church; seven rooms and bath; heat, hot water, improvements; convenient to car, bus, and subway stations. Agents on premises.
W. E. STORE
Your furniture, \$3.00; moving, \$1.00; 12 hours a day; 100% satisfaction.
AMERICAN STORAGE CO.
604-606 W. 43rd St., Phone 4123-25th.
521 West 15th St.—Six lovely light rooms. Bath. Every improvement. Newly redecorated. Rent \$10.00. Fr. 11th St. to 12th St. (Broadway) next corner.
56 West 15th St.—New building, extra large, light apartments, 4 and 5 rooms and bath; all improvements; half block from Subway; rent \$20 to \$27. Janitor, premises.

CARPETS CLEANED
CENTRAL CARPET CLEANING CO.,
104-106 W. 43rd St., Phone 4123-25th.
60 WEST 27TH ST., APARTMENT
2-3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; elevator; modern; moderate rent. W. H. H. Jones, 25th St. and Amsterdam.
Five and six rooms, elevator, \$40 to \$45. Stabler & Smith.
Apartment, 15 5th Ave.—4 rooms, bath; butler's pantry; \$3,000. Folson Brothers, 448 Broadway.

ST. ERMIN'S HOTEL
ST. JAMES'S PARK, S. W.
A superb Family Hotel of 600 Rooms, near everything.
W. ERMENTRAUT, Manager.
Cables: "Erminette."
R. 134, Tribune Building, New York.
COUNTRY BOARD.
Great Neck, L. I.—by train, 30 minutes; boat, 10 minutes; open house; excellent table; bathing, fishing; plenty shade; inquire above or 22 East 31st St.
"Overlook," Morristown, N. J.—1 1/2 miles from Lake Umbagog, 27 miles from Lake Umbagog; butter raised on place. Box 238; telephone 438.
The Maples, 45 minutes from city; croquet, lawn, tennis, golf, swimming, fishing, etc.; with four more guests. Zoppke, Tenafly, N. J.; Sullivan County—Large farm; sanitary; inquire above or 22 East 31st St.
Hawthorne, N. J.—June 15. Apply at 140 West 57th St.

THE LAKE VIEW.
Rockland County.
Open till October. Send for circulars. Valley Cottage, N. Y.

ARVERNE, L. I., BY THE SEA.
SPRING SEASON NOW OPEN.
The popular elevated boardwalk, one mile long and 26 feet wide, is still one of the main features at this delightful and select seaside resort. The hotels and boarding cottages still maintain the highest standard of catering and service. For information, booklets, etc., apply to the
ARVERNE HOTEL AND CASINO,
DIRECTLY ON THE OCEAN
Open for Guests June 29.
Under personal management of J. H. Rosenfield, Proprietor.
THE MANHATTAN
Storm Ave. Open May 27. Special rates under Decoration Day. Excellent rooms, single or en suite, for families. Fine table. Reasonable rates for season.
THE ELIZABETH.
Storm Ave.; now open; modern house in Arverne; superior accommodations for select guests; suites with private bath; special rates May and June.
THE INN
ARVERNE, L. I., Ocean Front hotel, offering special rate of \$2.50 per day and music over Decoration Day. Boardwalk, one mile long. Fare round trip 80c. Some rooms with running water.
GREENBERGER'S OCEAN COTTAGES.
SUMMER RESORT. Hot and cold water, electric light in rooms; unobstructed ocean view; special rates for June. Extra accommodations for Decoration Day. City 'phone 1485-7000.
THE REMINGTON.
MRS. E. GREENBERGER & CO.
Arverne Hotel, Storm Ave. Open June 1st. Fifth season. Same successful management.
THE BRITAIN.
Meredith Ave. Fine modern house, facing ocean. Hot and cold water in rooms. Electric light. Open in May. Booklet.
THE ELIZABETH.
C. ISAAC.
ARVERNE, L. I., Ocean Front hotel, offering special rate of \$2.50 per day and music over Decoration Day. Boardwalk, one mile long. Fare round trip 80c. Some rooms with running water.
F. AVERY, Prop.

IN THE MOUNTAINS
of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y.
If you are seeking a HOME for your family in a region of absolute HEALTH AT MODERATE COST, 2,000 feet above the sea, with pure air, pure water, pure milk, no malaria or mosquito, no heat or cold, and a view of the Hudson River and the Catskill Mountains, then select a country house recommended by physicians, and you will find it in the Catskill Mountains. The Catskill Mountains are the only place in the world where you can find a country house with a view of the Hudson River and the Catskill Mountains. The Catskill Mountains are the only place in the world where you can find a country house with a view of the Hudson River and the Catskill Mountains.
THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS
Direct connection with the N. Y. Central and Hudson River Railroad. On May 24th, 28th, and 30th Excursion tickets at reduced rates will be sold at 42nd Broadway, 1334 Broadway, and Ferry offices, giving opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning May 31st.
J. C. ANDERSON,
Traffic Manager, 55 Beaver St., N. Y.
Catskill Mountains.
TO THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS
via the Catskill Mountains, Otis and Catskill and Tannersville Railroad.
From the shore of the Hudson, through the Catskill Mountains, Otis and Catskill and Tannersville Railroad, then up the Mountain by the Otis Elevating Railway and from the summit through the beautiful Tannersville Valley.
Direct connection with the N. Y. Central and Hudson River Railroad. On May 24th, 28th, and 30th Excursion tickets at reduced rates will be sold at 42nd Broadway, 1334 Broadway, and Ferry offices, giving opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning May 31st.
J. C. ANDERSON,
Traffic Manager, 55 Beaver St., N. Y.
Catskill Mountains.

Manhattan Beach
MANNHATTAN BEACH HOTEL
Will Open Wednesday, June 14
T. F. SILLECK, Manager,
289 4th Ave., at 23d St., N. Y.
THE ORIENTAL HOTEL
Will Open Thursday, June 22
JOS. GRAY, Manager,
329 4th Ave., at 23d St., N. Y.
THE PARK INN.
ROCKAWAY PARK, L. I.
TERMINAL ROCKAWAY BEACH DIVISION.
WILL OPEN JUNE 15.
Booking office, Glissey House, 29th St. & E'way
A NEAR-BY HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL.
CHAS. A. CARRIGAN, Prop.

THE Cragmoor Inn.
A DELIGHTFUL PLACE.
CRAGMOOR, ULSTER CO., N. Y.
Elevation 2,000 feet. Pure air, pure water, pure milk, no malaria or mosquito, no heat or cold, and a view of the Hudson River and the Catskill Mountains. The Catskill Mountains are the only place in the world where you can find a country house with a view of the Hudson River and the Catskill Mountains.
THE HOTEL FRONTENAC,
1000 Islands, St. Lawrence River.
OPENS JUNE 17TH.
A magnificent hotel, delightfully situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River. The hotel is a masterpiece of architecture and is surrounded by a beautiful garden. The hotel is a masterpiece of architecture and is surrounded by a beautiful garden. The hotel is a masterpiece of architecture and is surrounded by a beautiful garden.

THE COLUMBIAN.
1,000 ISLANDS, ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, N. Y.
The best hotel and most comfortable hotel in the Thousand Islands. Excellent cuisine. Orchestra and all amusements.
JUNE 15. Booklet. L. M. MOULTON, Prop.

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OPENS JUNE 17TH.
A magnificent hotel, delightfully situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River. The hotel is a masterpiece of architecture and is surrounded by a beautiful garden. The hotel is a masterpiece of architecture and is surrounded by a beautiful garden. The hotel is a masterpiece of architecture and is surrounded by a beautiful garden.

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FOR YOUR MEMORIAL DAY OUTING.
THE QUEEN OF OCEAN RESORTS.
DIRECTLY ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
70 foot wide Boardwalk extending along the beach, from Deal Lake to Wesley Lake, over a mile long, affording an unobstructed view from hotel porches for two squares from the beach.
IMPOSING NEW CASINO. MAJESTIC NEW ARCADE.
With brilliant electric illumination. Each seating 5,000 people, where may be enjoyed high class Music and Vaudeville Entertainment afternoon and evening.
HOT AND COLD SALT WATER BATHING PAVILION NOW OPEN.
Elegant Rolling Chairs in Abundance and Variety.
Over 100 up-to-date hotels now open.

HOTEL PIERREPONT
OCEAN END NEW YORK AVE.
SPECIAL DECORATION DAY RATE.
Saturday to Tuesday \$9.00 and upwards.
American plan, including private bath, with salt water.
A. C. McCLELLAN & SON.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Delightful location. Rooms en suite, with "phone, private hot and cold sea water bath, sun porch, excellent table, cafe and grill room attached. Ladies' Rest Rooms. Special Spring rates: \$2.50 per day and up; \$12.50 weekly and up. Capacity 700. Coach meets trains. Write for 1906 booklet.
A. CHESTER MITCHELL, Owner & Prop'r.

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Manhattan Beach
MANNHATTAN BEACH HOTEL
Will Open Wednesday, June 14
T. F. SILLECK, Manager,
289 4th Ave., at 23d St., N. Y.
THE ORIENTAL HOTEL
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JOS. GRAY, Manager,
329 4th Ave., at 23d St., N. Y.
THE PARK INN.
ROCKAWAY PARK, L. I.
TERMINAL ROCKAWAY BEACH DIVISION.
WILL OPEN JUNE 15.
Booking office, Glissey House, 29th St. & E'way
A NEAR-BY HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL.
CHAS. A. CARRIGAN, Prop.

THE Cragmoor Inn.
A DELIGHTFUL PLACE.
CRAGMOOR, ULSTER CO., N. Y.
Elevation 2,000 feet. Pure air, pure water, pure milk, no malaria or mosquito, no heat or cold, and a view of the Hudson River and the Catskill Mountains. The Catskill Mountains are the only place in the world where you can find a country house with a view of the Hudson River and the Catskill Mountains.
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1000 Islands, St. Lawrence River.
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Go To Asbury Park, N. J.,
FOR YOUR MEMORIAL DAY OUTING.
THE QUEEN OF OCEAN RESORTS.
DIRECTLY ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
70 foot wide Boardwalk extending along the beach, from Deal Lake to Wesley Lake, over a mile long, affording an unobstructed view from hotel porches for two squares from the beach.
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**SAYS ROJESTVENSKY
WILL MAKE TOGO FIGHT**

**To Bombard Japanese Ports If
Necessary, Avellan Says.**

DISCREDITS BATTLE REPORTS

**Speedy Clash Between the Fleets,
However, Is Expected—Birleff
Off to Vladivostok.**

LONDON TRIVIALS—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 25.—Reports of a Russian naval victory telegraphed from Manila are received here with considerable scepticism, although Admiral Avellan gives color to the report by professing expectation that a naval engagement will occur almost immediately.

Rojestvensky, according to the Minister of Marine, is absolutely determined to fight, and will force Togo to fight, if necessary by bombarding Japanese ports.

All this, however, does not well agree with the report of a fight south of Formosa. It is asked why Togo has gone so far from his base, and it is concluded that if an engagement really occurred it was not a general fleet action.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 25.—Admiral Avellan to-day confirmed The Associated Press dispatches saying Vice Admiral Rojestvensky was steaming north to give battle to Admiral Togo. He considers it possible that news that the two fleets have met may be received any day.

AS TO ROJESTVENSKY'S HEALTH.

He reaffirms the official denial of the reports that Rojestvensky has broken down and asked to be relieved. Avellan says Rojestvensky sent detailed reports of the condition of his own health and of the health of the crews of his ships. The constant tension and hard work of the past months have been a great strain on the Admiral's health.

"Even before he left," said Avellan, "Rojestvensky was a sufferer from kidney trouble, but his health is no worse. His reports breathe a spirit of strength, resoluteness, and confidence, and other reports show he has inspired his crews with the confidence of their commander. As a matter of fact, it is not Rojestvensky, but Vice Admiral Volsky, (in command of a squadron of the Russian fleet,) who has suffered from the long stay in the tropics.

"The appointment of Vice Admiral Birleff as successor to Vice Admiral Skrydlov at Vladivostok will in no wise affect Rojestvensky's status. The latter's mission as chief of the fleet is to take it to Vladivostok. There will be no antagonism when he gets there. The two Admirals are on excellent terms, which began long ago when Rojestvensky served under Birleff. Both are iron disciplinarians and Rojestvensky will give his superior the same loyal obedience that he demands of his subordinates."

In response to a suggestion that Togo might intentionally allow Rojestvensky to get to Vladivostok, contending himself with torpedo attacks while the Russians are on their way there, and then try to bottle Rojestvensky up in Vladivostok, Admiral Avellan smiled and said:

"The story of Port Arthur will not be repeated. Rojestvensky is not the kind of man to allow himself to be locked up in a port. If he gets to Vladivostok he will rest on his laurels, but will seek an engagement. He will try to wrest the mastery of the sea from Togo. There are many ways of compelling Togo to accept battle. Rojestvensky will only have to bombard one of the coast cities to force Togo to appear in his defense."

Admiral Avellan repeats the reports that a number of chartered colliers sent to Vladivostok were captured by the Japanese owing to the connivance of their Captains who arranged to receive half the price of their cargoes for betraying their route and time of departure.

The Admiral explains that the colliers were lost through delay in the receipt of orders telegraphed to them by the Admiralty to go to Vladivostok by way of La Perouse Strait (between the island of Sakhalin and the island of Hokkaido, the most northern of the large islands of Japan) instead of through the Straits of Korea. Two of these vessels which passed through La Perouse Straits arrived safely at Vladivostok.

A private letter from the commander of one of Rojestvensky's torpedo boat destroyers, mailed at Saigon, describes the fleet's passage of the Indian Ocean. The writer says the hard work fell on the light cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers under Vice Admiral Enquist, which were constantly scouting ahead and communicating the approach of vessels so as to permit Rojestvensky to change his course and steer clear of them. He desires being to avoid discovery before he reached the China Sea, in which he was successful.

Considerable difficulty was experienced at times in coaling from the transports at sea, especially in the case of the torpedo boat destroyers.

The officer adds that after the long voyage they were looking forward with relief to the coming battle. He says his torpedo boat destroyer was repositioned at Saigon.

Admiral Birleff left St. Petersburg for Vladivostok to-day by special train. All other trains will be sidetracked in order to enable his train to get to Vladivostok quickly.

COLLIERS IN THE YANG-TSE.

**Russian Vessels Between Formosa
and Korean Straits.**

SHANGHAI, May 25.—It is credibly reported that five steamers of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, three colliers, and one Russian cruiser arrived at the mouth of the Yang-tse River this afternoon. The cruiser left shortly afterward, and three of the Volunteer Fleet vessels went to Woosung during the evening.

MANILA, May 25.—Official advice have been received from Vigan that on May 20 over fifty war vessels were sighted off the east coast of the Batan Islands, (half way between Luzon and Formosa,) sailing in a northeast direction. It is supposed that the vessels were Russian.

WARSHIPS FOR RUSSIA?

**Bulgaria Said to Have Obtained Them
from Argentina.**

LONDON, Friday, May 26.—The Sofia correspondent of The Daily Chronicle asserts that the Bulgarian Government has purchased four armored cruisers and three torpedo-boat destroyers from the Argentine Republic for Russia, and that the vessels will be transferred from the Bulgarian to the Russian flag at New Guinea.

As a commission for this service Bulgaria is to receive from Russia \$2,500,000 worth of rolling stock for her railways.

35 HURT IN TROLLEY CRASH.

**One Man Also Killed in Collision at
Baltimore.**

BALTIMORE, Md., Friday, May 26.—A rear-end collision occurred between two trolley cars returning from a suburban resort shortly after midnight.

One man was killed and thirty-five persons were injured.

Victim of Child's Pistol Shot.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 25.—Helen Louise Palmer, who was accidentally shot by a playmate last Saturday afternoon, died this morning. This is the third death in this city within a month due to pistol shots fired by children.

BOLD TASH BY JAPANESE.

**Reconnoitered Rear of Russian Army—
Kurapatkin at Gunshu Pass.**

GUNSHU PASS, May 25.—A squadron of Japanese cavalry which has been reconnoitering deep into the Russian rear encountered and defeated a small detachment of Russians northwest of Gunshu Pass, twelve miles from the railroad, on May 22, and on the following day penetrated almost to the station of Tanshatun, twenty miles north of Gunshu Pass.

The appearance of the Japanese so far from their base is taken as an intimation of their desire for information preliminary to turning this flank.

Reports of the movement of Japanese in the direction of Taitshar, 300 miles west of Harbin, have been revived.

Chinese bandits are active on the Mongolian border. They are hampering the Russian scouts, preventing the purchase of supplies, and attacking cattle purchased by the Russians. There are daily skirmishes with the bandits.

The attitude of the North Mongolian Princes is changing. An important Prince, whose territories touch the border, is said to have forbidden Russian merchants and reconnoitering parties to enter his country.

Gen. Kurapatkin arrived here on his special train. The platforms were crowded with brilliantly uniformed Generals and members of their staffs, who greeted the former Commander in Chief. As the General's train entered from the south the mail train from the north arrived with the Princess Reuss, who is to become a nursing sister, and Lieut. Gen. Sakharoff's wife, who is also to become a nurse.

The crowds on the platforms of the railway stations nearest the Japanese lines at train time are as elegant and as well dressed as those which assemble at the St. Petersburg station on the departure of the International Express.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 25.—The report that Gen. Kurapatkin would return to his old position as Commander in Chief has been considered impossible for some time on account of the mutual recriminations between Kurapatkin and Gen. Linievich, but the War Office says that Linievich has not demanded his recall.

Kurapatkin's health undoubtedly is much shattered, and Gen. Zarubalevich is expected to succeed him as commander of the First Manchurian Army, although he has not yet been appointed.

COTTON AS CONTRABAND.

**Serious Negotiations Likely to Result
from Calchas Case.**

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 25.—The contention of the British and American Governments that raw cotton cannot be considered as absolute contraband will give rise to serious negotiations with Russia as soon as the text of the judgment in the case of the steamship Calchas is issued.

The Admiralty Court of Appeals, on the recommendation of Prof. Marx, confiscated the cotton aboard the Calchas, the contention being that cotton was to be used to manufacture explosives and therefore must be treated as absolute contraband.

The Russian Government can have no doubt regarding the attitude of Great Britain and the United States, as formal protests against the Russian doctrine were lodged last year by Sir Charles Hardinge and Mr. McCormick. As soon as the written judgment is issued these protests will be renewed.

TRASK TALKS OF DUMMIES.

**Banker Says He Doesn't Know His
Associates in Many Companies.**

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Accounts and checks which pass between the Postal Device and Lock Company and the Government were presented to-day in the case of W. G. Crawford, who is on trial charged with conspiring with August W. Machen and George E. Lorenz, Spencer Trask, the New York banker, who financed the Postal Device and Lock Company, testified to Crawford's relationship to the company. Mr. Trask said he believed Crawford's salary was \$300 a month.

Very little intimate knowledge of the company's affairs could be given by Mr. Trask. He believed that several of the officers were "dummies" put in by his lawyer, who organized the company. He was asked if Mr. Franklin, a clerk in the banking firm of Spencer Trask & Co., was an officer of the company, but the witness did not know. Mr. Franklin did not know either, said Attorney Worthington.

"There, you see how it is," replied Mr. Trask. "It is just a way in a hundred other companies in which I am interested. You ask Mr. Morgan or Mr. Schiff, and they will tell you the same thing."

YOUNG ROEBLING TRACED?

**Grandfather Hears That the Boy Went
to Henderson, N. C.**

Victor Norman, Secretary to Col. Washington A. Roebling, President of the Roebling Construction Company, received word yesterday that Col. Roebling's grandson, Siegfried, son of John A. Roebling, has been traced to Henderson, N. C. Telegrams from Asheville, however, said it was not expected that the boy would be found at Henderson.

Mr. Norman received the news in the form of a letter from Col. Roebling, who enclosed the false telegram forwarded two days ago from this city by Daniel Dolan, who was later arrested on a charge of attempted grand larceny. Dolan tried to get \$50 sent to him by telegram by Col. Roebling, using the name of the absent youth who was being sought by his family.

Dolan was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday and held in \$1,000 bail. Mr. Norman appeared in court and showed Col. Roebling's letter, which requested the full prosecution of the sender of the telegram.

LUNDBERG JURY DISAGREES.

**Third Mistrail of Slocum Inspector—
11 to 1 for Acquittal.**

The third trial of Henry Lundberg, formerly Inspector of Steamboats, who was accused of manslaughter as a result of having improperly inspected the General Slocum, resulted in a mistrail last night. The jury came in at 10 o'clock and reported that it had been unable to agree.

It is understood that the jury stood eleven for acquittal and one for conviction.

It was said that another trial of the case was unlikely.

HUSBANDS WORSE IN WINTER.

**More Time Than to Get Drunk, Says
Humane Society Officer.**

Special to The New York Times.
CLEVELAND, May 25.—Carefully kept statistics at the office of the Humane Society show that husbands are more considerate of their wives in good weather than in bad. Secretary Ricksecker of the society stated to-day:

"It is true that in summer husbands treat their wives with more consideration than in winter. One reason for this is that work is more plentiful in summer. Another that working husbands have less time to loiter about saloons and get drunk. Seventy-five per cent. of the cases which come to this office of desertion of wives is directly attributable to drink."

**A WORD
TO PARENTS**

Are you taking proper care to have your children wear shoes of a correct shape? Ill-fitting shoes in youth mean misery through life. The "KAHLER" Shoe will save your children from corns, bunions, flat feet and ingrowing toe-nails. Bring them to us to be properly shod.

A variety of styles of children's, misses' and boys' shoes at moderate prices.

DR. P. KAHLER & SONS,
Surgeon Chiropodists. (Established 1885.)
ONLY STORE, 928-930 Broadway.

Federal Aid for Barge Canal.

ALBANY, May 25.—The State Land Board to-day authorized Lieut. Gov. Bruce to appoint a committee, of which he will be Chairman, to confer with representatives of the United States Navy Department in relation to the part of the National Government in the construction of the barge canal at the Buffalo end. The Government has appropriated \$800,000 for the enlargement of Buffalo Harbor, and is expected to spend \$4,000,000 more.

Only Whisky Saved from Fire.
AMITYVILLE, L. I., May 25.—Mathias Rothmeyer's hotel, near the County Line Road, half a mile west of this village, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss is about \$5,000. The family escaped in their nightclothes, saving little but a barrel of whisky, which later mysteriously disappeared.

Browning, King & Co
CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, AND HATS

The Season's Serges

It is a satisfaction to note the perennial hold of the Serge Suit on the popular fancy.

A greater satisfaction to be prepared with complete lines of Serges in Blue and Gray and cut in the new, long, shapely style that we have helped popularize.

Some with an almost imperceptible overplaid of silk threads.
\$15 to \$35.

Everything that's new in Hats and Furnishings.

Cooper Square and Brooklyn Stores open Saturday evening.

"The Style's the thing," said Beau Brummell,
"with which to catch the conscience of the King."

Broadway at 32d Street
Fulton Street at DeKalb
Cooper Square at 5th Street
Avenue, Brooklyn

Tailor Shops: 110 Fifth Avenue

Atterbury System Clothes

win hands down against the field of custom-tailor garments; and all other ready-for-service apparel is left at the post. Every style from sober to sporty

"Ask the Man Who Wears Them"

The Quaker Gray and New Naples Blue Suits are single or double breasted, and cost \$20 and \$25

Sole Agent
LAMBERT
Salesroom
39 & 41
CORTLANDT STREET New Haven
New York City
Also at
Connecticut

Simpson Crawford Co.
NEW YORK

May sale of used Pianos.

TWENTY-NINE wonderful special values reserved for to-day, including a good Weber square at \$35.00 that originally cost \$50. Many others in this list that will make you want to read it, and the twenty not named were some astonishing bargains.

| Friday, May 26th. | Sale Original Price. | Price. |
|--|----------------------|----------|
| 1 Drucker upright... | \$75.00 | \$325.00 |
| (this will be quickly sold—come early) | | |
| 1 Fischer upright... | 100.00 | 375.00 |
| (sweet tone—worth double) | | |
| 1 Hardman upright... | 125.00 | 375.00 |
| (wonderful value) | | |
| 1 Kranich & Bach up'r... | 150.00 | 350.00 |
| (good tone and condition) | | |
| 1 Bradbury upright... | 125.00 | 350.00 |
| (tone like new) | | |
| 1 Hazleton upright... | 300.00 | 450.00 |
| (almost new—fine walnut case) | | |
| 1 Schubert upright... | 225.00 | 400.00 |
| (an opportunity to get a high-grade Piano for a small price) | | |
| 1 Decker square... | 10.00 | 400.00 |
| (carved legs) | | |
| 1 Weber square... | 35.00 | 500.00 |
| (fine) | | |

Also 20 other magnificent bargains for this day.

The terms of this May sale, and we take back any instrument at full amount paid to date of return to apply on a new piano purchased any time within one year.

Fourth Floor.

**Priestley's
"Cravenette" GLORIAS**
(Silk and Worsted.)

"Rain Will Neither Wet nor Spot Them."

In Standard and Novel Colors, Stripes, Plaid and Checks. Sold in all leading stores by the yard as well as in made-up Traveling Coats, Automobile, Rain and Dust-Proof Garments.

LOOK FOR THE "Cravenette" IN FABRIC AND STAMP
For sale by JOHN WANAMAKER.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Gloves.

Open mesh, Silk Gloves. 2 clasp and 2 button fastening.
Colors:—White, black, tan, mode, grey and biscuit.

1.25 per pair

Elbow length, Silk Gloves. Plain, open work, and lace weaves.

Black, white and the fashionable colors.

1.25 per pair
Value 1.50 to 2.75

Twenty-third Street

**MANTELS
AND IRONS
FIRE-SETS
FIRE-SCREENS
ETC.**
W. H. JACKSON COMPANY
Union Sq. North—29 E 17th St.

ARTICLES OF DRESS FOR MEN.

E. Altman & Co. INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR DEPARTMENTS DEVOTED TO ARTICLES OF DRESS FOR MEN, IN WHICH WILL BE FOUND SELECT ASSORTMENTS OF NEGLIGEE AND DRESS SHIRTS, NECKWEAR, PAJAMAS, UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, BATH ROBES, BATHING SUITS, LEATHER BELTS AND AUTOMOBILE COATS, CAPS AND GLOVES; ALSO STEAMER RUGS AND CARRIAGE ROBES.

THIS DAY (FRIDAY), MAY 26th, THERE WILL BE PLACED ON SALE NEGLIGEE SHIRTS OF COLORED MADRAS AND CREPE, WITH CUFFS ATTACHED OR DETACHED, AT THE SPECIAL PRICE OF

\$1.00 EACH. \$10.50 PER DOZEN.

UNTRIMMED MILLINERY.

E. Altman & Co. OFFER AN ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF MILLINERY MATERIALS, IN WHICH THERE IS REPRESENTED THE MOST RECENT STYLES IN UNTRIMMED HATS, FLOWERS, FOLIAGE AND FANCY FEATHERS. WOMEN'S AND MISSES' TRIMMED HATS ADAPTED FOR OUTING WEAR ARE ALSO SHOWN.

THIS DAY (FRIDAY), AND SATURDAY, THE FOLLOWING WILL BE PLACED ON SALE AT DECIDEDLY LESS THAN THE USUAL PRICES:

UNTRIMMED HATS OF FANCY STRAW BRAID, EACH \$1.50
WISTARIA, HYDRANGEA, VIOLET AND BLUET BLOSSOMS, 65c. PER BUNCH.

(DEPARTMENT ON FIRST FLOOR.)

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Infants' Coats & Dresses.

Short Dresses of nainsook, yoke of tucks with insertions of embroidery, neck and sleeves finished with hemstitched ruffle, skirt has a plain hem; 6 mos., 1 & 2 yrs... 50c

Russian Dresses of lawn, collar, cuffs and side trimmed with hemstitching; 2 & 3 yrs... \$1.10

Russian Dresses of lawn, box plaited and trimmed with insertions of embroidery; 2 & 3 yrs \$1.50

Cheviot Reefers, collar and cuffs trimmed with braid; colors: navy, golf red and white; 2 & 3 yrs... \$3.75

3-4 Coats of cheviot, box style with belt, collar, cuffs and side trimmed, finished with braid; colors: golf red, navy and white; 2 & 3 yrs... \$5.50

Cheviot and Mohair Coats, box back with strap, embroidered designs on sleeve; colors: golf red, navy and white; 2 & 3 yrs... \$5.75

60-62 West 23d Street.

**One Night
TO
Denver**

From Chicago and the Central States, and two nights from the Atlantic Seaboard, on the splendidly equipped daily

COLORADO SPECIAL

Two fast trains daily via the Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line, over the only double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River.

Summer tourist tickets to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo and return on sale daily, beginning June 1, \$30 from Chicago. Corresponding rates from other points. All agents sell tickets via this line. Read for maps, booklets, hotel lists, etc. To W. A. Brown, Gen. Agent, 151-153 St. 4, New York.

Our Lewis and Clark Exposition Information Bureau is at your service. We can tell you just what you want to know about the Exposition, the Great Northwest and the best ways of getting there.

Come in any day and look at our maps, pictures and guides. If it's not convenient to call, send me your address, and I'll send you a free guide.

Burlington Route
W. J. O'NEARA, East Pass. Agt.,
378 Broadway,
New York.

**Vantine's
The Unusual Store.**

**Chinese
Rattan Chairs
Special Sale**

Square,
Broad Arm,
Rattan Chair,
37 inches high,
width 28 inches.

For this Special Sale
250 pieces at 4.75

Rattan Reclining or Steamer Chair, height 31 1/2 inches, length 66 inches, width 30 1/2 inches.

For this Special Sale
50 pieces at 10.00

A. A. Vantine & Co.
Broadway & 18th St.

**Sale of
Men's Negligee
Shirts.**

**Friday & Saturday,
May 26th & 27th.**

Made of fine quality woven or printed madras in light and dark grounds, neat stripes and figures. Made with plain fronts, attached or detached cuffs (majority attached cuffs), various sleeve lengths,

\$1.35.
exceptional value.

Quarter Size Collars,
in all the prevailing models.

Lord & Taylor.
Broadway and Twentieth Street,
Fifth Avenue, Nineteenth Street.

**CARPET
CLEANSING**
The C. N. BROWN CO.
271 & 273 E. 38th St.
151-153 St. 4
Tel. 1511-1513 St. 4
Trucking Co.
4th Ave., Baltimore

Which Is Going to Play Hob with
Lighting Deals.

THAT IS WHEN IT GETS GOING

Its Mortgage for \$350,000,000 Covers
Half Interest in a Franchise-Said
to be of Doubtful Worth.

Enter the Anti-Monopoly Light and Power Company, which, according to its avowed intention, is going to do things to existing corporations in its field. It sprang full grown from the Legislature recently. On Wednesday it executed a \$350,000,000 mortgage. Yesterday, through the filing of incorporation papers with County Clerk Hamilton, the identity of its officers became known.

The President of the Anti-Monopoly Light and Power Company is George B. Hayes, a young lawyer of 33 Nassau Street. According to the papers, he owns 998 shares of the 1,000 into which the capital stock is divided, while to Albert G. Stephenson and John L. Walsh, who with Hayes make up the Board of Directors, falls only one share apiece.

What powerful interests are behind this concern, which is able to execute a mortgage for \$350,000,000, is yet a matter of mystery. Dark hints as to the power and wealth of the backers were thrown about recklessly yesterday afternoon after the filing of the papers with the County Clerk. The names of the Directors of the Anti-Monopoly do not appear in the directory of Directors.

President George B. Hayes was reticent yesterday when asked about his company, and said there was nothing to add to what had already been said in the papers at the County Clerk's office. He was willing to admit, however, that the Edison Company had been trying for some time to get possession of the American Electric and Manufacturing Company, a half interest in which is one of the chief assets of the anti-monopoly.

The fact was brought to the attention of an official of the Edison Company last night.

"That's the first time I ever heard of our trying to get hold of the American Electric and Manufacturing Company," said he. "In fact, until I heard this I was under the impression that we had several offers from that company and had refused to absorb it."

The mortgage executed by the Anti-Monopoly Light and Power Company to William X. Baron of Jersey City covers all right and title to a half interest in a franchise granted by the Board of Aldermen in 1887 to the American Electric and Manufacturing Company, a half interest in a patent for arc lighting, and all interest in a contract between the new company and John J. Moore. The mortgage is said to be preliminary to the booming of the old franchise which has lain idle for eighteen years.

There is a good deal of doubt as to the validity of this franchise, which was granted by the Board of Aldermen in 1887. A person connected with the Edison interests said last night that one reason why the Edison Company did not seriously consider the offer that had been made by the manufacturing company was that the old franchise had a serious flaw in it.

"The franchise is not valid," he said; "an effort was made to put a special bill through the Legislature last year to make it good, but the bill was killed. I think it was Elihu Root who rendered the opinion that the franchise was invalid."

The speaker hinted that the new company was not intending to put up plants and really do business, but that its formation was merely a speculative venture.

According to the articles of incorporation the object of the Anti-Monopoly Light and Power Company, the capital of which is given at \$100,000, is for the manufacture, using, producing, buying, and vending of electricity for light, heat, or power in New York, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, and a dozen or more other cities and towns. One of the articles it proposes to make is not air—not according to the slang meaning of that term.

McADOO STILL UNDAUNTED.

To Obey Injunctions, but Try Somehow to Hit Fortified "Clubs."

Police Commissioner McAdoo yesterday received two more injunctions restraining him from allowing his men to picket suspected gamblers. They were in behalf of "Jimmy" Wakely's place in the neighborhood of Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, and McDonald's, in East Thirty-first Street. Mr. McAdoo said that he would obey them, of course. He added, however:

"In the meantime it is the bounden duty of the police and the Commissioner, under their oaths of office, to persist in enforcing the laws of this State, despite any difficulties that may present themselves. It is especially incumbent on us to direct our efforts against brazenly impudent and 'fake' clubs composed in the main of professional lawbreakers and irredeemable loafers.

"I am writing to the Corporation Counsel asking him to assign at least temporarily to this office Mr. Breckenridge, Assistant Corporation Counsel, who has, in defending the police in these suits, shown great intelligence, zeal, and high professional ability. Within the last few days he has had three or four of these writs set aside in the courts of law. If he is sent here, I intend consulting him as to the advisability of calling the attention of the Health, Building, and Fire Departments to the effect of the conditions on the lives and health of those living in these fortified 'clubs.'"

St. Clair McKelway yesterday declined, because of need for a vacation, a place on the police advisory committee.

VETOES VETERANS' BILL.

Mayor Thinks Republicans in Legislature Tried to Entrap Him.

Mayor McClellan yesterday discovered what he considers another trap set for him by the Republican leaders in the Legislature, and he accordingly vetoed the bill passed to restore all veterans on the city's pay roll to the salaries they received prior to the reorganization of the civil service schedules in 1902. Under the old the veterans would have been entitled to back pay at the increased rates since 1902, a total of more than \$1,000,000.

By the rearrangement of the salary list three years ago, under the Low administration, all city employees doing similar work were placed in the same grade of pay. Many veterans lost pay as a result, and they organized to fight the action. Their suits are pending in the courts, but without waiting for a decision they persuaded Republican leaders to pass the bill which practically gave them judgment without waiting for a court decision. The Republicans could have accused the Mayor of aiding the city treasury for political purposes if he had signed the bill.

Zionist Committee Decide Against East African Plan.

VIENNA, May 25.—The Executive Committee of the Zionist Congress, after studying the report of the committee sent to Africa, has adopted a resolution to the effect that it is impossible to recommend carrying out the Uganda colonization plan, and invites the congress to express deep thanks for Great Britain's offer to help the Jews.

GERMAN OFFICER'S TRIAL.

Husband of "Veiled Lady" in Dreyfus Case Accused of Swindling.

THORN, Prussia, May 25.—The trial will begin on Monday next of Hellmut Wessel, formerly a First Lieutenant and instructor in the Artillery and Engineer School at Charlottenburg, who is charged with swindling. This is the accusation on which he will be tried, but he is also charged with selling plans of German fortresses to France.

Wessel is the husband of Matilde Baumbler, the "veiled lady" of the second Dreyfus trial. In 1898 he found an asylum in France and lived there for some years. He followed a precarious career in Italy, where the German authorities caused his arrest and after sixteen months' imprisonment secured his extradition. The Opposition Italian press criticized the Government of Italy for giving up a political fugitive.

Wessel is to be tried here, his last garison detail on an indictment charging him with fraudulently obtaining \$25 from a certain Captain of Uhlans named Becker since deceased.

PERUVIAN RAILWAY DISPUTE.

London Corporation Withdraws Proposal to Build.

LIMA, Peru, May 25.—The order received here by cable from the London Director of the Peruvian Corporation to withdraw its proposal for railroad building has created a very bad impression.

Mr. Schatzmann, the corporation's representative at Lima, who was fully empowered to effect a settlement of the pending questions, has resigned, and is receiving expressions of universal sympathy. "The Government is determined not to waver in upholding the just claims and rights of Peru."

The Peruvian Corporation is a London concern whose full title is the Peruvian Corporation Limited. It was formed to undertake railroad building, etc., in Peru, but disputes as to payments, etc., have been interfering with the work for seven or eight years.

The question at issue were long ago submitted to the Peruvian Chamber of Commerce, which authorized the Government of Peru to settle them, but little or no progress seems to have been made, and, as announced from Lima today, the corporation has now withdrawn its proposals.

RICHTER BECOMING BLIND.

Bismarck's Old Opponent Kept Affliction Secret for Months.

BERLIN, May 25.—Eugen Richter, the Radical leader in the Reichstag since its foundation, Bismarck's old opponent and for a long time editor of the Freisinnige Zeitung, is losing his eyesight, and it is feared will become totally blind.

Six months ago Herr Richter suddenly retired from the editorship of the Freisinnige Zeitung, which he founded, and caused its name to be changed to the Deutsche Freie Presse, so that no one should call it Richter's paper, and he ceased to appear in the Reichstag. His friends knew that his health had given way, but the secret of his falling eyesight was well kept.

SATISFACTION FOR BRAUN.

Hungarian Official Who Opened His Mail to be Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—It was announced at the State Department today, after a call of Baron Giskra, the Austro-Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires, that the controversy of Marcus Braun, the American Immigration Inspector at Budapest, with the Hungarian authorities was on the road to a satisfactory settlement.

The police official who is said to have tampered with Mr. Braun's mail will be dismissed and will be further punished. Mr. Braun will withdraw from his present post and transferred to another field of activity. His successor has not yet been selected.

American Medals for German Tars.

BERLIN, May 25.—Three gold medals given by President Roosevelt to three German bluejackets who saved from drowning several sailors of the United States Ironclad Monadnock in Chinese waters, were transmitted by Ambassador Tower to the Foreign Office today, from which office they will be sent to the Marine Ministry.

Hungarian Anti-Emigration Bill.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, May 25.—A bill providing for the restriction of emigration was introduced in the Diet today. It proposes to prohibit steamship companies from employing emigration agents, to limit their advertisements, to abolish emigration agencies, and to punish those who hold out inducements to emigrate.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"

Quality—Style—Finish—Wear—

Four desirable silverware features always found on pieces stamped with the trade mark

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., bearing this trade mark are conceded by silverware to be the best made.

In buying Waiters, Tureens, Pitchers, etc., ask for the goods of

MERIDEN BRITAIN CO.

White Rose
CEYLON TEA

You will like White Rose Tea, and as it is never sold in bulk, you will always get what you ask for. Every package of this tea is just like every other package—just the same quality, great strength and flavor. This is one of the many reasons why you ought to drink it.

One quality—the best. Black, Mixed or Natural Green in sealed foil packages only.

Large package 50 cents, generous trial package 25 cents.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Bottled only at the Apollinaris Spring, Neuenahr, Germany, and Only with its Own Natural Gas.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTIONS

RIVAL ROADS TO BUILD
ONE BRANCH FOR BOTHUnion and Northern Pacific Will
Share Clearwater Traffic.

SURVEYORS MET IN FIELD

The Result Was a Decision to Avoid
the Expense of Constructing
Two Lines.

The Executive Committees of the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads yesterday met and instructed the operating officials of their systems to prepare agreements for the joint construction of a new railroad in the Clearwater district. The operating officials are now at work on plans which, while avoiding the line regarding the ownership of one road by another, yet will assure each of the two systems a line from the rich farming district on the borders of Idaho and Washington to a point in the neighborhood of Pasco, Washington, where the existing lines of the two systems meet.

This agreement marks the settlement of a dispute of several years' standing. In 1900, when the Nez Percés Indian reservation was thrown open to the public that the two systems first began to invade this territory which since then has been claimed by each as belonging to it exclusively.

The Northern Pacific built a railroad branch from its main line down to Clearwater. The Union Pacific built a line as far as Pomeroy, in Washington, and ran a steamboat service up the Snake River into the Clearwater country.

Recently both systems sent surveyors into the country to mark out more lines and these surveying parties met. Each informed its respective superiors of the presence of the other, and when the main offices heard of it they tried to find out as much about the other's plans as possible. Mr. Hartman, for the Union Pacific, finally met Col. Lamont, representing the Northern Pacific, and they talked the matter over.

The result was that they agreed that the building of two lines in this territory was a needless expense, and that it would be more to the interest of the stockholders to build only one line and use it jointly. This line will be about 300 miles long, and it will reach from the Clearwater district to a point near Pasco. Its main line will be laid along the Snake River, which runs through a narrow gulch. The expenses of construction will be borne jointly.

It is probable that a new company will be organized to build the line, and that when the construction is completed the Union Pacific and the Northern Pacific will each lease one-half of the new road. The situation at Clearwater was the last point in dispute between the two systems. In spite of the announcement that the difficulties in the Northwestern railroad field had been settled, there is skepticism in many quarters regarding the sincerity of the settlement. Said one banker: "What I want to know is how long this harmony will last."

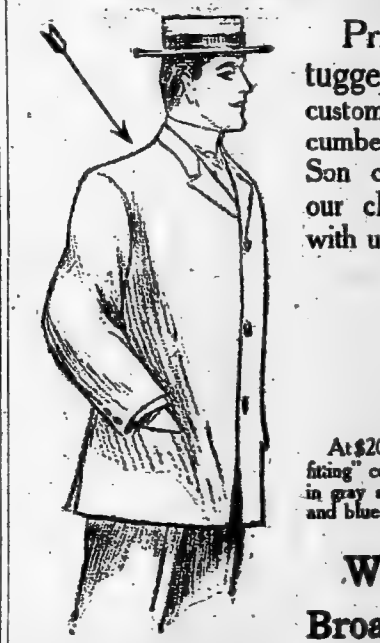
Navy League and Kaiser Reconciled.

BERLIN, May 25.—The differences between Emperor William and the Navy League (or German Fleet Society) have seemingly been settled. Prince zu Salm-Horstmar, President of the league, was received in audience by the Emperor yesterday, reconsidered his tentative purpose to resign, and reached, it is understood, a full agreement with his Majesty.

Belgian King Visits Mr. Hay.

BAD NAUHEIM, May 25.—King Leopold of Belgium came from Ems this morning and spent two hours this afternoon with Secretary Hay.

Fine Suits for Men at \$20.



Pride and prejudice have tugged at the heart of many a custom tailor's customer before he succumbed to the merits of Wm. Vogel & Son clothes. But once the merit of our clothes becomes knowledge he's with us all heart.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

Quina-Laroche

The QUINA-LAROCHE is very pleasant in taste and contains all the principal ingredients of the three best kinds of Cinchona-bark. It is far superior to all other Quina wines, and is recognized by the most celebrated physicians in the world as the foremost remedy.

FOR Falling Strength
Stomachal Diseases
Convalescence,
Fever, Etc.

FOR Anemia
Chlorosis
Consequences of Childbirth

The QUINA-LAROCHE has been honored at Paris by a national award of 16,600 Francs, and has also received Seven Gold Medals.

At all druggists.

E. FOUGERA & CO., Agents for the U. S., New York

It's the Talk of Men Everywhere---
The Summer WHITE SALE
Of Men's Furnishings

It would be the very worst policy to allow ourselves to be fooled as to the comparative values of the merchandise that we present to the intelligent men of New York on this important occasion.

WE KNOW that it is extraordinary. We have investigated most thoroughly. Else we would make no such claims for it. There would be no need to investigate now, for the splendid public response of yesterday has told us what men think of it, themselves. Here is the gist of the news, over again:

Men's White Cheviot Shirts at \$1 Men's Collars at 50c a Half-dozen

Remarkable shirts to secure at this price. Made of excellent woven cheviot, now so popular with the young men who wear white negligee shirts. Cuffs detached; plain negligee. Sizes 14 to 16½. Ninth street aisle.

Collars that will fit, launder, and wear as well as most collars costing double. All the proper and correct styles. Sold in half-dozen lots only—six for 50c. All sizes from 14 to 18 inches. In the following shapes:

WING—1½, 2, 2½ inches in height.
STANDING—2 and 2½ in.
LOCK-FRONT—1½, 2, 2½ in.
New Style in TURN-OVERS—2, 2½, and 2¾ in. Old Style TURN-OVERS. Basement.

Men's White Cheviot Pajamas at \$1

Finished with buttons and buttonholes; military collar. Good quality of cheviot, and well finished throughout. \$1 suit. Ninth street aisle.

Men's Cuffs at 75c a Half-dozen

Cuffs same quality as collars. Wearing quality same as those you are paying double for. Sold in half-dozen lots only. Straight button styles, with round and square corners; single tab link, with round or square corners. Sizes 10 to 1½ inches. Price, 75c a half-dozen. Basement.

Linen-Bosom Unlaundered Shirts, 45c

Men's Unlaundered Shirts, made of good muslin over perfect-fitting models. Three-ply linen bosoms, reinforced back and front, open back, continuous facings at all openings. Collar-button shield and scarf loop, two lengths of sleeves—31 and 33 inches. Sizes 14 to 17½, at 45c each. Basement.

Men's Cambric and Muslin

Nightshirts at 50c Each

The shirts are the wide, room, kind with long bodies. Cambric, with surplice neck; muslin, with collar; plain and neat trimming. Sizes 15 to 17 in. Basement.

Men's Handsome Summer Shirts, 70c

Of fancy striped madras, printed madras and percale, in a wide variety of designs and colorings. \$1 kinds, and some worth \$1.50. Plain negligee style, with detachable cuffs. Basement.

About One Hundred Men's Sack Suits
Formerly \$15, \$18, \$20 and \$22; now at \$12.50 a Suit

It's a little early to clean up stocks of Spring clothing that must be worn all Summer; but it is all the better for you that we are anxious to become rid of small lots and broken sizes.

This collection of about one hundred Suits includes both double and single-breasted sack coat styles, of black, blue, and blue unfinished worsteds and serges. All are made up in the well-known WANAMAKER manner, up to the standards required for our regular stocks, and there is no better clothing sold anywhere at their regular prices.

They have been marked until today at \$15, \$18, \$20 and \$22; if you are one of the fortunate men, you may select at \$12.50 a suit. The assortment of sizes is quite good as the selling starts, but you had better be prompt.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

"Good Fortune Never Comes Singly"
Six Hundred More Silk Dresses
Offering Extraordinary, at \$10.75

The picture shows five patterns, sketched directly from the dresses yesterday. That tells how pretty they are.

As to quality and finish—they came from the same manufacturers as the collection that last Monday made the greatest selling of Women's Dresses that this store ever knew.

The silks alone are worth more than the present cost of the finished dresses. And no dressmaker who can do such work would start to make the dresses for you at today's price.

More than double money's worth—that's the story in a nut-shell—and the dresses are spic-span-new—each one in its own box, crisp, clean, perfect. All are newly made, over the very latest models that designers know.

Only six hundred—and remember that they sold faster than one a minute last Monday. These should go still quicker, with the fame of that sale to give them advance reputation. Then there are more styles to choose from today—more kinds of silk, including some dainty white China silks, trimmed with white lace insertion, in both waist and skirt. Also many black taffeta silks—in addition to a perfect flower-garden of colored silks in the season's favored shades.

Second floor, Broadway.

Two Large Counterfuls of SILK REMNANTS
At HALF Their Prices by the Yard

No matter whether the silks were reduced before or not, every piece-price has been exactly cut in two in marking the Remnants—and it means the most extraordinary bargains you've seen in silks in many a day. All sections of our silk stocks are represented, including Novelty Shirt-Waist Silks of every description, and all colorings, plain weaves of every sort; Taffeta Silks for linings and foundation; Evening Silks, plain and figured; Plain White and Colored Japanese Silks, Domestic and Imported Pongees, and all sorts of Silk Suitings. Single and Double-width Foulard Silks and Plain Black Silks.

Every remnant is marked with its former price, as well as its present remnant price, and all are just half the price they were by the yard.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co. JOHN WANAMAKERBroadway, Fourth Ave.
9th and 10th Sts.

MAY

OUR LIFE INSURANCE

James M. Beck Sees Federal Action Coming.
TELLS AGENTS IT IS WELL
Plain Talk at Dinner on the Troubles
of the Big Companies This Year
—Also on T. Lawson.

James M. Beck, ex-Deputy Attorney General of the United States, made a speech at the May dinner of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York at the Hotel Astor last night, in which he made a strong plea for supervision of the life insurance companies by the Federal Government, instead of by the various State Governments, as at present, and predicted that this would soon come to pass.

"I believe the agitation of the last twelve months, in which the life insurance companies have been tested as though with fire," said Mr. Beck, "will tend to benefit the entire cause of life insurance in this country more greatly than anything that has yet occurred."

"In the first place, I believe it will turn the hearts and minds of the people of these great companies to the inside workings of their institutions. If it should be found that there is some cause for complaint these complaints must be met and the workings of these institutions be placed on a basis such that they do shall be done in the broad light of day."

"In the second place, I believe this agitation will further the cause of National supervision of life insurance companies. It is high time they were placed under the broad aegis of Federal protection instead of being left to the whimsical scrutiny of forty-five different insurance departments."

"I believe the events of the last twelve months have left the American people in a frame of mind where they will no longer recognize territorial lines, but will demand National control and National guarantee, which is only fitting in the case of institutions as broad in scope and as dignified in purpose as the life insurance companies."

"To achieve this we must first get Congress to pass the necessary legislation. We must further convince the Supreme Court that its earlier definition of what rightly falls within the realm of inter-State commerce has been too narrow in view of modern concentration of capital. No action is needed by Congress, or President to make life insurance companies national in their scope. Steam and electricity have already made them so."

"The great insurance concerns of the United States collect more money every year than the Government collects in all its Customs Houses and disburse more money than the Government does. In the treasuries of these institutions there is more money or its equivalent than the aggregate in circulation in the entire country."

"Congress and the Supreme Court have been lagging behind the economical events of recent years. 'Dooley,' in his wisdom, says that the Supreme Court follows the election returns. That, of course, is not true, but it is a fact that neither Congress nor the Supreme Court, if this country is to continue as progressive as it has been in the past, can afford to be in the rear of the procession or legislate with regard to economic conditions which long ago have been outgrown."

"It must come if our insurance interests abroad and here are to be protected at home are to be protected. These great institutions cannot be economically administered if they are to be dependent upon the caprice of forty-five governments instead of one. It is a wonder that they have been able to survive at all with so many masters to please and so many hands to their coffers who are chosen and help themselves to as much as caprice or greed may suggest."

Mr. Beck started out by saying that this had been the most unfortunate year in its immediate results that the life insurance interests in this country had ever known, called upon to pass through, and that the effects of the recent agitation would be noticeable in the life insurance returns for years to come.

In connection with this statement he reiterated his former sharp attack on Thomas W. Lawson, whom he characterized as "a clever, ambitious, and unscrupulous" and a "demagogue who with artificial craft has poisoned the public mind against the life insurance industry. He declared the uneasiness his attack had created in the public mind was not justified."

J. H. Jeffries, an insurance man of Philadelphia, denounced the recent advocacy by an insurance man of the State Government stepping in and by eminent domain taking hold of one of the great insurance companies.

"It is not reasonable to believe," said he, "that the insurance companies would be more honestly or more economically managed in the hands of ignorant or dishonest politicians than they are to-day. Witness the recent gas steal in Philadelphia, where the law-breaking power has turned to violation of the law, where public opinion is derided and the will of the people set at naught."

President John Dolph of the National Life Underwriters' Association also spoke.

NEW POLICYHOLDERS' LEAGUE
South Carolina Now Has Its Own Protective Association.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 23.—South Carolina policy holders in the Equitable Life Assurance Society met in this city today and formed a permanent State organization to be known as the "Carolina Protective Association of Equitable Policy Holders." Gov. D. C. Heyward of Columbia was elected President; J. L. Coker of Hartselle, Vice President, and August Kohn of Columbia, Secretary.

The object of the organization is stated to be "the protection of mutual interests of policy holders and co-operation with similar organizations in other States to benefit equally and without preference all policy holders of this society wherever residing."

DISASTROUS FIRE IN GUAM.
Aid from the United States Asked for the People of Agaña.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Commander Dyer, Naval Governor of the Island of Guam, has called the Navy Department that a disastrous fire occurred in Agaña, the principal town of the island, destroying many houses and causing great loss among the poorer natives.

The Americans there, he says, are subscribing to a relief fund, and he suggests that aid from the United States would be acceptable. Agaña has a population of about 10,000.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. R. L. ARMIT.
Al Adams's Daughter Tells of Husband's Bad Habits.

Special to The New York Times.
NEWPORT, May 23.—Mrs. Evelyn B. Armit, daughter of Al Adams of New York, to-day obtained a judgment for divorce from Robert Lee Armit. The ground alleged in the petition was continuous drunkenness. The decree will not be granted until after six months, according to the new law.

Mrs. Armit testified that she was married on June 17, 1902, in New York and that they went to Mexico. Armit was a mining engineer.

Schoolboy Who May Stop Bridge
Crush Wants Her Pay Raised.

Morris Schaefer, the fourteen-year-old Brooklyn schoolboy, whose automatic signal system to stop the bridge crush has recently been accepted by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, has written to City Superintendent of Schools Maxwell that all the credit for the invention belonged to his teacher, Mrs. Corn Mackay of Public School No. 120, Brooklyn. Without her help and encouragement, he said, he could never have succeeded. He therefore asked that the teacher's salary be raised.

City Superintendent Maxwell answered the letter, praising the youthful inventor for crediting his teacher for his success and urging him to greater efforts. Referring to the boy's declaration that the science of electricity had never interested him until he had studied it in school, Dr. Maxwell said:

"I am glad that the course in science has helped you so much, and in your case it has answered one of its great purposes. One of the reasons why we teach science is to give boys who have mechanical tastes a chance to discover this aptitude."

In conclusion the City Superintendent said that he was sorry that he could not raise the salary of Morris's teacher; it was not within his power, he said.

CONTROL OF INSURANCE BEFORE MR. ROOSEVELT
Cromwell and an Equitable Director Asked His Support.

TRUSTEE PLAN ALSO URGED
Cromwell and Gulliver Confer with Undermyer About This—Tarbell Denies Trouble with Hendricks.

William Nelson Cromwell, who recently came into the Equitable Life Assurance controversy, yesterday as general mediator between the warring factions in the society, recently made a trip to Washington with a prominent Director of the Equitable for the purpose of enlisting President Roosevelt's support for the settlement plan that is being pushed just now by a strong peace element in the board.

This plan contemplates, as was outlined in THE TIMES a few days ago, placing the active management of the society in the hands of a board of self-perpetuating Trustees like those of a savings bank in organization and responsibility, which board shall assign to the officers of the society their duties. Coupled with it is the suggestion, and one, it is understood, that was urged strongly upon President Roosevelt, that the business of life insurance is now of a National character and deserves therefore Federal control.

It is believed that the local situation in the Equitable hangs around the success of the efforts made here to induce James H. Hyde and James W. Alexander to agree to the Trustee plan, and to this task the efforts of Mr. Cromwell just now are shaped. Yesterday Mr. Cromwell and William E. Gulliver had a long conference with Samuel Undermyer in the latter's office, at which the situation, it is understood, was thoroughly canvassed. When the conference was over Mr. Cromwell was asked about the subject under discussion.

"It was merely a call of courtesy," he said.

"What about your recent visit to President Roosevelt in company with a Director of the society?"

"I cannot say anything about that just now," Mr. Cromwell replied. "You will have to wait a while."

When Mr. Undermyer was asked about the conference with Mr. Cromwell, he said:

"Mr. Cromwell? Who is he? If you mean Mr. Oliver Cromwell, why, he is dead these many years."

Superintendent Hendricks of the State Insurance Department went back to Syracuse yesterday, and will not take up his examination of Equitable officials here until after the meeting of the Board of Directors next week, at which the report of the Crick Committee will be presented.

George E. Tarbell, Second Vice President of the Crick Committee, who has been under examination for a couple of days, denied yesterday that his relations with Mr. Hendricks had been anything but pleasant. He added that he had answered satisfactorily all the questions that were put to him. Then Mr. Tarbell was asked if he was going to resign. He said:

"There once was an old woman who one day surprised her friends by leaning her head upon the table and sobbing bitterly, although nothing had occurred to disturb her. Somebody asked her what the matter was, and she replied:

"I was just thinking that if I had a little daughter, and she grew up and married and had a little baby, and the baby fell into the fire, and she was an awful, awful thing that would be."

President Whitman of the Merchants' Association said yesterday that he had not talked to President Roosevelt about life insurance business, and that the association had not taken up the subject in any way.

TO EVANGELIZE FINANCIERS.
Meetings in Wall Street Monday—Four-Horse Wagon Out To-day.

A new plan of the evangelistic movement in New York will be put in operation at noon to-day, when a four-horse wagon, with a Salvation Army band, will be sent out with several leading clergymen. Short meetings will be held in Madison Square, Irving Place and Eighth Street, and Union Square.

A big mass meeting will be held at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon in the Academy of Music.

The successful open-air meeting held last Monday noon on the steps of the City Hall is to be followed by similar meetings in the financial district. At noon Monday there will be meetings in front of the Custom House and in front of the Stock Exchange. Several leading clergymen of the city will be heard and there will be music by soloists and concertists.

JACKIES TO HEAR ROOSEVELT.
The President Will Address Y. M. C. A. Naval Branch on Memorial Day.

President Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to visit the Naval Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Sands Street, Brooklyn, and make a short address to the sailors on Memorial Day. The invitation was extended by Miss Helen M. Gulliver, who is in charge of the work of the branch, to which office she presented the handsome building it occupies.

George J. Gould, Jacob H. Schiff, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and other prominent men will be asked to serve on a committee to receive the President. As many of the sailors and marines at the Navy Yard and elsewhere in port as can be spared from their duties will attend the reception. Mr. Roosevelt will arrive at the branch at 11:15 o'clock in the morning after the unveiling of the Gen. Slocum statue in Eastern Parkway.

FOR CITY'S LIGHTING PLANT.
Contracts Signed to Build Purchase of Land for a Site.

Contracts were signed yesterday for the purchase by the city of a site for its proposed electric lighting plant. The entire block bounded by Avenue A and East River, Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets, has been selected. Fifty-three city lots are included in the block and it has a 200-foot frontage on the river, with a depth of 630 feet.

The site chosen is near other large electric plants and is conveniently located for economical operation, especially by the landing of fuel and supplies. The land at present is vacant and is owned by the firm of J. Fisher, Whitman & Co. They have agreed to sell to the city for \$20,000. By closing the deal at private contract all the delays and expenses of condemnation proceedings will be saved.

New York Seen as Summer Resort.
Representatives of the passenger department of the New York Central, including General Agents, District Passenger Agents, and principal ticket agents from up the State, who have been in this city for two days, were summoned with the idea of impressing upon them the attractiveness of New York as a Summer resort. There were about eighty in the party. The trip has been an educational one, and of great value to the railroad.

Bodies of Falls Victims Found.
NIAGARA FALLS, May 23.—The bodies of all three men from La Salle who were swept over the Horse Shoe Falls in a boat on the night of April 22 have been found in the lower river. It is supposed that they were caught in an ice floe while fishing.

Killed by Her Favorite Horse.
NEW CANAAN, Conn., May 23.—Lying under the heels of her favorite horse, her skull crushed, the body of Mrs. John J. Dillon was found last night in the stable at her residence. It is supposed that she was killed by a kick yesterday morning. Her husband found the body after a search. He is a town officer.

Straw Hats for Men
Special at \$1.75
Regularly \$2.50 and \$3.00

The whyfore entails a story, but your concern need be but this: split and sennit straw hats in the correct models, with brims and crowns from extreme to extreme and wide or narrow silk bands, the replicas of which you will find in most any of the exclusive shops—at two-fifty and three dollars. For to-day, to-morrow and possibly Monday, \$1.75.

Send Your Old Panama Hat to us (no matter how dilapidated it may be, so long as it is without a break) and we will send it back to you without even a suggestion of the rough service which it may have suffered—virtually a new hat. We will do this: clean and bleach the hat, block it in any fashion which you may elect, insert a new leather and oil-silk protector and sew on a new silk band, for all of which the charge will be but

Two Dollars.
(A post-card or phone request will bring our messenger).

Distinctive Summer Suits for Men
TWO AND THREE GARMENT MODELS
At Fifteen Dollars.

The nature of its purpose, the character of its organization and the principles of its conduct—these are the cardinal factors which have established this clothing business of ours in the favor of those who count twenty-five or thirty dollars a modest price for a garment. The benefits of this condition the suits at fifteen dollars inherit. They are cut over the same patterns and tailored by the same tailors, varying only in the cost of the fabric and the finer details. If it be within the province of another shop to offer suits with the distinctiveness and character which identify ours, of this you may be certain: the price must be twenty dollars instead of fifteen.

Two and Three Garment Suits, in three new single-breasted and two exclusive double-breasted models of fine worsteds, chevrons, tweeds, thibets, flannels and wool crashes, in sixteen distinctive patterns, including mixtures, plaids and stripes in grays and browns, together with plain black and blue. Fifteen Dollars.

Saka & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

FISHING FACTS!
WHILE ON YOUR WAY TO THE
Lewis & Clark Exposition
Visit the Greatest of all Fishing Grounds
Lake Park Region of Minnesota
REACHED QUICKLY IF YOUR TICKET READS VIA
Great Northern Railway
"THE COMFORTABLE WAY."
For Rates and Detailed Information, Call on or Address
W. M. Lowrie, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 230 Prudential Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
S. J. Ellison, General Agent Passenger Department, 413 Broadway, N. Y. C.

SEND THIS COUPON AND 2 CENTS FOR HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, "A CAMERA JOURNEY TO THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION" TO
E. I. WHITNEY, Passenger Traffic Mgr., ST. PAUL, MINN.

Pure Rye Whiskey
Purity and quality, "Blended" or "Straight," (the "Straight" is Bottled-in-Bond) *Gibson's* Pure Rye Whiskey is always *Gibson's* Pure Rye Whiskey, and nothing else.

For Sale by All Dealers.

SIEGEL & COOPER
THE BIG STORE
SIXTH AVE. NEW YORK.
18-6th STS.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings This Week from 8:30 Till 12 o'clock. Thereafter, Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

Dresses, Shirt-Waist Suits And Walking Skirts In New Stocks.
Another Hundred Dresses of Silk At \$5.75.

Material is an excellent quality taffeta, in either black, blue, brown or red colorings, with pin stripe effect of white. Made with shirred waist and shirred panel skirt. Splendidly finished and the peer of all Shirt Waist Suits offered in New York at anything near the price.

Other Important Items To-Day Embrace:

An excellent new gathering of Shirt Waist Suits of plain taffeta, and also Shepherd plaids, stripes and fancy taffeta. Most effective styles. Regular \$25.00 16.50

Attractive groups of Taffeta Suits in blouse tailor-made style. Also Shirt Waist Dresses, elaborate in design, and pretty dresses of Pongee. \$27.50 has been the customary price asked for these garments; we deem them exceptional at 20.00

Smart Walking Skirts for Summer Travels.

Stylish Tailored Skirts of light-weight materials in homespun and worsted effects; also accordion plaited Skirts of veiling material with shirred yoke. 2.75

Summer Traveling Skirts of smart homespun mixtures. Made in gored plaited styles. 3.50

Skirts of fine Mohair, made with all-around plaited effects. Unusual values at 5.00

(Siegel & Cooper Store, Second Floor, 6th Ave. "L" Entrance.)

Women's Neat Washable Shirt-Waist Dresses
Adjoining the Shirt Waist Store on the Second Floor near the elevators will be found a charming display of all the newest and most fashionable models.

WOMEN'S WASHABLE SHIRT WAIST DRESSES OF LAWN, in dainty pin dot effects; the waists are neatly tailored, with graduated side plaits; also cut extra full. 95c

WOMEN'S WASHABLE SHIRT WAIST DRESSES OF LAWN AND CHEV. LOT, in several very desirable styles; tailored and trimmed effects; regularly \$2.50. 1.50

WOMEN'S WASHABLE SHIRT WAIST DRESSES, OF CHAMBRAY AND LINENE, two very attractive styles and elaborately trimmed with tarchon lace insertion and some embroidered effects; regularly \$3.00. 2.00

(Siegel & Cooper Store, 2d Floor, Centre.)

Washable Long Trousers Suits For Boys
3 to 10 Years Old.
The nattiest washable Long Trousers Suits seen in many seasons; absolutely the best ever offered at the price. \$1.25

Made of White Duck, soft finish with sailor blouse, cut full and long. Finished with silk embroidered anchor and bars on shield and sleeve. Three rows of flat braid on collar, also ties of same material. Trousers in the regulation middie style. 1.25

Suits for Boys Aged 2½ to 7. On Sale on the Main Aisle. 65c

850 Washable Russian Blouse Suits for boys from 2½ to 7 years of age. Excellent values at (Siegel & Cooper Store, Second Floor, East.)

35c Mercerized Damask Tray Cloths, 15c.
News like this is exceptional. There are 1,000 of these Tray Cloths, which have an inserted row of openwork. Ordinarily the price is more than double. 15c

(Siegel & Cooper Store, Main Floor, East of Fountain.)

18-Inch Damask Napkins at 59c.
MERCERIZED 18-INCH DAMASK NAPKINS: some 500 dozen, all told, of these. Were made by the manufacturer to retail at \$1.00 doz.; to-day's price, doz., 59c

(Siegel & Cooper Store, Main Floor, East of Fountain.)

Complete Display of Porch Blinds.
All Sizes at a Special Price.
Just the time to purchase Porch Blinds. We have them in complete assortments and to-day are offering a feature in this Summer commodity, outside bark, at a good saving to you! 85c

Madras Pieces. Mercerized Sofa Pillows. 69c

A small lot of imported samples of MADRAS PIECES, advanced styles; each, 25c and 15c

MERCERIZED SOFA PILLOWS: all down filling; 24x24. 69c

MERCERIZED SOFA PILLOWS: silk floss filling; 24x24. 39c

Drapery Muslin. Couch Covers. 1.29

36-INCH WIDE MUSLIN in 12½c neat stripes; regularly 18c yard, 12½c

COUCH COVERS 50-inch by 3 yards; fringed all around; each, 1.29

36-INCH MUSLIN, regularly 15c yard. 9c

Porch Blinds. 85c

Silkolines. PORCH BLINDS: all sizes, outside bark, upward from (Siegel & Cooper Store, 3d Floor, Front, 18th St.)

36-INCH SILKOLINES: large line of patterns; yard, 9c

High-Grade Couches.
Important Special Sale To-Day.
At the prices which we sell them for ordinarily these Couches are considered excellent values—but when we reduce them in this fashion it is to your advantage to buy at once. These Couches represent the very best efforts of skilled workmen. The assortment of coverings is unusually attractive and embraces the newest ideas in Verona velours, tapestries, embossed velours and genuine leathers.

\$30.00 COUCHES, as illustrated—made on solid oak frame, finely upholstered, only the best Japanese springs used, plain top and head—covered with a variety of coverings, such as tapestry, in cream, red or green shades, red or green Verona velour and embossed green velour; Friday for 16.75

\$16.00 COUCHES, as illustrated—made on a solid oak frame, finest upholstery work, seven rows of tufting, covered with genuine leather, in different shades; 28.00

(Siegel & Cooper Store, Fifth Floor.)

MOORE & SINNOTT DISTILLERS
NEW YORK OFFICE
60 BROAD STREET

JEW FIGHTING JEWS IN WARSAW; 8 DEAD

Socialist Society Makes War on Disreputable Resorts.

POUND JEWELRY WITH STONES

Reformers Smash Into Houses and Utterly Wreck Them—Cossacks Use Guns After Hours of Rioting.

WARSAW, Russian Poland, May 25.—Serious disorders began here last night owing to an attempt of the Jewish Socialist organization called the Bund to purge the Jewish district of Warsaw of all disreputable resorts and persons. The fighting spread to the surrounding streets, continued until midnight, recommenced this morning, and was still in progress late to-night. Eight persons have already been killed and 100 wounded, nineteen seriously. The damage to property has been considerable. There has been no pillaging, but the destruction of the furniture in the various resorts has been absolute. The mob, armed with axes, smashed the doors and windows and brought the furniture out on the streets, where they broke it into small pieces. The owners of the furniture, in attempting to defend their belongings, were attacked, beaten, and even killed. Knives and revolvers were used freely, and many persons were terribly injured.

The authorities took no steps to prevent the riots until late to-night, when the Cossacks fired on the crowds at two points, wounding four persons. The character of the disturbances is unprecedented. The whole affair is a conflict between the respectable Jewish Socialist classes and the disreputable Jewish element. There are conflicting stories as to the origin of the trouble. One report is that the respectable Jews, tired of hearing the members of their race called thieves, usurers, and other opprobrious names, resolved, as the police were receiving bribes for protecting disreputable houses and persons, to take the matter into their own hands.

Another report, has it that Jewish roughs, in the guise of members of the Bund, were levying blackmail upon shopkeepers, thus enraging the Socialists. In any case the Socialists seemingly determined on a crusade against the undesirable persons of their own race. Extraordinary scenes were witnessed late to-night when the crowds visited the better section of the city and demolished apartments, filled with costly effects. Wardrobes, pianos, and mirrors were thrown out of the windows. The mob in the streets left open spaces for the falling articles, and then completed the work of destruction. In one place a quantity of valuable jewelry was taken out and deliberately smashed with stones.

The whole affair was carefully organized. The leaders were supplied with the addresses of the owners of disreputable houses and scarcely a single resort in Warsaw escaped destruction.

JAIL FOR JEWS' ASSAILANTS.

Exceeded Their Rights, Court at Kishineff Expresses It.

KISHINEFF, May 25.—In an official investigation of one of the numerous

cases of assault on Jews and students in the streets it has been decided that the assailants, including two members of the nobility and five burghers, "exceeded their rights" by stopping and beating passers-by.

All of them were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment, while the victim of the assault, who defended himself with a revolver, was fined \$12.50.

VILLAGERS ARM FOR FIGHT.

Situation in Southern Caucasus Becoming Serious.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, May 25.—The most disquieting news regarding the internal situation and of the renewal of hostilities between Armenians and Moslems in the Southern Caucasus, has reached St. Petersburg.

Simultaneously with the assassination Wednesday of Prince Nakachidze, Governor of Baku, came information that the provinces of Erivan is aflame with racial strife. The villagers there are arming themselves with bombs and revolvers and gathering in hostile camps, paying no heed to the efforts of high officials of Czar and State to restore peace.

Several encounters have already taken place, in which seven persons were killed and a number wounded. Further bloodshed is feared, as the number of troops there is inadequate for the preservation of order. The Government is sending reinforcements.

At Gornel, where anti-Jewish riots took place last year, a collision is reported between striking workmen and Cossacks, in which two workmen were killed and several wounded.

RIDDER FOR McCLELLAN.

But Says His Organization as Such Will Support No Candidate.

Herman Ridder, long the head of the German-American Reform Union, which in former years has been strongly anti-Tammany, declared yesterday that the majority of the members of the organization were strongly in favor of supporting Mayor McClellan for re-election. He also stated that his organization, as such, would not take any part in the coming municipal campaign, but would leave the individual members to support the candidates of their choice.

"The majority of the members of the G. A. R. are for McClellan," said Mr. Ridder. "There is no room for doubt on this point. McClellan has proved himself to be as good a Mayor as it is possible for a machine man to be, and between Tammany Hall with McClellan and a candidate of the Odell machine, we want McClellan."

"Our organization will support good candidates regardless of party. In this respect it differs from the Citizens' Union, which in recent campaigns helped to elect Republican candidates to the Assembly and gave no help to Democratic candidates, no matter how worthy. The Tammany machine is preferable to the Odell machine at all times, and if Tammany names a ticket and Odell names a ticket we can see no need of our acting as an organization. If the Citizens' Union puts up a ticket it will run third and will have absolutely no chance to win."

Mr. Ridder warmly approved the Citizens' course in inviting the city operation of Tammany Hall in a good government campaign.

JUSTICE DAVY DOUBTS HUMMEL WAS WRONGED

Thus Closes Long Argument in Dodge Divorce Tangle Case.

JURY INQUIRY PUBLISHED

Lawyer Refused to Tell Who Paid Texas Expenses—Dodge Affidavit Made in Hummel's Office.

"If the calling of Hummel before the Grand Jury were an invasion of his rights and vitiated the indictment, it should be set aside as a matter of course, but I have my doubts on that point."

These words, by Justice Davy, ended the argument in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday on the motion made by De Lancey Nicoll for the dismissal of the three indictments returned against his client, Abraham Hummel, and charging him with conspiracy and subornation of perjury in connection with the annulment obtained by Charles F. Dodge of his wife's decree of divorce from the Supreme Court in December, 1908.

All day was consumed by the arguments made by Mr. Nicoll and District Attorney Jerome. At last Justice Davy set next Monday as the day for filing papers. Mr. Nicoll will avail himself of that privilege, but Mr. Jerome announced that, as the case stood, he saw no reason for burdening the court with additional argument.

If Justice Davy decides in favor of Mr. Jerome, the trial of Hummel will begin on June 6, the date fixed for that purpose by the court.

Prior to making his motion, Mr. Nicoll had filed a forty-six-page printed document in support of it. This paper contained affidavits by himself and his client, the full text of the charges against Hummel filed by Mr. Jerome with the Bar Association, copies of letters concerning those charges exchanged between Mr. Nicoll and Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., the attorney of the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association, and a stenographic report of the testimony given by Hummel before the January Grand Jury. The document threw a lot of light on hitherto unknown or only guessed at phases of the Dodge-Morse divorce tangle.

Basing his argument on his motion paper, Mr. Nicoll characterized the proceedings resulting in the appearance of his client before the Grand Jury as "an inquisitorial investigation," for which there was neither warrant nor excuse in the law. He demanded the dismissal of the indictments, both on the ground that the Grand Jury had exceeded its purely judicial power in returning the indictments, and that the constitutional privileges of his client had been clearly violated.

"The Grand Jury has not the power to institute inquisition on chance or speculation that crime may be discovered," he said. "It can only investigate specific crimes committed by some certain person. If, on the other hand, as I believe, its proceedings were directed against a certain person, then the calling of that person and the compelling of him to testify was a palpable violation of his constitutional rights. And the proof of this is that Hummel since has been indicted on the basis of this investigation, and that, still earlier, the District Attorney

had filed charges against him with the Bar Association.

After listening to the counter-argument by Mr. Jerome, Justice Davy said:

It seems to me that a lawyer of Mr. Hummel's wide experience and knowledge of criminal law, when he went before the Grand Jury, would not testify to anything tending to incriminate him. He knew when he was called the nature of the proceedings and of the investigation, and he chose to waive his constitutional privileges and give testimony. I think he had a right to do so, and that the basis of the indictment is not vitiated because a man was subpoenaed and appeared before the Grand Jury, declining to take any of the evidence given by him to find the indictment against him.

I must assume, therefore, that the jury had ample and abundant evidence on which to base the indictments. It seems a rather narrow rule to hold to your doctrine, that an indictment would be vitiated because a man was subpoenaed and appeared before the Grand Jury, declining to take any of the evidence given by him to find the indictment against him.

The charges filed by Mr. Jerome as a private citizen with the Bar Association for the purpose of having Hummel's name removed from the roll of members of the bar, dated Oct. 3, 1904, and began with these words: "I hereby accuse Abraham Hummel, a lawyer, of the following offenses: of fraud, deceit, and gross professional misconduct."

The paper then relates the incidents leading up to the annulment of Mrs. Dodge's decree of divorce from her first husband, including Charles F. Dodge's testimony that Daniel Roundtree, a lawyer, had visited him at Atlanta to obtain from him evidence to be used by his wife for the purpose of obtaining the divorce. This fact was denied by Dodge, who had been served with papers in the divorce case, and filed by Hummel, signed by Dodge and filed by Hummel, with Justice McCall of the Supreme Court.

The paper then refers to Ernest Hall as referee. Mr. Jerome's charges concluded with the following passage: "The proceedings above mentioned and the divorce decree of June 27, 1888, the said Abraham H. Hummel, in order to deceive the court, acted with full knowledge of the facts, and that the judgment of divorce had been rendered under testimony supplied by the defendant and that very shortly after the entry of the decree in the Summer of 1908, the said Abraham H. Hummel committed a gross fraud and imposition upon the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and a reproach and a scandal to the profession of the law."

The stenographic report of the examination to which Hummel was subjected before the Grand Jury included these questions:

Q.—Did you see Charles W. Morse at your house before you had any proceedings to set aside this divorce which Mrs. Dodge had obtained from her husband? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Did you ever receive any money from Charles W. Morse, directly or indirectly, for services rendered in the divorce action of Dodge against Dodge? A.—I decline to answer—I answer, "No" to that.

Q.—Was it at your direction that your partner, Mr. Nathaniel Cohen, committed the crime of perjury in the State of Texas? A.—You see Mr. Nathaniel Cohen an injustice when you say he committed the crime of perjury.

Hummel later said he did not believe that Cohen had made an affidavit saying Dodge was not in New York the date set forth in the indictment for perjury.

Q.—Did a client pay the disbursements of members of your firm in the Summer of 1908? Hummel? A.—I refuse to answer who paid the disbursements.

Q.—Did not ask you who I asked you whether it was a client? A.—I have told you that.

Q.—Was it Mr. Charles F. Dodge? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Isn't it a fact, Mr. Hummel, that at the time you made that motion to set aside that decree of divorce you had as an attorney known of the facts which if disclosed to the referee would defeat your motion? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Isn't it a fact that Mr. Dodge made an affidavit in your office in which he swore that he had himself supplied the evidence upon which the indictment was based? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Made in your office, wasn't it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—By you? A.—At least drawn by you and sworn to by me.

Q.—But read by you? A.—More than likely.

Q.—Well, it was, wasn't it? A.—Most likely.

RIVERS SWEEP TOWNS AFTER STORM IN TEXAS

Several Persons Drowned, Bridges and Buildings Wrecked.

RESIDENTS CAMP ON HILLS

All Northern Streams and the Rio Grande Bursting Their Banks—Great Damage to Crops.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Tex., May 25.—One of the most violent storms of the year passed over Northern Texas to-day. The Trinity, Red, Washita, and Sabine Rivers and their tributaries are flooded and causing damage to exceed \$100,000.

The railroad bridge over the Canadian River near Magenta, it is reported, was swept away. The wife and children of a man named Compton were drowned between Magenta and Tascosa. John Ganton was drowned at Cherokee Crossing of Blue River. His wife and two children were rescued.

Nearly twenty dwellings and other buildings were wrecked in Midlothian, Red Oak, Boyce, and Itasca, a row of villages southwest of Dallas. The Christian Church was destroyed at Red Oak and the Cumberland Presbyterian at Boyce. At Itasca cotton mills were unroofed.

At Fort Worth part of the Polytechnic College is in ruins. At Denton a negro school house was demolished and the Eppstein business building was damaged. Six buildings were wrecked at Woodbine. At Rockwell, Wallace's cotton gin and some dwelling houses were destroyed.

Seven bridges over the Sabine and its tributaries were swept away near Marshall, and one over Pool Creek at Rosebud.

The most severe part of the storm extended from the Texas Pan Handle down Red River Valley doing damage in the vicinities of Gainesville, Denison, Paris, and Sherman, and spending its force near Little Rock, Ark. The reported destruction of the town of Chilota is contradicted.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., May 25.—The Rio Grande, now almost a mile wide, is flowing through the middle of the village of Tome, twenty miles south of Albuquerque. The 800 inhabitants are camping on the hills and watching as their homes are swept away.

The entire property of the villagers is destroyed, with their crops. Other villages are threatened.

GEO. W. MORGAN VERY ILL.

In Hospital and Will Be Operated On for Appendicitis Today.

George W. Morgan, State Superintendent of Elections, was taken from his home, 280 West Fifth Street, to Roosevelt Hospital, last night, suffering from appendicitis. He will be operated on to-day by Dr. Charles H. Peck, assisted by Dr. Elmore of the United States Navy.

Mr. Morgan's condition last night was causing the greatest anxiety to his friends. He has been under treatment since the last election, when he barely escaped a physical breakdown from overwork. The first diagnosis was erroneous, and it was not until a consultation yesterday that it was determined that appendicitis in an acute form was the ailment from which he was suffering. An immediate operation was then deemed necessary.

It's the Easiest Thing in the World to Quickly Relieve and Speedily Cure

CONSTIPATION

Buy a bottle to-day of the only reliable Natural Mineral Water Laxative, HUNYADI JÁNOS, and drink half a tumblerful, on arising, before breakfast; within an hour you will have a free and pleasant relief. No griping, no purging, but just gentle RELIEF. Keep the balance, it never loses its virtue, and have it always ready for use. One bottle contains many doses, one dose affords relief. Always reliable, clear as crystal, changeless and odorless. Bottled in Hungary—used the world over. Ask distinctly for

Hunyadi János

For health or pleasure—hot or cold
EL-BART Dry Gin. It's Clean.

Look for the flag

Sold Only in Glass—
Large & Small Bottles.

A BALTIMORE ROMANCE.

Dr. Davis and Mrs. Apperson, Formerly of Philadelphia, Married.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—Mrs. Maria Kane Wetherill Apperson, formerly of this city, was married to-day to Dr. William Alva Davis of Baltimore at that place. Mrs. Davis is a daughter of the late Col. Samuel Wetherill of Bethlehem and a sister of Samuel Price Wetherill and John Price Wetherill of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Davis obtained a divorce from her first husband about seven years ago. While on a visit last Summer at Oxford, Md., she met Dr. Davis, who had just freed himself from his second matrimonial venture.

Dr. Davis married his former wife twice. After they had been divorced once they met again and decided to remarry. Mrs. Davis's parents learned of her intentions, and so strict a watch was set upon her movements that she became practically a prisoner in her own home. But she succeeded in escaping at night, and they were remarried.

TRAIN KILLS JUDGE EWING.

Member of Family of Jurists Didn't Hear the Whistle.

Special to The New York Times.

UNIONTOWN, Penn., May 25.—While walking on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks this morning Judge John Kennedy Ewing, aged eighty-two years, was struck by Train No. 3 and instantly killed.

Judge Ewing was walking on the track between Fayette and Jefferson Streets, in the borough limits, and it is said that Engineer Collins blew the whistle, but Judge Ewing did not hear it.

Judge Ewing was one of the best-known and most distinguished citizens of Fayette County. He was the father of Judge Nathaniel Ewing, Second, and of Judge Samuel S. Ewing. The parents of the dead jurist were Judge Nathaniel Ewing, one of the leading lawyers of Pennsylvania, and for ten years President Judge of the Fayette-Greene-Washington district, and Jane Kennedy Ewing, daughter of John Kennedy, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

AN ATHLETIC FIELD IN THE HEART OF THE CITY

LIGHTED AT NIGHT BY ELECTRICITY

RUNNING TRACK, TENNIS COURTS, HANDBALL COURTS, BASEBALL, SWIMMING POOL, and SHOWER BATHS

Under the Auspices of, and Adjoining the \$600,000 Building of, the

WEST SIDE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

57th Street and 8th Avenue

OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING OF THE YEAR

JOIN FOR HEALTH AND RECREATION

- Good health is the basis of success.
- The athletic field affords fine recreation for Summer evenings and Saturday half-holidays.
- Fifteen hundred men use the big, light, airy gymnasium, with the athletic field adjoining. Boxing, Fencing and Swimming are taught.

JOIN FOR SOCIAL REASONS

- It is one of the biggest clubs in the city. It has three thousand and fifty members from nearly every profession and trade.
- One is sure to find friends—and friends of the right kind are a large asset in a great city.

JOIN FOR LITERARY REASONS

- A superb Library of 40,000 volumes on almost every subject for educational advancement.
- Opportunities to follow up a consistent and improving course of reading and study.

JOIN FOR A HOME

- The advantages of membership are many, the influences are all good; and, once in, a young man finds he has "A HOME AWAY FROM HOME."

VISITORS SHOWN THROUGH THE BUILDING AT ANY TIME

JOIN FOR BUSINESS REASONS

- Last year more than one hundred positions were secured for young men.
- One thousand-two-hundred men fitted in the Educational Department, in 1904, to meet larger business opportunities.
- Practical classes in Real Estate, Art and House Furnishings, Automobiling, etc., etc. Write for special circulars.

COST

Annual Membership (All Social Privileges)

Gymnasium, Athletic Field, Swimming Pool and Showers (including Locker)
JUNE 1ST TO OCTOBER 1ST,
Only \$5 Extra.

If Interested, Fill Out Attached Coupon and Send to Membership Secretary.

MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY.

West Side Y. M. C. A.

Please Mail Me Application Blank with Further Information and FREE TICKET to BIG MEET on the Athletic Field, June 5th, at 8:15 P. M.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....



YOUNG MEN
SHOULD JOIN NOW

MAY

1905

100

REFERENT NOTICE

NAME COURT NEW YORK
MARY A. MULLINS, plaintiff

[illegible]

Trinity Avenue distant 100 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said corner lot with the said street, and the southerly side of 156th Street, thence running easterly along the southerly line of Lot Number 183 of said plat, a distance of 100 feet, thence running southwesterly 25.02 feet to the northern line of Lot Number 155 on said map at a point distant 150 feet from the southerly side of Trinity Avenue, thence westerly along said northerly line of Lot Number 155 on said map a distance of 150 feet to the southerly side of Trinity Avenue, thence westerly along said northerly line of Lot Number 155 on said map a distance of 150 feet to the southerly side of said street, and thence northerly along said easterly side of Trinity Avenue 25 feet to the point or corner of said lot, with the premises and all property and fixtures on said premises and appurtenant thereto.

Dated May 22, 1908.

MAURICE DEICHES, Referee.

EUBST & POSTER, Attorneys for Plaintiff,

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 856 Trinity Avenue:

150th Street.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-------|--------|
| N
↑
Trinity Avenue.
↓ | 500 | | |
| | 25 | 74.44 | \$6.02 |
| | | 73.40 | |

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is sold is \$14,139, with interest thereon from the 18th day of May, 1905, together with

interest from the 22d day of May, 1905, and the proceeds of the sale of the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other sums which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is \$300 and interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent.

Dated New York, May 23, 1905.

MAURICE DEICHES, Referee.
(m24-2a) WAF:c14

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY
of New York--EMMA L. RING, Executrix
of the will and testament of John T.
Hunt, deceased, in and against the will of
JOHN T. HUNT, plaintiff, against JAMES
J. GOMBERG and others, defendants. In
pursuance of the provisions of an order of
sale, duly made and entered in the above-
entitled action, bearing date the first day of

Yessy Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, County of New York, State of New York, to wit: on the second day of January, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James I. Wells, a Justice of the Peace, the parties directed by said judgment to be sold, to wit: the premises described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of New York, in the County of New York, to wit: in the Town of Morrisania, being the lot known and designated as Block Number Nine (9) in Block Number three (273) in Block Number Nine (9) of map entitled "Map of 1,372 building lots situate in the City of New York, County of New York," belonging to Clarence S. Brown, James I. Wells, filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York, at the City of New York, on the 17th day of February, 1899, and

and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the East side of Lincoln Avenue, the northwesterly side of Lincoln Avenue and Thirty-fifth (135) Street running therefrom, thence northerly along the easterly side of Lincoln Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly along the said One Hundred and Thirty-fifth (135) Street, the westerly side thereof, to the intersection thereof parallel with Lincoln Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly along the said One Hundred and Thirty-fifth (135) Street, the westerly side thereof, northerly along said northwesterly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth (135) Street, the westerly side thereof, (100 feet) to the point or place of beginning—

W. STEBBINS and MACK ALTMAYER, Referees.
Number 720 East 167th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Attorneys.

The Bronx, New York City.

That is to say, that the premises to be sold as above described, the straw under the roof of the premises of the Bronx, in said City of New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described premises is to be sold is \$2,623.17, with interest thereon from the sixth day of April, 1906, together with costs and allowance amounting to \$10.80, with interest thereon from the

the sum of \$100, together with the expenses of the said suit, and the interest thereon, and assessments, and water rates or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the money, or paid by the referee, in the sum of \$1,324.81 and interest thereon, to wit: May 28th, 1905. MAX ATTMAYER, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.
ADOLPH G. RUPPEL, Plaintiff, against
AUGUST UELAND, Defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-captioned action and bearing date the 19th day of May, 1905, the undersigned the referee do hereby certify that the sum of \$1,324.81 and interest thereon, to wit: May 28th, 1905, MAX ATTMAYER, Referee.

Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of May, 1892, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and thereat advertised for sale:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward, City of New York, formerly in the Town of New York, County of Westchester, and State of New York, which is known and designated by the number 369 of the official map of the County of Westchester, entitled "Map of the Village of Melrose South, &c." and bounded and described as follows:

Courtlandt Avenue distant fifty feet northerly from the corner of Courtlandt Avenue and Springfield Avenue and Springfield (now 154th) Street; thence westerly on a line parallel with Springfield Street one hundred feet; thence northerly along the easterly side of Courtlandt Avenue one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with Springfield Street one hundred feet to the westerly side of Courtlandt Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Courtlandt Avenue fifty feet to the center and place of beginning, except, however, so much of said premises as may be required for the widening of the widening of said Courtlandt Avenue.—Dated New York, May 22, 1905.

WILLIAM F. BACON, Secy.
GUGGENHEIM, FERMER, MAR.

Broad Street, Manhattan, New York.
 The following is a diagram of the property
 to be sold, the street numbers being 706 and 707
 Courtlandt Avenue:
 Mary (now 156th) Street.

| | | | | |
|----------------|--|-----|----|--------------------|
| Morris Avenue. | | 100 | 50 | Courtlandt Avenue. |
| | | 100 | | |

The approximate amount of the \$1m or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is \$5,784.17, with interest thereon at 6 per cent per annum, and the purchase costs and allowance amounting to \$273.82, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and charges allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is \$273.28 and interest. The premises are situated in the City of New York, and are being sold for \$16,500 together with the accrued interest thereon.—Dated New York, 22nd day of May, 1908.

CLEVELAND F. BACON, Referee.
My23-2aw3 TruF&Jel4

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
—SANTI AMOROSO, Plaintiff, against EDWIN FOY, Defendant.—Summonses.

To the above-named Defendant.

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within ten days after the date of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, March 14th, 1905.

Office and Post Office Address:
258 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
To Edwin Foy, defendant above named:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication in accordance with the Hon. Samuel Seabury, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 12th day of April, 1905, and the return with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York at the brownstone building No. 52 Chambers Street, in the County of New York, City and County and State of New York.
Dated New York, April 12th, 1905.
JAMES A. McFARLAND, CLERK.
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

THE OSCAWANA

333 West End Av.,
southwest corner 79th St.
Large, light, roomy apartment, modern in every
particular.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.
Henry D. Cochrane, Ast.
2 West 125th St.

PEARLSWOOD COURT,
Cor. 128th Street & St. Nicholas Ave.
New elevator apartments, modern; all the
amenities; 4, 5 and 6 rooms; \$35 to \$55; con-
venient to "Y," and Subway stations. Agents
on premises.

The Melrose
APARTMENTS
157TH ST. and ELTON AVE.
Now Ready for Occupancy
CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION
AND ALL CAR LINES.
These Handsome Apartments of
4, 5 and 6 Rooms, Tile Baths,

Hot Water, Steam Heat,
Open Plumbing and all
Modern Conveniences.

**MOST SELECT AND BEST
EQUIPPED IN THE BRONX.**

RENTS \$19 to \$32

OWNER ON PREMISES.

966-970 AND 978
138th St. and Southern Boulevard.

New apartments, just completed; 4 and 5
rooms, steam heat, all improvements, beautiful
location. Rent \$15 to \$25. For particulars, invited
to call on **MR. PATRICK & J. ROUGHART, Agents,** on
premises. Open Sundays.

For more complete descriptions of improvements; south-
west corner 3d Av. and 136th St. Inquire R.

Washington Heights.
 Apartments—4 and 5 rooms and bath: new
 law house; just finished; all modern im-
 provements (telephone). Apply 524 West 161st.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.
OLD FEATHER BEDS WANTED.
 Highest cash paid. Max. 183 Broome St.

DOGS AND BIRDS.
 Pomeranian pups six months old; house
 broken; price stock. Lang, 233 84th St.
 1st floor.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.
 O. 7,937.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
 the United States for the Southern District
 of New York: In re the estate of the master
 ABRAHAM LIFCHITZ and JOSEPH P.
 LIFCHITZ, trading business as LIFCHITZ & BAMA,
 bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bank-
 rupts: The City and County of New
 York and District aforesaid, bankrupts:
 Notice is hereby given that the said

And Joseph P. Burns were duly adjudged bankrupts under Chapter XII of the Bankruptcy Act, held at the office of the undersigned referee in bankruptcy, No. 80 Wall St., Brooklyn, New York, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1906, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and the said referees examined, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before them.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
JAMES J. O'NEAL, Clerk of Court of City and County of New York.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF
MARCUS ADLER, Debtor.

The creditors of the above-named bankrupt, do hereby certify that on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1906, the said Marcus A. Adler was duly adjudged bankrupt under Chapter XII of the Bankruptcy Act, held at the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned referee in bankruptcy, No. 80 Wall St., Brooklyn, New York, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1906, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and the said referees may attend, prove their

properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Clerk of the Bankruptcy Court.

May 25, 1905.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of
New York, Bankruptcy.

EWIS W. MARKS, Bankrupt.—In Bank-
ruptcy.

To the creditors of Lewis W. Marks of the
City and County of New York, and district
of Columbia, a bankrupt, do hereby give
Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of
June, 1905, at a bankruptcy meeting, duly
adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first
meeting of creditors will be held at my office,
No. 11 Wall Street, New York City, New York,
on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1905, at
which time the said creditors may attend, provide
the claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bank-
rupt's transfer and books, and do any other
properly come before said meeting.

May 26th, 1905.

JOHN COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR
THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—LEON
ROSENBLATT, Debtor.

Notice is hereby given that Leon Rosenblatt,
has been appointed Debtor in the above
captioned case.

tion in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are notified by advertisement published upon said petition before United States District Court for the Southern District of New York and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on June 5th, 1935, at 10:30 A. M., that on June 10th, 1935, at 10:30 A. M., any and every creditor or other person who avers, whv the prayer of said petitioner should be granted, and who wishes to attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. FENDELTON,
Clerk of Court, Southern District of New York, May 24th, 1935.

O. T. 318.-IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.-In Bankruptcy.-In the matter of ROBERT LEWINE, bankrupt.-In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Robert Lewine of the City of New York, New York, and of the State of New York, who are creditors of the said Robert Lewine, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of June, 1935, at 10:30 A. M., said Robert Lewine, who was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that said Robert Lewine is now a bankrupt, will appear in person at the Courtroom of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall St., on the 12th day of June, 1935, at 10:30 A. M., to attend the examination, at which time the said creditors may at-

business as may properly come before said Court. Dated at New York, New York, this 24th day of March, 1936. **Reference in Bankruptcy.**

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

ROBERT M. VICKES, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named debtor has filed his petition for discharge in the above entitled case, and that on March 24, 1936, praying for a discharge from all her debts, and that the Court has ordered that he and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judge James C. McGuire, at the Court House and Post Office Building, in the City of New York, at 12 o'clock, P. M., on March 25, 1936, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. It is also ordered that the examination of the bankrupt thereat be held at 10:30 A. M. on March 25, 1936.

Reference in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

ALBERT E. McMULIKIN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Albert E. McMulikin, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 24, 1936, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES in the United States Court House and Post Offices Building, New York City, New York, on June 11, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there read the petition of the above-named petitioner, and the examination of the same, and the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the above-named petition on June 12, 1906.

Referee in Bankruptcy.

NEW YORK, MAY 15, 1906.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.

RECEIVED

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has filed his petition, dated May 15, 1906, in the Southern District of New York, asking to be adjudged in bankruptcy, and that all creditors of the said petitioner are hereby notified to appear upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Offices Building, in the City and County of New York, on June 12, 1906, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there to attend the examination of the said petition, and the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the said petition on June 13, 1906.

WILLIAM S. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

"All the News That's
Fit to Print."

VOL. LIV....NO.17,290.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1905.—16 Pages, with Review of Books.

ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair and cooler; west
winds.

FORCE RING MEN TO DESERT TO WEAVER

Constituents in Autos Hunt Panic-
Stricken Councilmen.

PHILADELPHIA WILD WITH JOY

Anti-Gas Lease Mayor Besieged by
Cheering Thousands—Says He
Is Sure of Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—This was John Weaver's first day as real Mayor of Philadelphia. He went into office two years ago as the tool and puppet of the ring, as so many other Mayors had done before him.

For a long time he had been struggling to throw off the chains, and when he turned Smyth and Costello out of office the other day he had nearly accomplished it. Then came Judge Ralston and his so-called "Organization Court," with an order putting out the Mayor's reform appointees. Yesterday the Supreme Court nullified that order, and to-day, for the first time in his two years, John Weaver was his own master, responsible to no man but the voters who elected him.

The spectacle of a Mayor who was actually a Mayor as no novel to the people of Philadelphia that they could not tire of it. They hung around the City Hall in immense crowds, waiting to see him, and when he emerged from the portals of the building they surged about him and tried to get hold of him.

Weaver's demeanor was that of a man who had thrown a great load off his shoulders. He was smiling and happy.

Says Situation Is Bright.

"The situation has never looked so bright as it does to-day," he said to The New York Times reporter. "Everything seems to be coming out my way now. As a matter of fact, I am astonished at the depth and extent of this outpouring of public sentiment. I felt confident from the first that the people would be aroused as never before, when once this thing had been brought to a square issue, but the extent of it surpasses all my expectations."

"At the start this was an up-hill fight. Everything seemed against us, and the obstacles were enormous. It is still a hard fight, but the change has been tremendous from one day to the next."

"The opponents of the gas lease are getting new accessions from the Councils. That, however, does not surprise me. I had counted on a change of sentiment among Councilmen from the first. I did not know how many or what Councilmen would oppose the lease, but I had not a doubt at any time that the opposition in the Councils would grow."

"I am sure we will win, and I am sure of it for the reason that the people are so thoroughly aroused. I never saw anything like it. That is the real reason for confidence."

"You ask me about the demonstrations of regard for me. All I can say is that they have surprised and touched me greatly. I have been touched, too, by the telegrams approving my course that have come in from all parts of the country. There is no distinction of party—Democrats and Republicans send them alike. The rush of letters and telegrams to-day was immense, but I have actually not had time to look at them, much less to have them assorted."

The Removal of Officials.

"The Mayor was not communicative when asked about the details of the fight. He explained that he could not properly say anything about matters which it was his duty to communicate to Councils. He was asked about his reasons for removing Smyth and Costello. There are rumors that Smyth's alleged connivance at vice in the so-called "Tenderloin" region of the town may be made to figure. The Anti-Vice Committee, which investigated conditions in that region made a report containing direct charges against Smyth, which the Mayor has not yet acted upon."

"A good deal hangs on his reasons for removing Smyth and Costello. There are rumors that Smyth's alleged connivance at vice in the so-called 'Tenderloin' region of the town may be made to figure. The Anti-Vice Committee, which investigated conditions in that region made a report containing direct charges against Smyth, which the Mayor has not yet acted upon."

"Of course, everybody believes that Smyth's removal was made for the reason that he stood with the ring in opposition to the Mayor and in favor of the gas lease. His removal on such a ground, however, would be a ticklish proceeding. There is every indication that the Mayor really has the ring on the run. Councilmen are deserting Durham at a rapid rate. To pass the gas grab over the Mayor's veto requires a three-fifths vote in each branch of Councils. The Mayor is still about ten votes short of the required number in Select Council and sixteen or seventeen short in Common Council. But the desertions from the ring are so numerous that it looks like a panic, and the suggest political seers cannot figure out any way in which the avalanche can be stopped. The total list of to-day's recruits to the Mayor's cause footed up seven Councilmen. It was the biggest single day's haul."

"Councils" is the Philadelphia name for a city Legislature, corresponding to Senate and House. Each ward has a representative in Select Council, while the representation in Common Council is based on population. A number of the Councilmen are the veriest political hacks and heifers, men who could not get on

Continued on Page 2.

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EXCAVATORS IN A BATTLE.

Locked Out Men Charge Dynamite
House Next to New York Hospital.

In a free for all fight at Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street early last night between a lot of Italians and policemen several Italians were cut and bruised up so badly that they were taken to the New York Hospital.

At the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street a deep excavation is being made for the twenty-story Stuyvesant Building. The excavating work is being done by the James J. Duffy Company. For days ago the contractor locked out forty-five excavators and rock workers, most of whom were Italians. Their places were filled by a few Italians and many Swedes.

The discharged laborers, it was said, had been harassing the new workmen in an attempt to scare them off the job. When the forty-five new workmen laid down their picks last evening they were attacked verbally by some dozen or more Italians. Then stones were thrown and stiletos flashed.

Policemen floundered into the battle. He said that he was like a haystack to a fire and he called for assistance. Mounted Policeman O'Keefe rode into the fray, brandishing his stick like a sabre. Later a call was sent to the Tenderloin station for the reserves.

In the midst of the fight four Italians charged the dynamite house, which is next to the New York Hospital. Thursday night some one tried to get into the shanty, Joseph J. Duffy, who stands guard at the little house, had his suspicions as to who had been trying to get at the dynamite. So when he saw four Italians make for him he laid about him with his stick. Three went down, but the fourth was pressing Tracy hard.

The fourth was pressing Tracy hard, who the Italian was stored that his comrades had run. He followed. This started the flight, and most of them got away. The police got two, and locked them up on charges of disorderly conduct.

The trouble between the Contractors Protective Association and the Rockmen and Excavators' Union, instead of ending in a few days as the contractors expected, is likely to last for many weeks and may stop all new building work. Several thousand men were ordered out yesterday. Most of them were on excavations for apartment houses.

The first disturbance yesterday was in East One Hundred and Tenth Street, where an excavation is being made for an apartment house. A large crowd of Italians surrounded the new men, and they began to throw stones at them. The invaders were put to rout before the police arrived.

SUES SON FOR \$1,000,000.

Jeremiah Fitzpatrick Says Young Man
Got All His Property.

Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, formerly head of the Fitzpatrick Glass Manufacturing Company, and now living at 78 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, has brought suit against his son, James Fitzpatrick, and his daughter-in-law, Margaret Fitzpatrick, to recover \$1,000,000, which he says belongs to him and of which his son and daughter-in-law retain unlawful possession.

The summons in the action is returnable before Justice Mearns in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn on Friday. It is said that court officers have been unable to serve the summonses upon either Mr. or Mrs. James Fitzpatrick at their home in New York.

Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, in his complaint, asserts that in 1898 he gave to his son a power of attorney for practically all his property, including the controlling interest in the glass factory, with \$300,000 and stocks, bonds, and cash aggregating \$500,000 more, the whole to be administered in the interest of the retired manufacturer and his wife.

The complaint further sets forth that because of his son's refusal to withhold his property and income Mr. Fitzpatrick is left practically without means.

Through the course of the complaint has made a denial of his father's allegations and says he welcomes the opportunity to vindicate himself in court.

DOWIE'S MEXICAN EDEN.

Plan to Tunnel Extinct Volcanoes for
Water for 2,000,000 Acres.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 26.—John Alden, a Canadian engineer, has been engaged to irrigate the 2,000,000 acres of land which he has arranged to purchase in the State of Tamaulipas by tunneling into four extinct volcanoes. The volcanoes are within the boundaries of the tract, and are a inexhaustible supply of water will be secured from subterranean sources.

Dowie has agreed to pay \$2 Mexican currency per acre, or a total of \$4,000,000. He will establish seven cities as well as several agricultural settlements. The Mexican colony will be known as "Eden," so that there may be no confusion with the parent colony in the United States.

Dowie announces that mules and hogs will not be allowed within the boundaries of the Mexican tract, and that an attempt will be made to exterminate the fleas and mosquitoes.

STORE BLOWN UP.

Owner, a Councilman, Had Been Av-
tive in Running Down Thieves.

STROUBSBURG, Penn., May 26.—A dynamite explosion occurred early this morning in the store building of Councilman H. W. Kistler, and fire which followed destroyed the building and its contents. The explosion and fire caused \$20,000 damage. The shock of the explosion was felt many blocks away.

It is believed that some one blew up the store out of revenge on Mr. Kistler. A year ago Mr. Kistler shot a burglar, and the man's friends declared they would square accounts with him. In the last two months the town has suffered from a few small robberies, and Councilman Kistler has taken an active part in bringing the guilty persons to justice.

Shaw Not a Candidate?

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 26.—Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, was the guest of the Bankers' Club to-day, repeated his declaration that Government finances were in no danger.

"No one is authorized to say that I will be a candidate for the Presidency," said the Secretary in answer to a question. "It is a subject which I do not care even to discuss."

Regarding the Isthmian canal, Mr. Shaw said:

"I have set an attorney to work figuring the probable fixed charges we will be compelled to meet in the next four years. This will enable Congress to

ENJOINS EQUITABLE FROM MUTUALIZING

Justice Maddox's Decision in
Franklin B. Lord's Suit.

CALLS STOCK VOTE PROPERTY

No Amendment to Charter Possible
Without Unanimous Vote of Stock.
—Hyde Trustee Offer Stands.

Declaring that the charter of the Equitable Life Assurance Society could not be amended by the Directors or the stockholders unless by the consent of every share, or even by the Legislature itself, Justice Maddox, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday, granted the preliminary injunction sought by Franklin B. Lord restraining the Directors and officers of the Equitable from filing and putting into effect the plan of partial mutualization adopted by the board two months ago. The opinion sustains practically every point argued by Edward M. Shepard, as counsel for Mr. Lord, and by Samuel Untermyer, as counsel for James H. Hyde and William H. McIntyre, the principal intervenors.

Just what the effect of the decision, if sustained by the higher court and followed by a permanent injunction, will be upon the plans of the Hyde and Alexander factions in the Equitable none of the attorneys in the case and none of the principals would venture to predict yesterday. That it took some of the lawyers somewhat by surprise was indicated by the statement of one of Mr. Alexander's legal advisers, who said, when asked what he thought of it:

"It is the most radical decision that could possibly have been made. It becomes even more apparent what it would do to the stock of the company, which is valued at \$400,000,000 of assets by \$100,000,000 of stock amounts to. If the society were to continue to function in business some way must be found to get the stock out of the way. Of course we shall appeal, and the case may possibly be argued on the appeal at the June term."

Samuel Untermyer, chief counsel for James H. Hyde, said that the decision went even further than his own contentions in argument before Judge Maddox, and that it was in line with the principle that the courts were bound to uphold, that property rights such as those of stock to control a company cannot be taken away at random. Further than this Mr. Untermyer did not care to discuss the opinion.

It was learned, however, upon authority, that whatever the final action of the courts with respect to the plan of mutualization for the Equitable, James H. Hyde and his advisers intend to abide by the spirit of the order contained in the amended petition of intervention in the Lord case. In that petition Mr. Hyde contended that the consent of three-fifths of the stock was necessary to mutualization in any event, and he offered, if the proposed amended charter were found to be legal, to vote the holdings which he controls in favor of it at a special meeting to be called. In case the injunction were granted Mr. Hyde would not be subject to the determination of details and conditions, to place his stock in the hands of trustees for a period of years, to be voted by them for twenty-eight Directors nominated by the policy holders and twenty-two by the stockholders. This was the division of the board contemplated in the proposed amended charter.

The determination of details and conditions, of course, leaves the question of a final settlement of the Equitable controversy just as wide open as when Hyde offered as it would be had none been made. But Mr. Hyde's advisers are determined, regardless of the personal developments incident to the settlement, that the policyholders of the Equitable shall obtain in the end at least the voice in the affairs of the company which they have been theirs had the mutualization plan gone through. It can be asserted positively that the votes of the policy holders will not be thrown into the control of the agency force.

A PROXY COMMITTEE.

The plan that has been most favorably considered is that of forming, under the trusteeship offer, a proxy committee of a number of National reputation and asking that these men, qualified as Directors of the society if necessary, serve as Directors. Grover Cleveland being mentioned yesterday as the type of man likely to be approached.

There is another important bearing of the decision. This is upon the plan urged by many of the Directors who constitute what is known as the peace element in the board, that the affairs of the society be placed in the hands of a self-perpetuating board of trustees, with the responsibilities like those of a savings bank. This plan would be rendered impossible of accomplishment if the injunction were made permanent, for it would involve directly the surrender by the stock of its power of controlling the society.

The decision of Justice Maddox is voluminous. It recites first the legal conditions attending the organization of the Equitable, noting that under the act of 1833 applying to insurance companies it was necessary that the society should be placed on a stock basis, and that the provisions of the Revised Statutes except in regard to annual statements and other matters specifically provided for, and that its charter should "continue in full force and effect until a new provision and a provision of the Revised Statutes in effect when the Equitable was founded as modified by subsequent enactments, that Justice Maddox rests his decision on the matter of amendment. The Revised Statutes then provided that at every election of Directors of a stockholder corporation no person except a stockholder should vote for Directors.

The decision continues:

"The charter of a stock corporation is a contract between the corporation and its stockholders an executed contract; it is a continuing grant of corporate power, and all applicable provisions of a general law formed under which a corporation has been formed, not expressly set forth in its certificate or articles of incorporation, are to be read into and taken to be a part of its charter. There is in the act of 1833 no express reservation of power to 'alter' or 'amend' the charter of any company 'formed' thereunder, and there is no provision in the charter of the defendant company for an alteration

CALL OUR CONSULS SPIES.

German Say Manufacturers Map-
quarade as Government Experts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
BERLIN, May 26.—The Society of Berlin Merchants and Manufacturers, of which the leading business men of the German capital are members, had a lively discussion last night on German-American tariff relations.

The American Consular Service was denounced, the conditions prevailing being described as "horrible." It was declared that the Consuls were merely spies to discover German trade secrets and that this was made possible by the invoice system.

It was further asserted that American manufacturers, disguised as experts of the Treasury Department, invaded German factories and that their false testimony was used against American importers.

Secretary Shaw's recent speech was called a "bluff."

FIRE AT FORT WADSWORTH.

Was Near 12-Inch Battery but Far
from Ammunition.

A brilliant fire illuminated the Narrows and the Lower Bay about midnight last night. It caused much excitement on Staten Island, but did practically no damage. The fire started in a lot of rubbish at the extreme southern end of the Government Reservation at Fort Wadsworth and spread to an unoccupied farm building on the reservation, which had been demolished when the new disappearing guns were added to the fort.

The fire was close to a twelve-inch battery, but no shells were stored within several thousand feet of the fire. The entire garrison returned to fight the fire, as did Red Jacket Hose Company of South Beach. At the same time an alarm was turned into the South Shore Department from South Beach, where the fire was reported. The fire was practically burned out before the firemen reached the scene. The origin of the fire is not known. The loss is nothing, as the Government would have demolished the building or allowed it to fall to ruin in any event.

HARRIMAN TO STEP DOWN.

Not to Act as President of His Roads
—To Head Boards.

It was learned yesterday that the plans of E. H. Harriman for the railroad properties in which he is the dominant factor contemplated his resignation as President of the four important roads of which he is now the head and his assumption of the office of Chairman of the various Boards of Directors. Mr. Harriman is now President of the Union Pacific, the Southern Pacific, the Oregon and California, and the Great Northern and Oregon short line, as well as of several of the companies subordinate to the principal Harriman roads.

It was explained yesterday by representatives of the Union Pacific interests that Mr. Harriman's plans are to have the President of the roads and the Chairman of the Boards of Directors. He took the Presidency of the Union Pacific after the resignation of Horace G. Burt only temporarily, and because of the illness of General Manager Calvin C. Braden, who could not be found at the time. The plans of executive reorganization have not been worked out yet, but it is thought likely that A. L. Mohler, now a Vice President of the Union Pacific, will become President of four of his own roads.

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LOST \$48,000 AT POKER.

Did It in One Night, Says Cohen,
Whom Creditors Press.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
CHICAGO, May 26.—It cost Jacob Cohen, a Jacksonville (Fla.) merchant, \$48,000, he says, to play poker one night in Chicago. He told Bankruptcy Referee E. S. Robinson the particulars yesterday.

Creditors who are trying to discover the whereabouts of \$61,000 which the merchant is charged with having disposed of. A petition in bankruptcy was filed in Jacksonville, whence he departed some months ago having, according to report, \$61,000 in cash in his possession. Cohen was examined before the referee, Cohen said he had lost the money gambling.

Attorney Worthington said Cohen asserted that when he came to Chicago he met an affable stranger who introduced him to a gambling room where he lost \$48,000. He said he was in the room for an hour and lost \$48,000 in another game.

LEFT SOCIETY, BACK TO WED.

Dentist to Marry Mayor Clarke's
Daughter, Who Became Nurse.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
NEW ROCHELLE, May 26.—The engagement of Miss Elizabeth Clarke, daughter of Mayor Henry B. Clarke of New Rochelle, and Dr. Charles Peck Bluff, who was announced to-day, came as a surprise to many in New Rochelle. Only a few months ago Miss Clarke, who had been prominent in many of the social affairs of New Rochelle, announced that she had decided to become a trained nurse. She was so infatuated with the work that she began a course in St. Luke's Hospital. She remained at the hospital until the week began to tell on her health and she was obliged to return home.

Bluff is a young dentist. He met Miss Clarke at a dance which was given in her honor when she announced her intention of becoming a nurse. He was in the service of the town. No date for the wedding has been set.

DOUGLAS TIRES OF OFFICE.

Massachusetts' Governor Declares He
Will Not Again Be a Candidate.

BOSTON, May 26.—In a letter to John J. Flaherty of Gloucester, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, Gov. William L. Douglas to-day announced his decision not to be a candidate for reelection in 1906. Mr. Douglas has no taste for office holding, much preferring his business and home life to public responsibilities. The Massachusetts Legislature adjourned to-day.

PARLOR SMOKEING CAP.
Effective May 27th, the New York City Police Department will enforce the law prohibiting smoking in the service more than forty feet from the public entrance of any building. The law was passed by the New York City Council in 1904.

NEW P. R. R. BRIDGE BLOWN UP BY DYNAMITE

Steel Draw Over Hackensack
River Wrecked at 1:30 A. M.

EXPLOSION HEARD FOR MILES

Officials Unable to Account for It—
Trains Had Not Yet Begun to
Cross the Structure.

The new steel drawbridge of the Pennsylvania Railroad over the Hackensack River, at the foot of Newark Avenue, Jersey City, was blown up by dynamite at 1:30 o'clock this morning.

The extent of the explosion was not definitely known by the railroad officials at 3 o'clock.

The explosion was terrific. It made a big noise in the centre of Jersey City, three or four miles from the bridge. The river at the point where the bridge crossed, is 200 feet wide.

The bridge was not complete. No trains had, of course, been on it. The old bridge, which the new structure paralleled, is still in use.

As far as the railroad men heard at 3 A. M. nobody was hurt.

What caused the explosion Pennsylvania officials said they did not know. They said that no labor troubles had arisen from the work on the bridge. The explosion might have been an accident, they said.

As soon as the railroad police heard of the explosion they sent word to the police of all the nearby towns requesting that all suspicious characters be rounded up and held.

EXPLOSION SHAKES A BLOCK.

Dynamite Blown Up at Pennsylvania
Railroad Excavation.

Bergt. Maher of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station was entering the pedicure of a prisoner about 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon when his chair began to rock. Simultaneously he heard a loud detonation like thunder. When he had collected his wits he decided that there had been an explosion somewhere in the neighborhood and hurried out the rescue.

The explosion was near Thirty-first Street Station. Between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, in the great open space between the North River and Sixth Avenue and Thirty-first and Thirty-third Streets. Several accidents have occurred there since the beginning of the Pennsylvania Railroad Station. Yesterday's touched the top of the station, however, in the damage it did. Nobody was seriously hurt, but several persons were toppled over, one old woman has prostrated, pictures were shaken from the walls, statuary from shelves, and about 600 panes of glass shattered.

The block on Thirty-first Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, suffered most. The excavating is being done close up to these buildings, and the fronts of most of them had already been blown in before yesterday's accident. After yesterday's explosion the houses between Nos. 333 and 368 had few window panes left.

Miss Amelia Pope, who lives at No. 344 with her mother and sister, was dressing in her room on the third floor about 3:30 o'clock when she heard the explosion. She happened to look out of the window, which overlooks the torn-up space.

"I saw a little wooden box standing on a rocky point," she said, "and it was burning. I hope it isn't dynamite, I said to myself. But the idea had hardly come into my head when it blew up with a terrible report. I was thrown off my feet."

A little to the west, in the house at 358, live Morgan Williams and his wife. Mr. Williams is seventy years old and his wife sixty-eight. Mrs. Williams was prostrated by the shock. Mrs. Frederick, who lives at 362, was thrown out of bed.

Between the shored-up buildings and the excavation a narrow sidewalk has been constructed. On this a man and a woman were walking when the explosion took place. The man wore glasses. A flying splinter struck them, and one of his eyes was slightly cut. He got away before the police had a chance to get his name.

The police had a hard time of it trying to get at the cause of the explosion. The first policeman who undertook the investigation interviewed almost every foreman he could find connected with the New York Construction Company and the Excavation Company. Both men went back to the still nervous Bergt. Maher confessing that he could learn nothing.

Another policeman learned that across the excavation a track had been laid on which runs a little steam engine used for hauling stones and dirt. Sparks from this engine, which run close by the spot where Miss Pope saw the box, he supposed, set the box on fire. It contained explosives and the crash followed.

St. Michael's Church and parochial school, at the corner of Ninth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, suffered some damage in the way of broken windows. Windows were also smashed in several houses along Ninth Avenue and in the asylum for the blind, at Ninth Avenue and Thirty-third Street.

CROWD MENACES MOTORMAN.

Truck Driver and His Little Son Hurt
by Collision.

John Gilfoyle, a truck driver of 12 Morton Street, was giving his little son, Frank, a ride on the best seat of his wagon last night at 8 o'clock. A south-bound Sixth Avenue car ran into the truck at Thirty-ninth Street. The father and son were hurled to the ground and the motorman was flung against the end of his car with terrific force. The five-year-old lad was taken away to the New York Hospital with concussion of the brain. The father was sent to the same place unconscious.

Seeing that a little boy had been injured by the collision a crowd of several hundred people gathered around the car, eagerly denouncing the motorman. The passengers climbed out of the car, which had been knocked from the track by the shock.

Policemen Colyer, Brady, and Dumas kept the crowd back. When arrested the motorman said he was John Dougherty, of 277 Lexington Avenue. He said he had been in the service more than forty years. He, too, was sent to the New York Hospital.

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CUP FOR J. P. MORGAN. \$81,375

Sixteenth Century Crystal Object
Brings Record Figure in London.

LONDON, May 26.—A small sixteenth century Italian drinking cup carved out of rock crystal and mounted and enameled with gold was sold at auction this afternoon for the remarkable price of \$81,375 (\$81,375).

It is stated that the cup was purchased for J. Pierpont Morgan of New York. It belonged to John Gabbattas of London, who placed the reserve price at only \$5,000.

There has been much discussion as to the genuineness of the cup, but the British Museum has pronounced it genuine.

The bidding was fast and furious from \$500 to \$10,000, but there was no real duel was between two prominent London dealers.

It is believed that \$81,375 is the highest price ever paid for a single object of art in an English auction room.

TRAFFIC BILL SIGNED.

Measure Empowering New York Police
to Control Vehicles Becomes Law.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
ALBANY, May 26.—Gov. Higgins signed the McAdoo Street Traffic Regulation bill to-day. It authorizes the police of New York City to regulate, direct, control and restrict the movement of all teams, horses, carts, wagons, automobiles, and all other vehicles in streets, bridges, squares, parks, and public places for the facilitation of traffic and the convenience of the public.

Under the law the Police Commissioner may make such rules and regulations for the conduct of traffic in streets as he may deem necessary.

POLICEMAN SHOT DEAD.

Was Answering Woman's Call for Help
in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—Sub-Policeman Matthew J. Curry was shot and instantly killed to-night at the door of a house when responding to a call for help from an old woman living in the northeastern section of the city. The shot, it is alleged, was fired by Charles Streep, aged thirty-two years, son of the woman to whose aid the policeman had gone.

Streep could not be found after the shooting. According to the police, he had quarreled with his mother and became so abusive that she called for assistance.

OPERATION ON MRS. PHIPPS.

Patient Said to Be Doing Well at a
Long Island Hospital.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
DENVER, May 26.—Mrs. Genevieve C. Phipps has been seriously ill in a New York hospital for the past fortnight. Friends of Mrs. Phipps were notified a week ago that she had undergone an operation and was at a hospital on Long Island. They have been in constant communication with her physicians since and have been advised of every turn of the case.

Although Mrs. Phipps has been ill, she has at no time been in danger, and as soon as possible she will return to Colorado. She went to New York to get the services of a specialist for the purpose of having a growth removed from her neck. The operation was more severe

SAYS GOULD PLANNED TO GET SOUTHERN ROAD

Fisher Tells His Side of Merchants' Trust Loan Matter.

NOT TO AID MUNN, HE SAYS

Denies That Goulds Were Forced to Take Up Loan—Night Trip for Receiver.

George E. Fisher yesterday told his side of his connection with Frank Jay Gould and the Virginia Passenger and Power Company, which negotiated a loan in 1902 of \$1,400,000 with the collapsed Merchants' Trust Company, and thus brought on the first trouble in which that company found itself involved.

Mr. Fisher denied in toto the allegations made by the attorneys for the trust company and the Goulds to the effect that he forced the loan on the trust company, or was instrumental in any way in forcing Frank Gould and his sister, Miss Helen Gould, to take up the loan to save Dr. Munn and the trust company. He asserted that Frank Gould deliberately sought to get control of the Virginia company at his own expense, and was successful. Fisher said that the charges against him are part of an effort to minimize the force of the suit now pending in the Virginia courts and brought by him and other minority stock and bond holders to compel the Goulds to fulfill a contract made with the Virginia corporation.

"Everything that I shall say on this subject," said Mr. Fisher, "is susceptible of proof, and, what is more, I have the proofs right here in my safe. In the first place, I am not a promoter, and I spent thirteen years in bringing to its present high state of efficiency the Richmond corporation. I invested a large amount of money in it, and believe to-day that it is one of the finest properties in the country.

"I have not been sued in Richmond by the Goulds. On the contrary, I and other minority stockholders and bondholders are the plaintiffs to enforce a contract made by Gould to pay more than \$1,000,000 for the Virginia properties. The Goulds set up as an answer that the returns of the road were padded and that after he got control the receipts fell off about \$50,000 a month. Now, here are the receiver's reports. There can be no padding of them. I told the Goulds that the receipts would be about \$1,300,000 to \$1,400,000 a year. The receiver's reports of earnings show for the poorest six months of the year \$714,000. That answers the question as to whether I doctored the receipts.

"Young Gould first became interested in the Virginia properties in 1900, when he underwrote \$100,000 of the securities, \$80,000 in bonds, \$20,000 in preferred stock, and \$100,000 of common stock as a bonus. I sold those bonds for him later at 105.

"In the summer of 1902 Gould took Langdon, then President of the Merchants' Trust Company, with him on his yacht to Richmond, and it was while there, and after a full investigation of the company's affairs, that he was seized with the desire to possess the property. It was later that the loan was made with the trust company, which had control of the company from that time. Up to that there had been no question as to the value of the Virginia company's securities. Suddenly the banking department ordered the loans taken up. How that came about is a matter for conjecture, but at all events it gave Frank Gould an opportunity to get the control held by the trust company.

"It was at this stage, and all this is susceptible of legal proof on file, when the trust company was in danger of being closed, that Frank Gould and his sister entered into an agreement to take the loan out of the Merchants' Trust Company and to take up some other loans of the Virginia company, but he insisted as a part of the agreement that all such collateral must be margined down to 50 instead of 80, the figure at which it stood at the trust company and which had always been considered entirely satisfactory. As a result the Goulds got \$3,000,000 of the bonds of the company, then selling at par, at 45.

"An interesting feature of the programme was the manner in which this loan was paid. A check of the Bowling Green Trust Company, which is controlled by the Goulds, and of which Edwin Gould is President, was sent to the Merchants' Trust Company. It was for \$1,400,000. As soon as it was received Secretary Grant indorsed on the back of it 'for deposit to the credit of the Merchants' Trust Company,' and sent it back to the Bowling Green. While the Merchants' had the credit, the whole transaction was effected without a cent of Gould money being shown.

OFFER FROM GOULD.

"The Virginia company then found itself in the position of not being able to pay the interest on the underlying bonds, which were due on Dec. 1, and which amounted to \$250,000. To this dilemma an offer came from Gould through his counsel, Charles A. Gardner, and his confidential secretary, Guy Phillips, that he would advance the company \$250,000 in cash for \$1,000,000 of its bonds. It was forced to accept this offer, and so Gould got another million of the bonds at 25.

"It has been stated that the act of the Goulds was one of philanthropy to help out Dr. Munn and the trust company. The conditions which I have stated do not look like anything of the kind. It is a further condition for affording the relief to the Merchants' Company, the Goulds insisted that at least 75 per cent of the stock of the Virginia company be turned over to them. This has previously been increased from \$200,000 to \$1,000,000. There was no consideration for this transfer, but under the circumstances there was nothing to do but accept it.

trustee under the mortgage to release the property from the lien of the mortgage covering its thereby depleted and reducing the security of the Virginia bonds.

It was then that Virginia suits were brought to prevent this, and an injunction was issued, which is now in force, restraining such action. For eight days the trial of the suit for a receivership to prevent this was fought in the Virginia State Court. On the night of July 15, 1904, the counsel for the Goulds hired a special train of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and a special tug across Hampton Roads to Norfolk, and there roused the Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, and at 3 o'clock in the morning filed a bill of complaint in an action brought by the Bowling Green Trust Company for the foreclosure of the Virginia mortgage and the appointment of a receiver. He was immediately appointed and returned to Richmond, taking control at 9 o'clock the next morning, while the argument was still progressing in the State Court. One of the receivers was William Northrup, Frank Gould's cousin.

Frank Gould was a Director of the Merchants' Trust from Aug. 20, 1902, to Oct. 28, 1902, was re-elected a member of the Executive Committee in December, 1902, and his confidential secretary, Guy Phillips, was elected a director and member of the Executive Committee on Oct. 28, 1902.

Frank Gould yesterday refused to discuss Fisher's statements. The formal motion to make the receivership for the Merchants' Trust Company permanent will be made in Hudson on June 3. The papers have been issued by Judge Cochran. It was also said yesterday that Dr. Munn was making great efforts to have matters adjusted before that time, and that he had not given up hope of success.

George G. Battle, of counsel for Frank Gould, said last night:

"The Merchants' Trust Company had invested in the Virginia company before Mr. Gould had anything to do with it. It was also said on behalf of Mr. Gould, but not by Mr. Battle, that in 1902, when Mr. Gould became a Director of the Merchants' Trust, the Virginia company owed \$1,400,000 to the Merchants' Trust. Mr. Gould, it was added, was interested in the latter, and had \$1,000,000 deposited with it and held half or nearly half the stock.

The trust company, it was asserted, was in a very bad condition, and in order to save the situation Mr. Gould invested \$2,500,000 in the Virginia properties and took them out of the trust company. He continued, it was asserted, as a Director of the trust company and in 1902 a syndicate was almost formed to take over the trust company from its then owners and to set it upon an entirely new basis.

In January, 1904, said Mr. Gould's friend, Mr. Gould was approached in the ordinary course of business by Mr. Charles Langdon with a proposal for the purchase of his interest in the trust company. He accepted it, receiving the market price for his stock. He did not inquire, this man said, who the real purchaser was and did not know until afterward that Mr. Langdon had bought the stock for himself.

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A full line of flags and bunting for Decoration Day.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

A sale of blue serge suits at \$10.

A SPECIAL purchase of blue serge suits will meet the tremendous demand that's bound to come to-day from a legion of men who want to be well dressed in a custom-fitting suit for Decoration Day. Blue Serge is most appropriate—cool, dressy and suitable for almost any occasion.

These blue serge suits are warranted fast color—made of a very fine grade of worsted serge, single or double breasted style, lined with fine serge. We have them in every style. From all appearances they are \$25 made-to-measure suits—the style, fit and workmanship is the highest expression of the tailor's art.

A bona fide
Decoration Day
bargain

A sale of fancy worsted suits at \$10

THAT remarkable purchase included 500 fancy worsted suits, which we will also sell at \$10, and they are fully up to the standard set by the blue serge—fine new silk worsteds in the new gray effects, fancy dots and stripes, plain black, single and double breasted—coats lined with serge—all hand made—in complete range of sizes.

Boys' wash suits, 95c.

You'd take them to be regular \$2 wash suits—fact is, they've never sold for less than \$1.50—special, Decoration Day, 95c.

Men's straw hats, \$1.50.

The great annual sale of men's sample straw hats continues to-day—we sold hundreds yesterday, and they were declared by particular men the best values ever offered. Fine new selection for to-day.

Men's fancy vests, \$1.35.

They're vests like other stores sell for \$3 and \$4—so do we ordinarily, but this is a sample line—special, \$1.35.

The greatest Summer sale we ever planned for men.

75c white shirts at \$1.00; pajamas, night shirts and underwear.

EVERYTHING the well-dressed man requires to complete his Summer wardrobe is included in this great Saturday sale at a very special price. An event planned on a scale to save you more money than any other store on qualities you demand. Here's a number of the big bargains—the smaller articles, such as neckties and belts, are special bargains, too, but they'll take care of themselves.

55c for \$1.00 Negligees—Men's Summer negligee shirts, woven and printed madras and mercerized cloths, light, medium and dark colorings; also pure white woven madras plain negligees; perfect quality, full sized, perfect fitting; detached cuffs.

79c for \$1.25 and \$1.50 negligee shirts. 100 doz. extra high-grade negligee shirts of a very superior make; all new 1905 styles; all neat designs, light colorings, detached cuffs, and about 400 pure white hot-weather shirts, hand-laundered and best finish—fine cambric bodies, imported fancy and tucked fronts—no cuffs.

\$1.00 for \$1.50 white negligee shirts. The best quality corded woven madras cloth; fine bleached white; make is of very best workmanship—we guarantee—we can do so, because we've sold thousands of the same every year—all hand-laundered; made with narrow pleated fronts each side, and perfectly plain.



39c for cambric night shirts. Broken lots of fine feather-weight cambric night shirts from our regular stock numbers at a price that hardly covers the cost of materials—plain white and trimmed—collarless, full length and width—perfect quality.

\$1.00 for white pajamas. A special lot of men's Summer weight pajamas, made of pure white cambric with fast color piped edges, military cut, collarless neck; also pure white dignity feather pajamas, military collar, side opening, large pearl buttons—very wide and roomy—all sizes in both lots.

\$1.35 for \$2.00 pajamas. 240 suits, extra quality, corded feather-weight pajamas, white ground of very fine zephyr cloths, with neat printed figures, made of ends of pieces of fine shirtings—best make. All full and wide military collar, side opening, large pearl buttons. Best values we or any one else ever sold.

A \$10 watch, special \$6.

JUST the watch you want to carry on your Decoration Day outing—it's accurate, and you can depend upon it to tell you the right time when you're away in the country where there's no clock looking at you—the celebrated American watch.



If you have a watch you prize leave it at home. You might lose it. If you lose this one you're not out much.

For men, \$10 American watch \$6.00. Of course you don't want to lose it, for if you do not you'll have a good, serviceable, accurate watch for years to come. Such a watch is always needed when going away on a brief outing or visit.

The new thin model—open face, plain and fancy case; guaranteed 20 years; fitted with a fully tested American movement. Guaranteed by Simpson Crawford Co. to be just as represented. Specially priced for this sale. Your choice, \$6.

A \$7.50 suit case at \$5.

A SALE of travelling requisites to-day will supply you with a suit case, trunk or bag of excellent quality at a special saving.



\$5 for \$7.50 sole leather suit case, built on a solid steel frame, Irish linen lined throughout; has solid brass Yale lock, edges sewed down to case; heavy sole leather corners, body one piece leather; easy-carrying handle; colors russet or dark brown.

\$6.25 for \$8 light-weight dress trunk, covered with sail canvas, protected with hardwood slats, brass trimmings, iron bound, two straps around, sheet-iron bottom, Excelsior lock, cloth lined; try with hat-box and shirtwaist compartment.

\$7.25 for \$10 genuine Hornback alligator bag, deep Oxford shape, leather lined, inside pockets, solid brass trimmings; Vienna handle; value \$10.00; special, \$7.25.

Fabric gloves, special 29c

THE style wanted for Decoration Day and warm weather wear. Cost 50c and 75c at other times—that is, if you insist on having this quality. We bought several thousand pairs at a price to make them the greatest bargains of the season at 29c.

Latest style Milanese suede lisle gloves in black, white and colors—2 large buttons or 1 pearl clasp—1 row of Paris point embroidery. These gloves are a special purchase for Decoration Day.

50c, 75c and 1.00 for women's double tipped silk gloves, black, white and all the popular colors—a guarantee ticket given with each pair.

50c a pair for women's tropical net gloves, lisle palms, black and white only.

\$1.00 per pair for men's suede finished silk gloves—one large pearl clasp—gray, tan and brown.

\$9.75 for misses' \$19.75 suits.

THAT'S the Saturday clearing price on all these fashionable wool suits that are the style sensation of the season in misses' and girls' apparel. They're suits needed time and again all through the Summer. The styles and materials are right for next Autumn.



Light and dark mixtures, plain chevrons and Panamas are the smart effects included—blouse suits, Eton effects and short jackets are the stunning styles—also tight or semi-fitting—round length and pleated skirts—sizes 12 to 18 years—also 32, 34 and 36 for small women.

Formerly sold up to \$19.75. Special to-day at \$9.75.

\$4.50 for girls' full boxy reefers, in navy or golf red paca cloth, very dainty style and colors, to wear over thin dresses all Summer—made with notch collar, with wide belt and white silk hand-worked emblems—full sleeve—6 to 14.

\$6.75 for girls' \$8.75 3/4-length coats, also junior sizes, in plain brown, blue or black panne chevrons; also shepherd checks with light colored velvet collar and fancy buttons—yoke and sleeves satin lined—with or without the emblems—all sizes.

\$21.75 for misses' suit similar to the illustration, copied from a regular \$45 model—same high-grade material, same excellent workmanship, same exclusive styles in fine mannish mixtures; or plain Panama or hard twisted worsteds—full blouse coat trimmed with narrow silk braid—sizes 14, 16, 18.

\$5.00 for misses' covert cloth coats—medium length, in good light shade of tan, made double-breasted, with notch collar, with wide belt and white silk hand-worked emblems—full sleeve—half fitted—14 to 18.

\$2.50 for girls' \$3.95 reefers for all Summer and early Fall—largest showing of new styles in New York—regulation style—in blue and red—collarless or notch collar—large, with emblem on sleeve—also shepherd checks—sizes 6 to 14 years—special, \$2.50.

\$3.75 for \$6.75 girls' coats, 3/4 length, of fine all-wool mixtures in various colors—strictly tailored, double-breasted, with silk emblems and handkerchief effect in pocket. These patterns are irrefragable and clear—14 to 18.

79c for lawn shirt waists.

A BEAUTIFUL front of English embroidery hemstitched, lace and side plaits. Think what a bewitching style—would be a good value at \$1.50, much less to say at 79c. And it's a good quality of lawn, too, the best you ever saw in a \$1.50 waist. The collar and cuffs are handsomely trimmed.

Just what you want for Decoration Day, and that's the signal to pick out a Summer supply—hundreds of smart dresses never fail to select a supply at this time, and we have priced our waists accordingly.

95c for \$2.00 lawn shirt waists—another phenomenal value for to-day; fine quality Persian lawn exquisitely designed with laces, embroidery, insertion and tucks.

\$2.95 each for 6 new \$4.00 models in fine lawn waists, made with square or pointed yoke effects—daintily trimmed or designed, front, and trimmed back.

\$5.00 for several excellent \$7.50 models in lawn or fine taitiste waists, made with lace designed front and back, new sleeves, and trimmed collar and cuffs.

\$2.00 men's black glazed kid Oxford Ties, in patent or kid toe caps, hand turned soles, Cuban heels; worth \$2.50 and \$3.00.

\$2.40 for women's hand-sewed, waisted and hand-turned Oxford ties in patent leather or fine kidskin and finest white duck—all have hand-welled soles and pretty Cuban heels, made up on newest models of lasts—all sizes AA to E in widths 2 to 8 sizes.

50c and up for Tennis Shoes. Full line in black or white canvas, and \$2.50 shoes and oxford ties, patent leather, rubber soles, children's and women's, and ranging from 50c up.

79c for women's \$1.50 lace-trimmed, hand-sewed, waisted

Second Floor.

Third Floor.

Second Floor.

Second Floor.

Second Floor.

Second Floor.

MAY

1906

The Innaugural Sale of Panama Hats for Men

Special at \$5.75
Value \$7.50 to \$10.00

That they are the true Panamas we are certain, since every hat came to us direct from the native weavers, without the help of the usual "party of the third part." The hats are tightly and regularly woven, perfect in their every phase. They came to us in the rough. We have had them blocked much like the new felt hats in alpine, telescope, planter and rakish models, with narrow or broad bands, imported leathers and oiled silk protectors.

Summer Shirts At One-Fifty

The greatest factor in establishing our shop devoted to furnishings for men in high favor, is the series of shirts at one-fifty—a specialty with us. Brand or no brand, it is a better shirt than any other—the market affords at that price, better in fabric and tailoring.

Narrow Plaited Shirts of white cambric, zephyr weight, open front models, cuffs attached.

Wide Plaited Shirts of white corded madras, open front models, with cuffs attached.

Box Plaited Shirts of white figured madras, open front models with cuffs attached.

Negligee Shirts of white madras in self figured designs, open front and coat models with cuffs detached or attached.

Negligee Shirts of fancy madras or percale, in blue, pink, gray or black and white, in all manner of designs and stripes, in coat models, cuffs attached.

Men's Underwear

That exacting standard of ours guards the character of every garment that finds a place with us—it makes it possible for us to stand back of every shirt or drawers which our imprint identifies, be it one of balbriggan at fifty cents or one of silk at fifteen dollars. The Choice Things (both in character and price) which our stock affords:

Shirts or Drawers of fine lisle thread in blue or white; sizes for all manner of men, at \$1.00

Shirts or Drawers of mercerized lisle in pink or blue, \$1.25

ARMITAGE, MATHEWS. INDICTED FOR ROBBERY

Rothschild, Ferguson and Wooten
Also Held for Weisell Steal.

GOT \$71,500; IT IS CHARGED

Grand Jury Finds That They Named
the Administrator and Borrowed
on Estate's Assets.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned indictments for conspiracy and grand larceny on four different counts against Armitage Mathews, Secretary of the Republican County Committee, ex-Alderman from the Twenty-first District, and one of the Lieutenants of Col. Abraham Gruber; Samuel L. Ferguson, a lawyer, with offices at 130 Nassau Street; John W. Wooten, also a lawyer, and former counsel for the defunct Federal Bank, and David Rothschild, who was President of the Federal Bank and other notorious financial concerns, and now serving a sentence at Sing Sing.

The exact offense of which the four defendants are accused is robbing the estate of William Weisell of \$71,500. It is charged that stocks and railroad bonds with a par value amounting to that sum were hypothecated by David Rothschild as temporary administrator of the estate, and the proceeds, aggregating \$71,500, divided between him and the other three men.

Mathews, Wooten, and Ferguson were arraigned yesterday afternoon before Judge Cowing, in the General Sessions Court, and held in \$5,000 bail each. Mathews was temporarily represented by Lawyer Lewis, a personal friend, but his counsel will be the firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonnyne. Mr. Gilbert, a partner of Attorney General Mayer, appeared for Wooten, who had previously been indicted on a separate charge of grand larceny, while Ferguson was represented by Benjamin A. Reass. For Mathews, Aqueduct Commissioner John P. Windolph, who is also the Republican leader of the Eleventh Assembly District, gave bond. The others were also released on bond.

CHARGES IN THE INDICTMENT.
William Weisell died in April, 1903, leaving an estate valued at about \$300,000. His will was filed three weeks later, and in May, that year, six heirs began a contest. Ferguson represented them. Of what happened afterward the indictments returned yesterday set forth in substance that Rothschild, Ferguson, Wooten, and Mathews, on June 13, conspired to get the Weisell assets, and to make unlawful use of them by causing Rothschild to be appointed the temporary administrator "upon a corrupt and wicked understanding."

On June 25 the defendants agreed that Rothschild should pay to Ferguson all the fees and emoluments that he, Rothschild, should receive as administrator, and that Ferguson should pay to Wooten one-quarter of such fees; that Rothschild, upon procuring possession of the assets, should borrow large sums of money and pledge the assets for the payment; that he should pay to Ferguson and Wooten for their individual profit three-one-hundredths of all such sums borrowed by him; that Rothschild should employ Wooten to act as the counsel for him as administrator, and that Wooten would pay to Ferguson one-quarter of all amounts received by him for professional services as counsel to the administrator. On June 30 Rothschild filed a bill to file an order appointing Rothschild temporary administrator and to bring him to file a bill to procure and Mathews brought into the alleged conspiracy the sum of \$287,000, which was the sum of the assets of the estate. On July 1, 1904, the defendants, Mathews being the Assistant Secretary of the Bankers' Trust Company of Cleveland, Ohio, and attorney for the company, agreed that Mathews would induce the company to become surety on the bond to be given by Rothschild; that he would induce the company to allow Rothschild the sole custody and control of all the property he should receive as administrator, and that he should pay to Mathews for his individual profit three-one-hundredths of all the moneys that he should borrow upon the securities of the estate.

The company acted in accordance with the advice of Mathews, and the bond was filed and accepted in July, so that on July 9 Rothschild was enabled to take possession of the assets of the estate. The indictments relate in detail how Rothschild used stocks and railroad bonds belonging to the estate, and having a total par value of \$91,000, to obtain loans as follows: On Aug. 21, \$24,000 from the Mercantile Trust Company of New York; on Oct. 22, \$22,000 from the Title Guaranty and Trust Company of New York, and on Dec. 20, 1904, \$15,000 from the Mercantile Trust Company again. The indictments also relate how from July 2, 1904, to March 15, 1905, Rothschild paid in sums varying from \$10 to \$1,000 to the defendants the following total amounts: Ferguson, \$41,750; Wooten, \$1,000; and Mathews, \$7,750. Forming part of the indictments are copies of a letter alleged to have been written by Mathews, and written by Wooten and directed to Rothschild in consideration for \$750 "corruptly and fraudulently" paid to him by Mathews. Part of the letter is as follows:

In consideration of the sum of \$750 paid to Mathews to-day, he has agreed as follows: First—To withdraw the motion for substitution of surety by the temporary administrator of the Weisell estate, and to notify the company to that effect; and second, that the securities are intact, and that joint control would be given with him as representing and acting for the surety company. Second—That he would exercise only a tentative joint control, that is, he should have key to the safe-deposit box in which the securities are deposited, the key to be kept by his own private safe deposit box to which he should not have access under an agreement that he should not use the key to use the key and open the box except at such times as may be agreed to and consent for the temporary administrator; in other words, that Mathews shall not have access to the box containing the securities, except by consent of and in the presence of the temporary administrator.

BEFORE SEVERAL GRAND JURIES.

The investigation resulting in these indictments has been going on several months, successive Grand Juries taking up the matter and examining a large number of witnesses. The first finding of the investigation reached the public in February, this year, when it was learned through a report made by the Gruber at the dinner given by the Hungarian Republican Club, District Attorney Jerome being one of the guests, that the firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonnyne had named Jerome that they represented Mr. Mathews. It was then said that Rothschild had told the District Attorney all about his transactions with Mathews, Ferguson, and Wooten. At the same time it was learned that certain confessions written by Rothschild in prison and left to Conlon for safekeeping, had been intercepted by the prison authorities and by them forwarded to ex-Gov. Black at Troy.

Social Democrats to Nominates.
The Social Democratic convention for the purpose of nominating a city ticket will be held on Decoration Day, at the New York Turn Hall, Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, at 10 A. M. Delegates have been elected in all the boroughs, and municipal ownership of utilities will be the leading plank in the platform to be submitted by the Platform Committee.

Speyer to Finance Costa Rican Loan.
SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, May 26.—The government of Costa Rica has closed a contract with Speyer & Co. of New York for a new refunding loan. It is expected that Congress will soon confirm the con-

POOH BAH OF BAYONNE.

Wants \$500 Reward for Catching a Firebug.

Whether or not "Judge" James J. Boylan, Justice of the Peace, real estate and fire insurance broker, Commissioner of deeds, auctioneer and steamship agent, ever gets the \$500 he says is due him from the City of Bayonne, he is giving the Finance Committee, the Common Council, the City Attorney, the police, and the public of that municipality plenty to talk about.

In one of the several epidemics of incendiary fires from which Bayonne has suffered in recent years—long before the untimely death of Volunteer McGurney of the American Engine Company, which resulted in his arrest and imprisonment—the City Council offered a \$500 reward for any person who would bring about the arrest and conviction of a firebug. There were no restrictions as to the offer, and it was widely and took in any incendiary, however lowly.

In his capacity of real estate agent Mr. Boylan then had listed and later rented a frame building on Avenue A. In his capacity as agent for fire insurance he wrote a policy on the household goods of one of the tenants. As Justice of the Peace he heard, when the house burned down, that there was "something crooked" about the blaze. As adjuster of the loss sustained he investigated, and to such good effect that a witness was found who before him as Notary Public, made affidavit that the fire was of suspicious origin. Having heard the story of the witness Mr. Boylan, as private citizen, was imbued with a desire for the \$500 reward. He called in the police and two arrests were made. Mr. Boylan, as witness, and the proceeds, aggregating \$71,500, divided between him and the other three men.

Next in the line of Mr. Boylan's activities came the assumption of a collector's role, and for the first time he experienced a check. That he is not easily deceived was shown when, on the third time since he presented his bill, the last night bearded the Finance Committee of the Bayonne Council in its hall, and with blood in his eye and lawyer by his side fought for the justice of his claim.

It was a great occasion in Bayonne. The Council Chamber was crowded when Mr. Boylan strode into the room. There was a long wait, during which Mr. Boylan glared at a rival claimant, Abraham Schumann. It was rumored that Chairman John T. Cronin had fled to Staten Island. The rumor was base and baseless, too. At 9 o'clock he arrived. With him came Bayonne's City Attorney, the other committee men, Joseph McCurnin and William Cassidy.

Before opening the proceedings Mr. Cronin said he had a statement to make and some letters to read.

There has been so much talk about this case, he declared, and so many charges and counter-charges that I wish to put this committee's attitude clearly before the public. All that we want to do is to get at the facts.

After a communication from Mr. Goldenberg, who, signing himself attorney for Schumann, wrote that there was a little bit more in the woodpile, and that before the hearing was over the City of Bayonne would be saved a lot of money. Mr. Boylan smiled and said: "I will represent myself," said Schumann, who is interested in a lively and reliable, and assessed that he gave Mr. Boylan the information on which the police acted in arresting them, he was responsible for the fire on Avenue A. A stenographer was sworn well and the hearing started. Mr. Boylan took the stand, but before he began his story Schumann asked the City Attorney if a Justice of the Peace could accept a reward under the Jersey law.

The cop that nabbed the fireman long ago can't take a reward, Schumann said. The cop is barred by law from accepting a reward. Bayonne's legal adviser declined to answer on this City Attorney's ruling was without finality. Mr. Boylan then told his story. It was a long story, with as many ramifications as Philadelphia politics. About every third minute Schumann jumped up and every time he did it required the united energies of the committee and the City Attorney to calm him.

It was well along toward midnight before Mr. Boylan concluded, and then he was taken in hand by the City Attorney.

No decision had been reached when an adjournment was at last taken.

NOT 21, HE TELLS CREDITORS.

Alleged Bankrupt Who Got \$18,000 for Store Under Age, He Says.

Leopold Marx, who did business as the Bronx Department Store at 2735 Third Avenue, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on May 16 by creditors, has moved to dismiss the petition and vacate the order appointing Lindsay Russell receiver by pleading what his creditors call the baby act. He declares that he was not twenty-one years old until May 20, four days after the petition was filed, and that he was born in this city on May 20, 1884.

As was disclosed yesterday in the examination of Justus Frankel by Leo Oppenheimer, attorney for Receiver Russell, Marx had come up in the bankruptcy court here. It would be argued, he said, next Monday, in the United States District Court. Lesser Brothers, who represent the largest merchandise creditors, have also intervened in the case. Mr. Marx has had the business since Aug. 1, 1904.

JEWELERS SUE GEBHARD.

Get Judgment for \$11,968—Bill for Gems—Was \$25,996.

A judgment for \$11,968 was entered yesterday against Frederick Gebhard in favor of Black, Starr & Frost, the jewelers, for balance due on jewelry sold to him between May 1, 1901, and July 28, 1903.

The total bill was \$25,996, on which he paid a part, and allowances were made, leaving a balance of \$11,968, which, with interest and costs, make up the amount of the judgment. He was served with the summons on May 5 last at 175 Madison Avenue.

Sloane Chauffeur Arrested.

G. Monier, nineteen years old, chauffeur for John Sloane, Jr., son of J. Sloane of the carpet firm of W. & J. Sloane, was arrested on Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon for running his automobile at the rate of eighteen miles an hour.

Sloane was in the automobile at the time and was accompanied by the chauffeur. He was taken to the Police Court, Magistrate Baker held Monier in \$300 bail for trial.

Order by Telephone

Avoid the busy crowds and the dusty streets and the crowded cars.

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WE WANT MORE SALESMEN FOR NEW YORK CITY.

We know what good men are worth, and we are willing to pay well for them—you'll say so if you are the right man. Preference given to those experienced in the sale of new and modern office methods and appliances, particularly the handling of invoices, orders and shipping room work. Apply by letter or in person. ELLIOTT FISHER COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS OF BILLING MACHINES. Useful whatever billing and order work is done. Broadway, cor. Wall St.

RIOTS START AFRESH IN CHICAGO STRIKE

Armed Mobs Attack Police in the Lumber Districts.

BUILDING TRADES WON'T HELP

Decide Not to Join Strike—Guards Charge Crowds with Revolvers and Make Many Arrests.

CHICAGO, May 26.—There was general strike rioting to-day and to-night throughout the lumber yards district. Lumber wagons returning from making deliveries to-night were attacked by crowds at every available opportunity. Large numbers of men, armed with clubs, slungshots, and bricks, accompanied by jeering women and children, filled the sidewalks along Centre Avenue, West Thirty-fifth Street, Loomis Street, and Archer Avenue, waiting for wagons, which were believed to be unguarded.

At Archer and Loomis Streets trucks appeared with one policeman on each. The drivers were immediately bombarded with bricks and stones, and several air rifles were brought into play. A bullet from one of these wounded Policeman James Fitzpatrick in the right arm. The men drew revolvers and fired over the heads of the rioters, holding them at bay until the drivers reached the yards.

A patrol wagon and a detail of policemen were sent to protect other lumber wagons which were on the way home. Stones were hurled at the patrol wagon, and the policemen were forced several times to jump from the wagon and charge the mobs before the streets could be sufficiently cleared to enable them to reach the lumber wagons.

A crowd of union pickets had been stationed in a saloon in West Thirty-fifth Street to block the passage of the lumber trucks. The police dashed into this saloon, used their clubs freely, and chased the pickets down the street. The return of the lumber wagons was marked by a mob of rioters who attempted to block the streets and the police made numerous charges into the mobs.

About 1 o'clock to-day fierce rioting broke out at West Madison and Canal Streets. An American Express Company wagon was stopped by strikers, and the mob seized the wheels of the wagon in an attempt to overturn it. A riot call brought three patrol wagons loaded with officers. The police charged the crowd and arrested everybody they could lay hands on. They took the City Attorney's wagons full of men, and made three trips to the station house, carrying prisoners each time, but every time they returned the jeering crowd was larger. Forty-two arrests were made.

Mayor Dunne to-day for the first time since the strike began declared that he knew of no contemplated plans for peace. The Mayor talked as though he had abandoned all hope of a settlement. Alderman Dever, Chairman of the City Council Peace Committee, said to-night that he had ceased work, and the committee could see no way of adjusting the differences between the teamsters and the employers. The Mayor has not yet decided to ask for troops.

President Shea of the Teamsters' Union is in ill-health. He was late in reaching court to-day, and when he did arrive he looked tired and worried. He asked the master in chancery to be excused from going on the witness stand in the injunction case, and he was required to answer questions for an hour.

Attorney Mayer, for the employers, in his examination attempted to identify certain North Cambridge (Mass.) men in connection with a murder, which Shea, when a young man, was alleged to have been involved. Shea was born in North Cambridge, and the committee could see no way of adjusting the differences between the teamsters and the employers. The Mayor has not yet decided to ask for troops.

Also 35-inch Bonnet Imported Black Chiffon Dress Taffeta, patterned with black and white, 100 yards, and the saving in the seams. Little more than half the usual quantity is required for making a garment. \$2.25 a yard.

Domestic Black Taffeta Silks, for foundations, linings and petticoats, in strong, desirable quality, and good black; one grade 36 inches wide, and another heavy grade, 38 inches wide, both at 85c a yard.

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Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock. The Wanamaker Store. Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock.

Your Straw Hat Today

The cool weather has been discouraging to the man who had his new straw hat ready, but he can't be held back any longer. Derby hats are too heavy to wear with the new Summer suits, and Straw Hat time is here. We have a splendid stock from all best manufacturers, presenting such an assortment as you will find nowhere else. All shapes, styles and varieties of straw, in proportions to suit men of all figures.

Sennit Straws, the popular hats of the season, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3. Clean, fresh, well-made, well-finished, smart-looking; from the hats with 2½-inch crowns and 1½-inch brims, to those with 3½-inch crowns and brims in proportion, for large men.

Split Straws, light in appearance as well as in weight, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$4 and \$5.

Mackinaw Straws, plain white, soft and comfortable. \$2 and \$3.

Milan Straws, \$4. **Panamas**, \$5 to \$12. Second floor, Ninth street.

Still Good Selection Among the SILK DRESSES at \$10.75

This week has made history in the trade as well as for our public in the matter of Silk Dresses at a remarkably little price. Today will probably finish the story. All of the dresses are newly made, of the best silks used in making women's suits this season. The styles are the very newest and most desirable for Summer wear. In every one you get double your money's worth, and the opportunity will probably end before the day is out. Price, \$10.75 each.

We also offer today five groups of women's suits of various woolen fabrics, at clean-up prices.

At \$11, worth \$18—Fifty suits of homespun and heather mixtures, in a variety of pretty styles.

At \$15, worth \$21 to \$25—Suits of mixed and striped homespun, with collar and cuffs of linen.

At \$20, worth \$27.50 to \$30—Suits of checked canvas and other suitings in mixtures and stripes.

At \$27.50, worth \$37.50 to \$42—Suits of eolienne, cheviot, Panama cloth, drap d'ete and checked suitings.

At \$35, worth \$45 to \$60—Suits of broadcloth, eolienne and voile; some silk-lined. Second floor, Broadway.

A Sale of Nine Hundred Crocheted Ice-Wool SHAWLS

At 75c, worth \$1.25 to \$3

Just a year ago we stirred up remarkable enthusiasm over a similar offering of these dainty little Wool Shawls. Coming at the beginning of the season when every woman wants one or more of these light-weight protectors, they will probably be claimed in a jiffy.

All are new, in perfect condition, in nice patterns, such as sell regularly for \$1.25 to \$3. Just nine hundred of them to sell today at 75c each. Basement.

Black Silks Of Unusual Value

We have ready today ten thousand yards of Wanamaker "Trianon" Guaranteed Imported Black Taffeta Silks, specially woven for us by C. J. Bonnet & Cie, of Lyons, France. On every yard appears the guarantee woven in the selvedge, perfect in weave and color, and in the correct medium soft finish, so desirable for Summer dress wear.

20 inches wide, at 75c a yard.

Also 35-inch Bonnet Imported Black Chiffon Dress Taffeta, patterned with black and white, 100 yards, and the saving in the seams. Little more than half the usual quantity is required for making a garment. \$2.25 a yard.

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MAY 1 1905

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to
them in any part of the country at the rate
of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent
through newsdealers, or directly to the Pub-
lication Office.

THE MORAL OF PHILADELPHIA.

The decent people of Philadelphia are
at this moment fighting the fight of
the decent people of every municipality
in the United States. Their predicament
is that to which the decent people
of every other municipality are at
all times exposed. "There are diversities
of operation, but the same law." The law
is that professional politicians, people
who get their living out of offices
and official opportunities will, in
ordinary times, circumvent and defeat
the decent people who pay the expenses
of Municipal Governments and who
have something else than politics to do.

The moral of Philadelphia seems to be
that there is a line which the tax-
payers cannot cross with impunity in
their chronic war on the taxpayers. The
Philadelphia taxpayers have crossed
it. Their Mayor, for he was theirs, was
the same sort of respectable figurehead
that the municipal ring commonly tries
to get to reconcile the taxpayers to its
pretensions. In a general way, Mr.
Weaver seems to have answered well
enough the purpose of his creation. We
have had many a Mayor of the same
kind here in New York. But when the
ring in Philadelphia waxed ex-
ceeding bold and undertook to sell not
only their own blight, but that of their
fellow-citizens and their pos-
sibility, for a mess of pottage to be di-
vided among themselves, the roar of
public indignation that went up suf-
ficed to frighten the ringsters and to
disaffect the Mayor from their schemes.
The advantage of the concentration of
official responsibility was seen in the
fact that the Mayor utterly refused to
assume the undivided responsibility of
the action of which each one of the as-
sociated public plunderers found his
own small share easy to bear.

The Mayor, having been forced to
break with the ring, took good advice
as to how to defeat its machinations.
The first thing he did, and the most
efficacious thing he could have done,
was to turn out of office the prominent
ringsters, with all the gang of their
sinecured henchmen. This energetic
action has had its effect. He has the
power to turn out of office some twenty
thousand taxpayers, and he has shown
a determination to exercise this
power. The result of this action is not
merely to diffuse apprehension and
alarm among all the hangers-on of the
ring, but specifically to frighten the
members of the local legislature which
was expected, at the bidding of its
Boss, to overrule without question the
Mayor's veto of the gas grab. Those
of the legislators who acknowledge "a
decent respect to the opinions of man-
kind," and who desire to stand well
with decent people, those of them to
whom their political future is of im-
portance, even leaving out of account
their eternal future, are flocking to
cover, are abandoning the standard of
the Boss, and taking refuge under the
standard of the Mayor.

The ultimate moral is that the cure
of our municipal evils, the ugliest and
most dangerous scandals of our democ-
racy, is to be found and sought in the
concentration of power and the conse-
quent concentration of responsibility.
Specifically, it is an abundant justifi-
cation of the stripping of the Board of
Aldermen of New York of all substan-
tial powers and the transfer of those
powers to a body of which the respon-
sibility is real. It is even a justifica-
tion of still further narrowing and con-
centrating power and responsibility. By
that method it is true that we may oc-
casionally draw, in the lottery of mu-
nicipal elections, a pachyderm of a
Van Wyck, who has that power of de-
fusing public opinion which, according
to MACAULAY, requires either the worst
and meanest or the best and noblest of
mankind. But the chances are much
greater that we shall draw a Weaver,
who, even though in a way the creat-
ure of the conspiracy of which he is
the figurehead, will yet refuse to go
all lengths which the imaginations of
the Boss may reach, and to abandon
all the associates and associations with
which he has a genuine citizen's

was finally passed in its present shape
by means of an emergency message
from the Governor. Such a message is
a formal certificate to the Legislature
that in the sober judgment of the Gov-
ernor the bill is so important to the in-
terests of the public that the Legisla-
ture ought to take action on it in the
closing days of the session, when only a
few selected and urgent measures can
be acted on. While such a message is
not, of course, a pledge on the part of
the Governor that he will not exercise
his discretion with reference to a meas-
ure, it makes it extremely improbable
that he will condemn it. He could have
condemned it to death by letting it
alone.

The aim of the bill is so sound and
the means proposed to accomplish that
aim are so simple and expedient that
we cannot imagine the Governor fail-
ing to approve it. As argued from time
to time by the Committee of Fourteen,
with whom the bill originated, the plain
and sole purpose of the bill is to sup-
press the revolting abuses arising in
connection with the Raines law hotels
by making the lessees or owners of
these hotels comply with the provisions
with which they swear in their applica-
tions they have complied. Under the
law as it stands, though they commit
perjury in thus swearing, their testi-
mony must be taken as conclusive and
they must get their licenses. Under
the pending amendments there must be
an adequate inspection by the proper
departments, and if it be found that the
requirements of the law have not been
met, the license must be withheld, or, if
already granted, it must be revoked.
It will be seen that there is absolutely
nothing in this in the least degree arbi-
trary, oppressive, or extreme. There is
not even any change in the essential
nature or purpose of the law. There is
only sensible and practical provision
for the effective enforcement of the
law. Honestly, we can see no possible
reason why any rational citizen, from
the Governor down, should object to
the amendments. They simply break
up a profitable traffic in perjury which
has given rise to unspeakably vile
abuses.

THE OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS.

It would appear from evidence col-
lected by the Inter-State Commerce
Commission and communicated to the
Senate, that the ownership of the rail-
road system of this country is not as
widely diffused as has been supposed.
On the 30th of June, 1904, the 1,220
railroads reporting to the Commission
had only 327,831 stockholders of rec-
ord. This total includes many dupli-
cations, as it was impossible to know in
how many instances one capitalist was
represented in the stockholding inter-
est of several railroads. Assuming the
population of the United States to be,
in round figures, eighty millions, the
entire mileage of the railroads doing
an Inter-State business is owned by
about four-tenths of 1 per cent. of the
people of this country. The widest dis-
tribution of the stock of any one road
is that of the Pennsylvania, with 44-
175 stockholders. The entire New York
Central system has only a little more
than half as many—24,941. These fig-
ures are not particularly significant of
anything, but they are interesting as
correcting the impression that the own-
ership of our railroads is widely dif-
fused among all classes of our people.
As a matter of fact, it is restricted to
a very small class, and the total num-
ber is a little less than the population
of Cincinnati, which stands ninth in the
list of our cities.

THE CHURCH AND THE HOTEL.

The committees representing the
Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, who
are protesting against the signing of
the Saxe bill, which would permit
the issue of a license for the sale of
wines and liquors to the new Hotel
Gotham across the street, have un-
usual need of candor, of openmindedness,
and of the quality of being reasonable.
Otherwise they are sure to fall into the
error of combating the bill with weak
arguments.

The laws of the State of New York
prohibit the issue of licenses for the
sale of liquor within two hundred feet
of a church. This law, as everybody
knows, was designed to prevent the im-
propriety and open scandal of the es-
tablishment and carrying on of the sal-
oon business upon the same blocks
with churches or near them. Nobody
would favor the opening of a saloon
managed conspicuously and exclusively
as a place for the sale of liquors at re-
tail, with all the customary equipment
of window advertisement and signs in-
viting the attention of the passerby to
the business carried on within. But the
Saxe bill against which the commit-
tees of the Fifth Avenue Presbyter-
ian Church protest has no such pur-
pose. It authorizes the issue of a
license to hotels having more than two
hundred sleeping rooms. That makes
the bill general in its purpose and re-
stricts its application to first-class hot-
els of the largest size. Now first-class
hotels in the City of New York, while
they have barrooms or buffets and sell
wines and liquors to their guests, are
not "saloons." They do not have
street entrances to their barrooms, ac-
cess to which is had only through the
passages and corridors of the building.

is in no sense evaded. It is not at all
reasonable for the committees of the
Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church to
say, as they did say in a letter of pro-
test sent to the Governor, that the
signing of the Saxe bill would be
against the policy of the State to pre-
serve orderly peace and quiet for all
classes of citizens in their attendance
and worship in their churches. Peace,
good order, and quiet neighborhood
would not be disturbed or affected by
the sale of wines or liquors in any hotel
in this State having two hundred sleep-
ing rooms. Nor was it reasonable to
say that this bill would legalize "in a
big Fifth Avenue hotel what would be a
crime in a small hotel on the Bowery
and Grand Street." Small hotels on
the Bowery and Grand Street have bar-
room entrances from the public high-
way. The case is entirely dissimilar,
and the use of this comparison indi-
cates the paucity of good arguments at
the command of the committees.

This question is, after all, one of a
somewhat broad and general nature. It
is said that the expenditure incurred
for the erection and equipment of the
hotel against which this protest is di-
rected has exceeded the sum of \$3,000-
000. This represents a very large addi-
tion to assessed valuation in the City
of New York. The Fifth Avenue Pres-
byterian Church, like all church prop-
erty, is exempt from taxation. Now
the question for the gentlemen of the
church committee to consider is,
whether they are altogether reasonable
in taking this stern attitude against the
conferring of a privilege which demon-
strably would cause them no scandal,
injury, or offense of the eye, while the
withholding of it at their instance would
cause an immense loss of money to
those who have invested in the hotel
property, even if it does not ruin the
undertaking altogether. The gentle-
men of the committees do not need to
be told that a first-class hotel cannot
be successfully continued without a
State license to sell wines and liquors.
Nobody advocates the diminution of the
exemptions and privileges enjoyed by
church property. Nobody would wish
to relax existing statutes essential to
protect the churches from unpleasant
neighbors. That being the attitude
of the public toward the churches it is
a question which the gentlemen of the
Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church
should seriously consider, whether they
ought to push to an unreasonable ex-
treme their just objection to the open
carrying on of any undesirable business
near that place of worship.

RULES OF CONDUCT.

Baron ALPHONSE ROTHSCHILD, who
died in Paris yesterday, seemed it a
service to the young men of France
who were ambitious of emulating his
success in business and becoming great
capitalists, to distribute among them
cards on which were printed the fol-
lowing rules as to habits and conduct:

Shun liquor.
Dare to go forward.
Never be discouraged.
Be polite to everybody.
Employ your time well.
Never tell business lies.
Pay your debts promptly.
Be prompt in everything.
Bear all troubles patiently.
Do not reckon upon chances.
Make no useless acquaintances.
Be brave in the struggle of life.
Maintain your integrity as a sacred
thing.
Never appear to be something more than
you are.
Take time to consider; then decide pos-
itively.
Carefully examine into every detail of
your business.

These are good rules. They belong in
the classification of Counsels of Per-
fection. The difficulty with them is
that the average young man of France,
or, for that matter, of any other na-
tion, would need to go back several
generations and select his ancestors in
order to be prepared to follow them.
The shape of the average head does
not accommodate itself to the brain de-
velopment to which such a code would
appeal, and a young man who was able
to make them his rules of conduct
would probably need no good advice
from any one.

It must be conceded, however, that
one who could follow the Rothschild
code would arrive at success inevit-
ably, if he lived long enough. That one
does not, as the rule, follow it is no
doubt partly his fault, but perhaps not
wholly so.

TRADES UNION AMENITIES.

One inclined to deplore the develop-
ment of trades unionism in this coun-
try along the lines which have been fol-
lowed in the Chicago teamsters' and
other recent strikes in the relatively
unskilled occupations may derive some
poor consolation from the fact that
crimes committed in the name of or-
ganized labor are not the product of
democracy, but occur where political
liberty is known only as an academic
proposition. An English firm obtained
the contract from the City of Milan for
the erection of a municipal gas works.
It is said that never was a work of
comparable magnitude begun, carried
forward, and completed under equal
difficulties. In deciding a suit against
the city in which the contractors were
successful, the Judge described as fol-
lows some of the difficulties referred to:

prings in sleepy old Milan, but such
is the record. When these things are
done in this country we are apt to
make the mistake of attributing it to
our political system, but obviously the
cause lies deeper and must be sought
in the vagaries of human nature.

JUDGE VAN BRUNT.

The sudden death of Judge Van
Brunt, only a few months in advance
of the date of his compulsory retire-
ment, points in a particular way the
trite moral, "What shadows we are
and what shadows we pursue." For it
shows the futility of that project of
Judge Van Brunt's friends to provide
remunerative and satisfactory employ-
ment for him after his retirement,
which brought upon him the only scan-
dal of his judicial career.

According to those best qualified to
judge, whether on the bench or at the
bar, Judge VAN BRUNT was richly en-
dowed with those peculiar faculties
which make "a born Judge," and was
by intrinsic right the presiding judge
of a tribunal which has already, though
of so recent a creation, approved itself
one of the most weighty and respecta-
ble courts in the United States. He
was never the dupe of his own inge-
nuity or of that of anybody else, as is
the frequent snare of subtle and distin-
guishing minds. This is by no means
to say that he was without ingenuity.
It is to say that he had an intellect of
such inherent sanity and equity that
he always went straight to the true
point, and easily brushed away the
cobwebs with which over-subtlety
might have attempted to conceal it.
He has had able colleagues, no doubt.
But we judge that those colleagues
would be the first to insist that his in-
dividual share of credit for the stand-
ing of the court is greater than that of
any other member of it, and that he
was, in fact as in title, its presiding ge-
nius. Such a judicial reputation is
more than a professional, it is a public
possession.

The decision of the Rapid Transit
Commission as to Fourteenth Street,
which provides for a four-track subway
from the Hudson River to a connection
with the bridge loop between Avenues
B and C, appears to be a very satisfac-
tory solution of the problem of cross-
town travel at that point. Besides a
connection with the Williamsburg,
Manhattan, and Brooklyn Bridges, and
a tunnel connection with Williamsburg,
this subway will have two spurs run-
ning to the lower part of the city on the
west side, one reaching to Liberty and
William Streets, and the other to the
Brooklyn Bridge terminal. The prob-
lem of rapid transit for New York is
now in a way to be solved on a magnifi-
cent scale, but the average citizen finds
difficulty in keeping up with the work
of the Plans Committee of the commis-
sion, the more so if he attempts to fol-
low the ramifications of the work pro-
posed in Brooklyn. There is still a
good deal of adjustment and adaptation
to be done, and then it will all be sim-
ple enough.

"The people? We are the people!"
exclaimed "BOSS" DURIAM yesterday
from behind Senator FENWICK'S door,
when asked whether he did not feel the
danger of the people's aroused indignation.
Insolence entrenched in the office
of a Pennsylvania United States Sen-
ator, himself the centre of an organized
fight openly in favor of local graft, is
of such hoary precedent that, until re-
cently, its chief city has forgotten who
are in fact the people.

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TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Impartiality
one of our correspond-
ents to say, yesterday,
that the way to end the
"bitterness" between
the North and the South—there really
is no such thing as a free lunch—
is to write and teach in the schools
impartial histories of the causes, the
course, and the consequences of the civil
war. There is always, however, some-
thing suspicious about remedies so simple
for so extremely complex a disease.
The one he was discussing. In the first
place, it is highly improbable that an ab-
solutely impartial history ever was or
ever can be written, even of events much
more than forty years back in the past,
and when events are remote the gain of
impartiality, such as it is, comes inevi-
tably at the cost of completeness. If not
quite aware of that, of accuracy, it is
entirely hopeless to expect any American,
though his Americanism be of recent date,
to write more of a history of the civil
war than a tabular enumeration of its
battles would form, and still not express
opinions, not draw deductions, that some-
body would not charge with partiality and mis-
apprehension. The chances are that a
supposedly impartial history, if written
intends to be impartial, to tell the facts
as they are, and to reason about them
with straight logic. It is hardly con-
ceivable that any history was ever put in
a school because it was known to convey
false impressions or when it was known
that it would be a surprise when the car
stopped and the owner alighted. He ques-
tioned the power of selection. To say that they
have been or are unfair is probably true
to a greater or less degree, but it is also
to beg the questions still at issue, for the
partiality of one is the impartiality of an-
other, and the quality of a history as to
fairness is a matter of opinion, not of
fact. It would be inexpedient as well as
absurd to present to the children in all
parts of the country the arguments used
by both North and South, with the expecta-
tion that the child would be able to judge
judicially and reach correct conclusions.
Right and wrong were inextricably mixed
in that great controversy, and the fact
that we are all fast settling into an ad-

thing else, so there is no need to bother
over their silly rancor.

Education of the Engineer.

Mr. H. H. BROUGHTON,
writing in The Electrical
Magazine, suggests a
plan for making elec-
trical engineers who
shall be strong in both the theory and
the practice of their profession—some-
thing, as all know who have given any
attention to the subject, that is much de-
sired, and something which the technical
schools, if their critics can be believed,
have not yet succeeded in doing. Mr.
Broughton would catch his electrical en-
gineer very young, say, at fifteen years
of age, and when he had completed the
elementary education that is needed for
all. He would put him at once into a
shop and keep him there for three years,
working hard for fifty or sixty hours a
week in practical commercial conditions.
Then he would give him college training
for three years, and complete his course
by another year in the shop. The advan-
tages claimed for this system are that
the man goes to college with a very fair
knowledge of practice, conversant with
the various processes, knowing something
about the properties of materials and ma-
chines, and fully alive to what will be
expected of him when he rubs shoulders
with the men of the shop. He would be
studying for his profession at an age
when he is most capable of doing so, and
when he realizes the hard, grinding work
necessary to make a successful career,
are also added as recommendations for
the system. It is a pretty scheme, and
theory and practice into harmony based
on a mistaken notion as to the kind and
amount of antagonism between them?

To Sign or Not to Sign.

For a member of Par-
liament, Mr. WINSTON
Churchill, has been ex-
pressing some curiously
nonsensical ideas as to the
proper conduct of newspapers. While
admitting that the French newspapers,
as such, were decidedly inferior to those
of England and America, he yet extolled
the greater frequency with which the
French journalists are allowed to sign
their articles, and declared that by an-
onymity the newspaper man's weight and
authority in politics were decreased or
lost. That is probably true, but the pa-
per man's loss is the newspaper's gain,
and between the values of the one and
the other the public choice is easy. A
signed article is one man's opinion, im-
portant or not as the case may be, but
an unsigned article is or pretends to be
something a good deal better and bigger.
By presumption, and usually in fact, it
embodies the judgment of several per-
sons on the lookout for the errors result-
ing from the personal equation, and so
the public gets a safer production than
under the other plan. After all, the ques-
tion is one of needs and tastes. Experi-
ence has demonstrated that when signa-
tures are much in vogue news tends to
diminish in quantity and to deteriorate
in quality, and anybody who doesn't
worry about that has the best of things
to prefer the French papers, not that
they contain stronger, or even finer, ar-
ticles than do those made on a different
plan, but because there is little or noth-
ing in them to distract attention from the
strong or fine articles they contain.

TROUBLE OVER WINDOW PLANTS

Police Order the Removal of Flowers
from Window Ledges.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
For the past eight years I have lived in
New York in an apartment house on the
west side. My wife is very fond of plants,
and every Summer we have had in our
front window a box of flowers, which has
been a source of great pleasure to us
both. This box has been securely fastened
to the window ledge in such a manner
that it would be impossible for it to fall
off.

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to the window ledge in such a manner
that it would be impossible for it to fall
off.

On reaching home last night, my wife
informed me that a policeman had been
there during the day and ordered all plant
boxes, &c., removed from the windows on
the penalty of a fine. Will you kindly in-
form me what rights, if any, I have in
the matter? I frequently read in the pa-
pers about the growing taste of people
for flowers, and the window displays.
Last night I took a walk and dis-
covered numerous boxes and plants still
remaining in windows in the different
parts of the city from that in which I
reside.

I have been informed that if a box is se-
curely fastened, I am at liberty to have
one on my window sill, and should like to
know just what rights I have in a matter
of this kind. UPPER WEST SIDE.
New York, May 24, 1905.

Locked Doors on Ferryboats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:
There are four new ferryboats running be-
tween Hoboken and New York during rush
hours. The lower and upper cabins of these
boats are crowded to the utmost. Only four
very small doors open from the upper cabin
to the deck outside. The four double doors
have never been open, but are always locked for
no apparent reason, even when there is standing
room only in the upper cabin. The windows
are scarcely to be opened. Now, what use
would life preservers be in case of an accident
if only a few people could get out of the cabin?
Of course, the windows could be broken, but
that would only make the panic more general.
Would it not be a safe policy for the company
to have those doors unlocked, so that they
would be available in case of accident?
ED. SANGER, 81 Nassau Street.
New York, May 24, 1905.

A Considerate Automobileist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:
I am a horse owner, and my business takes
me on an old-fashioned thoroughfare of the
city, far from the madding crowd. My horse
is fractious, and many times I have remarked
the total lack of courtesy and ignorance of
the first rules of the road exhibited by the general
run of auto drivers. I am pleased to note an
exception to this rule. A few days ago a
large red car came down the road, the horse
proceeded to bolt, and was with difficulty re-
strained. What was my surprise when the car
stopped and the owner alighted. He ques-
tioned the power of selection. To say that they
have been or are unfair is probably true
to a greater or less degree, but it is also
to beg the questions still at issue, for the
partiality of one is the impartiality of an-
other, and the quality of a history as to
fairness is a matter of opinion, not of
fact. It would be inexpedient as well as
absurd to present to the children in all
parts of the country the arguments used
by both North and South, with the expecta-
tion that the child would be able to judge
judicially and reach correct conclusions.
Right and wrong were inextricably mixed
in that great controversy, and the fact
that we are all fast settling into an ad-

Bronx Mosquito Factories.

To the Editor of The New York Times:
The letter in your column signed "Bronx"
and referring to several mosquito factories
is very timely. One place referred to is certainly
a pest hole; that is east of Jerome Avenue at
One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street. Here the
original head waters of Cromwell's Creek have
been dammed off by a new street, leaving a

SERVICES IN THE PARKS.

Evangelists Preach in Madison and
Union Squares.

Open-air rallies were held yesterday
afternoon in Madison and Union Square
Parks under the auspices of the Evangelis-
tic Committee. The rallies were the
first of a series of midday religious meet-
ings to be held in the small parks this
Summer.

The meetings yesterday were in charge
of the Rev. Bradford Williams, formerly
pastor of the Evangelistic Church, who was
in a four-horse wagon with the Salvation
Army National Staff Band, in charge of
Major Andersen. The music by the band
soon drew the "benchers" around the
wagon. The Rev. James B. Healy, Su-
perintendent of the Evangelistic Commit-
tee, said a few words, and a sermon by
the Rev. Dr. W. W. White of the Bible
Teachers' Training School followed.

Bishop Frederick Courtney is to be the
principal speaker at a mass meeting to be
held in the Academy of Music to-morrow
afternoon at 8 o'clock. Dr. Courtney was
formerly Bishop of Nova Scotia in the
Church of England, and is now rector of
St. James's Episcopal Church in this city.
Again to-day at noon there will be open-
air meetings in Madison and Union
Squares. On Monday at noon there will
be meetings in the Wall Street district
one on the steps of the Custom House
and one in front of the Stock Exchange.

PENSIONS NO CRIMINALS.

Secretary of Bankers' Association
Says None Is Paid to Stay Good.

To the Editor of The New York Times:
Noticing an intimation in your columns
this morning that some clever profes-
sional criminals are pensioned, or paid by
the American Bankers' Association, to re-
frain from practicing their crimes and
illegal profession on banks members of
this association, I write to state most
positively that this organization does not
pension criminals. We rely on the ef-
forts of our detective agents and on the
influence we bring to bear to instill in
the mind of a professional that it is un-
wise and hazardous to depredate on one
of our members.

Since 1895 we have convicted and im-
prisoned 270 forgers, 18 swindlers, and 205
bank burglars. Three criminals have
been sentenced to death and executed.
The total sentences of these convictions
amount to nearly 3,000 years. Statistics
show that out of the numerous criminal
operations carried on by the banks and
of the country, only a small proportion
were directed toward our members.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES R. BRANCH,
Secretary R. C. Com.
New York, May 24, 1905.

NOISES AT BALL GAMES.

Vigorous Protest Against the Vendor
Nuisance in the Grand Stand.

To the Editor of The New York Times:
Will you kindly use your influence to
put an end to the vendor nuisance in the
stands at the National League ball games
at the Polo Grounds? From the entrance
of the first spectator until the finish of
the game there is one continuous cry of
"Get your extra double-jointed, heavy
action peanuts!" "Chewing gum, cigars,
and cigarettes!" "Score cards!" "Luscious,
nice easy cushions!" "Who'll have the
water?" &c. It is true we need
score cards, but save us from the rest of
the howl.

Why cannot a stand be placed in the
rear of the seats where patrons may sup-
ply their wants without having their and
their neighbors' enjoyment of both the
game and the afternoon spoiled? The
noise last Saturday was so great that it
was impossible to hear the announcement
of the batteries and the majority of the
decisions. These vendors when requested
to move and not obstruct the view show
their independence by standing still or re-
porting in the most classic assestment
Billingsgate to know. Cannot you use your
endeavors to abate this nuisance and
render us all grateful? J. E. T.
New York, May 23, 1905.

TRIALS OF RED COATS.

British Army Needs 4,000 Wealthy
Officers.

From The London Express.
The military forces of the British army, by the
latest computation, 4,000 officers short of the
requirements as laid down in the army and
auxiliary establishments for 1905-6.
This serious shortage, combined with the fact
that resignations are still at an enormous
rate, has caused considerable uneasiness in the
minds of the authorities, and conferences are now tak-
ing place at the War Office under the Director
of Staff Duties and other officials, the object
of which is to find a remedy for the situation.
The bankruptcy of an officer, whose exami-
nation was held at Colchester recently, has
shown the futility of subalterns attempting to
meet their expenses out of their pay. The de-
cision of the Army Council that an officer
should resign has spread alarm throughout the
subaltern ranks of the army, for numbers of
young officers are heavily in debt to tradesmen
in the hands of money lenders, and the of-
ficer is burdened on every hand with expenses
for mess, band, regimental clubs, servants, and
social items.

The changes in uniform absorb an abnormal
amount of his pay. First it is a new uniform,
then a new full-dress alteration, a change in
headgear or overcoat, a new pattern, sword,
or field service dress.
At Sandhurst recently the cadets had changes
of headgear involving the possession by each
cadet of no fewer than five caps, none of which
is of any use after passing to a regiment. The
cost of altering cadet kit to regimental pat-
tern involves an outlay of from £20 to £30.

Craig-y-Nos Again for Sale.

From The London Mail.
Another attempt is to be made to sell Cra-
ig-y-Nos, the beautiful Welsh palace belonging
to the Earl of Pembroke, who has been the
world-famous singer. The announcement
is made that it is to be sold at a price regardless
of cost or associations.
The first attempt to dispose of Craig-y-Nos
was a failure, as the result of a remarkable
incident. On June 17, 1891, the estate was put
up by Messrs. Lumley, of Tottenham, and
one gentleman present bid £50,000.
On second thoughts, however, he withdrew
it after a consultation with the auctioneer, ex-
plaining that he had been carried away by
that official's eloquence. The estate was
eventually bought for £60,000.

A PROBLEM.

There once were some children,
The first of whom was a boy,
And the second was a girl,
And the third was a boy,
And the fourth was a girl,
And the fifth was a boy,
And the sixth was a girl,
And the seventh was a boy,
And the eighth was a girl,
And the ninth was a boy,
And the tenth was a girl,
And the eleventh was a boy,
And the twelfth was a girl,
And the thirteenth was a boy,
And the fourteenth was a girl,
And the fifteenth was a boy,
And the sixteenth was a girl,
And the seventeenth was a boy,
And the eighteenth was a girl,
And the nineteenth was a boy,
And the twentieth was a girl,
And the twenty-first was a boy,
And the twenty-second was a girl,
And the twenty-third was a boy,
And the twenty-fourth was a girl,
And the twenty-fifth was a boy,
And the twenty-sixth was a girl,
And the twenty-seventh was a boy,
And the twenty-eighth was a girl,
And the twenty-ninth was a boy,
And the thirti

**Attempt Was Made to Kill Him in 1895
and He Frequently Received
Threatening Letters.**

The Baron had one strong superstition, which he could not overcome, and that was that the number 13 was unlucky. When he was married he chose as his residence the hotel in the Rue St. George which had been the property of M. Pescatore. The residence bore the number 13. When the Baron saw that number he refused to enter the house until the number 13 was cancelled. He addressed with the old number he refused to open them, and he offered 15,000 francs to the municipality, to be distributed among the poor, if the number were changed. The offer was accepted and "13 bis" was substituted.

The Baron lost an eye in 1883 while on a hunting expedition, through the carelessness of his valet. Being a very strikingly handsome man, he felt the disfigurement keenly, and said he would rather have had the top of his head blown

Mr. and Mrs. William Street and the Misses Rosemund and Susan Street have opened the Hermitage; their cottage at Seabright, for the season.

The marriage of Mrs. Flora Bigelow Dodge and the Hon. Lionel Guest will probably take place at Mrs. Dodge's home, Tipi, Sioux Falls, in the autumn, but no date has as yet been set for it.

The road coach Squadron will make its regular run to-day from the Hotel Savoy to Van Cortlandt Park. Among the passengers will be Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Clark, Miss Nannie Brown, Mrs. E. Mortimer Ward, Miss Austin, Capt. William C. Carmann, and Miss Sara K. Thomas. Futnam A. Bates will be coachman.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Augustus Pitou was engaged yesterday

Courts Adjourn Immediately on Receipt of News and Justices Hasten to Offer Aid and Sympathy.

unmarried, was with him when he died. Judge John B. Brainerd, of the Second Circuit, the Manhattan, the Lotos, and the New York Yacht Club, the St. Nicholas Society, the Aldine Association, the Leaders League Society, the American Museum of Natural History, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

GOVERNOR TO FILL VACANCY.

Politicians Think Justice Clarke Probably Will Be Chosen.

The vacancy created in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court by the death of Justice John B. Brainerd will be filled by Gov. Higgins. The Governor may name Justice Ingraham, whose term expires June 30, 1905. Justice Ingraham, while elected as a Democrat, has not been active as a partisan.

Politicians argued yesterday, however, that a new man would have to be selected

was presented to-day to show that Mrs. Townsend had resided here for more than two years.

The divorce will not be finally granted

temperature will moderate, with fair weather in the East, and the Western rain area will extend over the central valleys and the western lake region.

Fresh west to northwest winds will prevail on the Atlantic Coast, fresh northeast catfing on the New England coast, and fresh to strong westerly winds on the Gulf Coast, and fresh-northeast winds will become variable on the Great Lakes.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh westerly winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York: Fair Saturday and Sunday; cooler Saturday; light to fresh west winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey: Fair Saturday and Sunday; light to fresh variable winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and Western New York: Fair Saturday; Sunday shows variable winds.

New England: Fair Saturday and Sunday; cooler in south portion Saturday; fresh west winds Sunday.

\$200,000 Damages Asked for Failure to Exhibit It and Alleged Breach of Contract.

Princeton's veteran astronomer, is retiring from active work. Miss MARY FOSTER tells what Professor Young has done for science.

Germany's Crown Prince

is about to be married. A forecast of the elaborate ceremonies, description of the trousseau, and character sketches of the future Kaiser and his bride make interesting reading.

J. Edward Jackson

proclaims 'himself a Townspeople.' A young Southern artist who finds all the material he needs to work with in Gotham's streets.

Wardrobe Trunks.

MR. FISH MUST PAY

Be Completed?

An architect who knows all about the subject gives the answer. Recent donations have given the great building a new start.

"On the Rim of Manhattan."

Another breezy account of a woman's ramble along the edge of the big city.

Decoration Day—

Pictures of spots sacred as the last resting places of American heroes.

The New Treatment for Cancer

\$5,000 Additional

beloved mother, Mary Ann, and living son, William, and their families. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service at 2 o'clock on Saturday, May 27, at the home of the late Mrs. No. 612 Hancock St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 2 P. M.

AN BRUNT. On the 26th day of May, 1904, at 10 o'clock, died Mrs. AN BRUNT, nee Van Brunt.

Funeral services will be private. Kindly sympathize.

VAN DE VENSTER. On Thursday, May 26, at his residence, 60 West 33d St., Charles R. Van De Venster, died at the age of 81 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 60 West 33d St., on Saturday, May 27, at 10 o'clock.

ZIEGLER. At his country residence, Great Island, Noroton, Conn., on Wednesday, May 26, at 10 o'clock, died Mr. ZIEGLER, in his 62d year.

Funeral service will be held at Great Island, on Saturday, May 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at the residence of the late Mrs. ZIEGLER, 1044 Third Avenue, New York City. The family train from Grand Central Station, New York, at 1 o'clock on Saturday morning. Please omit flowers.

CEMETERIES.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

is readily accessible by Harlem trains O. & N. Y. R. R.

CEMETERIES.
THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
is readily accessible by Harlem trains from

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| midding | 8.50 |
| No. 7 Rio..... | .06 |
| granulated | 5.85 |
| es, O. K.; prime..... | .35 |
| family | 13.75 |

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| | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | Change |
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| ... | 0.45 | 0.45 | 4.55 | 4.50 | ↓ |
| ... | 0.55 | 0.55 | 5.55 | 5.60 | ↓ |
| ... | 0.65 | 0.65 | 6.65 | 6.70 | ↓ |
| ... | 0.70 | 0.65 | 7.05 | 7.00 | ↓ |
| ... | 0.85 | 0.85 | 8.85 | 8.90 | ↓ |
| ... | 0.95 | 0.95 | 9.95 | 10.00 | ↓ |
| ... | 1.00 | 1.00 | 10.00 | 10.05 | ↓ |
| ... | 1.00 | 1.00 | 10.00 | 10.05 | ↓ |

THE UNITED SERVICE.
The Army.
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The following

The Fourth to the Fourteenth Battery; 1. J. H. Hopkins from the Fourteenth to the Fourteenth Battery; M. A. Cross from the Fourth to the Fourth Battery; C. S. Blakely from the Fourth to the Fourth Battery; D. C. McDonald from the Fourth to the Thirtieth Battery; D. C. McDonald from the Thirtieth to the Fourth Battery.

C. F. J. Morrow, Twenty-ninth Infantry, is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Quarter Master's Department, vice Capt. A. P. Berry. Capt. Berry is relieved as Quartermaster of the transport Sheridan and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks and report in accordance with the orders of the commanding officer.

will proceed to San Francisco and report to the General Superintendent of the Army Transport Service* in that city for duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of the Army Transport Sheridan.

Dr. C. C. McCulloch, Jr., Surgeon, is designated as a member of the board to meet at the Point for the physical examination of members of the graduating class at the Military Academy and such other candidates for admission.

Quartermaster General, Col. R. Jones
Capt. John E. Stephens, Artillery, and
Lieut. J. S. Hardin, Artillery, recorded
to meet at Fort Pickens, Fla., to
also the casing left in the wells at Fort
board is appointed to meet at Fort Sars
for examination of such officers as
ordered before it to determine the
for promotion. Detail: Major D. S. Shy
Surgeon; Major F. J. Kernan, Capt. G. E.
Capt. L. F. Kilbourne, Twenty-sixth
Contract Surgeon J. E. Shellenberger
W. Bentsen, Twenty-sixth Infantry.

Major G. R. Cecil, Thirtieth Infantry; Captain M. A. Probert, and J. M. Little, recorder, are appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan for the examination of such officers as may be required before it to determine their fitness for promotion.

and ordered to the Hartford as naval officer.

1. J. M. Luby is ordered to the May 5, June 5.

Assistant Paymaster S. E. Barber is detached to the Cincinnati and ordered home.

Assistant Paymaster C. N. Wrenshall is ordered to the Franklin, Norfolk.

able from the Commander in Chief of the fleet announces the following changes:

E. T. Pollock to the Ohio; Capt. H. C. detached from the Oregon and ordered

Movements of Naval Vessels.
 Yankoe, at Monte Cristi; Arethusa, at
 Norfolk; Bennington, at Honolulu;
 Potomac, from Pensacola for Key
 West; Truxtun, from Guantanamo for Key
 West; Maryland, from Newport News for Galveston;
 Kearsarge, from Norfolk for Baltimore;
 Baltimore, from Shanghai for Taku.

for the previous week and 184, 185 and 144 for the corresponding weeks of 1904 to 1901. The Middle States had New England 23, Southern 35, Western northwestern 9, Pacific 17 and Ter

preceding week. About 84 per cent of the total number of concerns failing had a capital of \$5,000 or less, and 10 per cent had from \$5,000 to \$20,000 capital.

holders of temporary certificates issued by the Imperial German Government 6 per cent. sterling bonds, second series, are notified that the same will be ready for delivery on and after May 30, upon surrender of the certificates.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

10 Per Cent Guaranteed

With chance to double your money.
REAP THE PROFITS—YOU CAN'T LOSE.

At Auction White Plains

TO-DAY, MAY 27, 2 P. M.

We Will Sell

44 LOTS ON PROSPECT HILL, WHITE PLAINS.

High ground, fine view, first class neighborhood, 10 minutes' walk from station.

You know what happened in the Bronx on the eve of the subway opening. History repeats itself.

The New Central is spending Forty Million Dollars in electrifying its system. WHITE PLAINS is the terminal. The completion of these improvements will double values, for quick and efficient railway transportation is the life of suburban property.

The owner has such faith in the future of WHITE PLAINS that he will give

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE

TO TAKE BACK ANY LOTS SOLD AFTER ONE YEAR AND PAY 10% INTEREST ON MONEY PAID.

This is a chance

to buy now at your own price and get in on the ground floor on guaranteed basis.

AT AUCTION TO-DAY, MAY 27, 2 P. M.

Turner & Company,

28 E. 42D ST., N. Y. CITY. WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

Express train leaves Grand Central Station at 1:08 P. M. to-day.

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LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS

SUNDAY, MONDAY, DECOMATION DAY

\$25

Lakewood Park,

Rockville Centre and Freeport,

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MAY

1905

The New York Times.

PART TWO--SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1905.

16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

MISS CARY'S fine, subtle, and sympathetic appreciation of Henry James as a novelist, which we are happily enabled to present to our readers this week, includes the reflection that the work of Mr. James is "elusive of labels." One may not truthfully call his novels romantic, realistic, or poetic, novels of manners or novels of incident by way of definitely classifying them. Miss Cary's conclusion is that the later work of Mr. James, which may not be read by one who runs, will "appear to the future the most important achievement in fiction of the period it so subtly reproduces." In the June number of McClure's Prof. Woodberry writes eloquently of a novelist whose work could always be definitely classified, who was enormously popular in his lifetime and whose books Prof. Woodberry says he reads "in the passing years, always with a greater admiration of his literary power, sheer creative faculty, his high strain of feeling and human truth, and his wholesomeness for the daily sympathies and moral ideas of the democracy." Scott always had something more than an "elect" or "initiated" following. Mr. James, it seems to us, has chosen to stray into literary by-paths, whither he has been attended only by a very discriminating few. We are confident that Miss Cary's delicate appraisal of his work is accurate, and that he is a great literary artist who really observes certain aspects of social life and character, and correctly reports, after his own strikingly "modern" fashion, what he sees. But his works have not yet contributed, as Prof. Woodberry says of the Waverley Novels, "to human happiness on the universal scale."

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES need to be told very little about Thomas Dixon, Jr.'s newest book, "The Life Worth Living: A Personal Experience," which is published to-day. Generous excerpts from

it have already appeared in our Sunday edition. It is a short book, (for Mr. Dixon,) containing only 140 pages, twelve-mo, and is illustrated with photographs taken by the author, chiefly of his tide-water Virginia home and scenes near by. It is dedicated to Jordan and Thomas, the author's "sons and comrades in the life worth living." Mr. Dixon and his family tried to live in New York and its neighborhood for eleven years, and did not like it. Then they bought a home on an arm of the Chesapeake, with 500 acres of land and a mile of sea-front, and this book tells all about it in an intimate way. Folks who like Mr. Dixon's other books will like this very much, and everybody who likes to read about country life will find some valuable facts in it, and many pleasing fancies.

In commenting on McLandburgh Wilson's now famous Roosevelt quatrain in Tom Watson's Magazine we spoke of the poet as "Mr." Wilson. It seems that we should have said "Miss" Wilson, as the poet is really a lady, and her full name is Elaine McLandburgh Wilson. So we are politely informed by a magazine editor who has accepted much of her verse. One of our readers, in sending us a proposed substitute for the first couplet in the Roosevelt quatrain, mentioned the "two young ladies who call themselves McLandburgh Wilson," but we thought he was joking. Moreover, our friend the magazine editor does not intimate that Miss Wilson is twins. We protest that our error as to her sex was excusable. McLandburgh is not a feminine name. We have known a lady named George and have heard of a girl named Spottsylvania, but even those precedents did not suggest to us that the masculine looking and sounding McLandburgh might be the name of a woman. But the Elaine, of course, explains the mystery. We regret the mistake, and are glad to have been put in the way to correct it; and we hope that Miss Wilson will write many more little poems as stimulative of elevated and patriotic thought as her Roosevelt couplet. We assure her that we have received many letters commending it.

The reviewer of The London Times finds in Andrew D. White's Autobiography, which Mr. Boynton reviewed for us last week, further proof that "anecdote is the form of literature in which Americans shine most," an idea no American reader would be likely to derive from this book. Mr. White tells a few good anecdotes, to be sure, but those the English reviewer quotes are rather too familiar to American readers to suggest that the autobiographer is an adept in the anecdotal form of literature. More to the point, however, are this reviewer's reflections upon the frequently mentioned American lack of a class of professional diplomats and Consuls. He believes that the real strength of our foreign representation "lies in such personalities as Mr. White, Mr. Hay, Mr. Angell, and many more who are able to alternate between service abroad and public or private employment at home." The weakness, on the other hand, is that most American men of a certain age "have no ideas at all beyond the transaction of business according to American methods." As for the general complaint that American representatives abroad are poorly paid, this English reviewer declares there is not an Ambassador in the world who does not think "he could double the importance of his country if he had a better residence and an 'adequate' salary."

When Rosa Thorpe wrote her famous verses entitled "Curfew Must Not Ring To-night," she had in mind the historic bells of Chertsey Parish Church. An English newspaper informs us that these bells have lately stopped ringing, as the frame of the belfry has been pronounced unsafe and must be rebuilt. There are eight bells, of which two are at least 600 years old. One of them, called the Abbey bell, sounded the curfew in the old days when the sound of the curfew bell was heard.

BALZAC AND JAMES.

An Impression of the Art of the Author of "The Golden Bowl," Suggested by His Lecture on the Author of the "Comedie Humaine."

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW BY
ELISABETH LUTHER CARY.

THE audiences who have listened this year to the lecture of Mr. Henry James on Balzac have enjoyed a peculiar privilege quite apart from their interest in the subject or the speaker. They have been taken frankly into the workroom of art; they have been addressed with the air of high comradeship, the assumption of interests and adventures in common, the confidence in the response of initiated minds, with which a painter or musician or writer addresses his fellows in the art he practices. It was a very fortunate note to strike, recalling the intimate relation between speaker and audience so seldom revived since the great "citizen of the world" gave his interrogatory lectures in the Greek gymnasia; and certainly in no other way could the layman have been made so clearly to feel the dignity, scope, and poignant interest of the art of fiction.

The lecture itself is not yet properly subject for discussion, remaining as it still does a matter of echoing remembered phrases, free from the bondage of the printed page. It is enough to say of it that it opens a wide window through which the irresponsible general reader may catch glimpses of the responsibilities attending a serious novelist, and that it forms the occasion for the attentive special reader to ask certain questions concerning contemporary fiction--what ground it covers, how rich it may be in impressions and suggestions of life, whether it is large or small in spirit, closely knit or loose in texture; whether it is filled with moral and artistic energy, or whether, like the languid angels of Perugino, it floats drowsily in space; whether it reaches the deeper issues of human existence or pauses timidly on the stout surface of the obvious; whether it has the beauty of truth or merely the prettiness of soft and shallow idealism.

For the professional critic there is a danger in the attempt to answer these questions, pertinent as they are to all works of genuine quality; a danger composed of false perspectives, restrictive limitations, short views, distorted views, blind views. The innocent reader, however, intelligently curious as to why he likes what he likes, is distinctly at an advantage; he may in his privacy make without vanity the great assumption that he is equal to the analysis; he may drive straight at it with an exhilarating freedom from diffidence, with perhaps a comforting sense of belonging to the mighty public by which the ultimate decision is made; and should he arrive at even a dim perception of the animating intention in the work upon which he has been feeding and of the extent to which mastery has been achieved in it, he is bound to be at least himself the happier for his knowledge. There is the charmed sense for him as of a pleasant secret between him and his author.

The work of Mr. James, particularly that of these later years, invites such analysis almost with insistence and by the very intricacy of its art. Elusive in more than one direction, it is nowhere more so than in its evasion of labels. Call it in any instance the novel of manners, and in the same instance it is perceived to be a record of spiritual forces; call it the novel of society and it puts on the face of pure psychology; call it realism, and a reflective imagination smiles out of it; call it poetic, and its consideration of the actual becomes fairly a rebuking element. All this in harmonious combination suggests nothing but life, and it is indeed only as a representation of life, of life on and beneath the surface, that we can with profit to ourselves discuss it. What commonly is forgotten by the careless or indifferent reader is the fact that it is modern life, that it is life studied and reproduced in the presence of the model, not in accordance with old traditions but in pursuit of a new tradition, more flexible, more inclusive, and more exacting, to which the novels of the early Victorian period with their great qualities, bear something the same relation as that borne by the novels of Thomas Mann to those of George Eliot. Twenty years ago Mr. James, writing of Daudet, remarked on the

values? Where these words are used not pedantically but with even a limited sense of their inspiring significance they surely are not impertinent, although it may be a lively pleasure for the actual artist to get away from them in order to feel more richly and justly the very thing they represent; in order to feel as richly and justly as possible his art. It very well may be that only the actual artist, the man who has tried in one way or another to bring into being an organic product of art, can fully estimate the form and substance, color and value of an idea set forth as in such books as "The Golden Bowl," "What Maisie Knew," and "The Awkward Age." Certainly if one has grappled with any artistic medium, pigment or marble or words, and learned its power to co-operate and to betray, he would seem to be in better case than the uninitiated critic to appreciate the victory that consists in forming from imponderable elements a creature of visible character and tangible quality, a firm little figure like that of Nanda, of Maisie, or Maggie Verver, standing light and clear against a background of infinite complication, in an air thick with potential issues, as delicately poised, as gra-

The chief faults of the book are matters of artistic finish. The character of the defendant might well have been more elaborated; her attitude toward her counsel and their fortunes might have been to their advantage; the story, the story. There are dropped threads, a feeling that things are unwisely hurried up and huddled together at the close. The book would have gained much by a careful rewriting; it is really so good that it is a pity not to have it better. As it stands, however, it is a tale that will interest and excite, and give its excitement and its thrill, of that joy of losing himself in a story to bestow words to the reader, perhaps, the chief mission of fiction.

*WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. (English Men of Letters Series.) By William Aspenwall Bradley. 12mo. Pp. viii, 222. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

A very rare and pleasing collection of girls are these.

MAY

LIFE INSURANCE.

An Explanation of Its Principles and in Part of Its Practices, by William Alexander.*

The average citizen this book by the Secretary of the Equitable Life Assurance Society will furnish a deal of information about a very mysterious science. The average citizen in question will probably skip the mathematical portions as soon as he gets a general notion of the principles and practices they are intended to explain, but he will end by having something like an idea of the reasons of some such things which have often puzzled and hardly less often (perhaps) exasperated him.

Mr. Alexander has adopted the plan of supposing an imaginary life insurance company undertaken by ordinary business men quite ignorant of the "science" of the thing. By explaining to them step by step how they must meet the problems which arise, he inducts the reader also into the mysteries. He shows how the actuary, starting from mortality statistics, arrives at a pretty accurate measure of the expectation of life at any given age, and so is able to say what premium each insured person must pay, and he shows how the bare sum sufficient to provide such insurance must be "loaded" to allow for the expenses of running the business. For instance, the calculated rate for \$1,000 of ordinary life insurance at thirty-five years of age is \$21.08 per annum; the "loaded" rate, the "office rate," the rate actually charged, is \$28.11. Mr. Alexander shows how the actuaries calculate a "level" rate as an equivalent for a series of premiums increasing as the insured grows older, and he explains the various forms of insurance other than the ordinary life policy—the endowment plan and the various combinations of that plan with the ordinary life plan. The general principles are comprehensible enough, though many of the figures are intended for people who are preparing for an insurance career. Further, Mr. Alexander gives a clue to what is meant by a "reserve," and shows why it is that a company with insurance in force to the amount of \$171,556,895, and assets of \$28,554,327, can have liabilities of only \$20,387,640, and so a surplus of \$7,466,686. We may not follow him here, but the explanation lies in what may be called the time allowance.

Again Mr. Alexander devotes a chapter to proving that "no company can afford to grant insurance at less than cost," which seems simple enough. He also explains why it is that a man who has paid his premiums, say, for two years and then repents of his bargain can't get all his money back. It appears the man was insured for those two years on a basis calculated for a much longer term, and the price was made accordingly. Moreover, since the insurance company cannot withdraw from the bargain and the insured can withdraw when he pleases, the fact that he will lose more or less of what he has put up serves to prevent the use of his advantage, while if he does withdraw in spite of the penalty, it gives the company a compensatory advantage. Further on Mr. Alexander discusses the present tendency to be liberal with backsliding policy holders and how far it is a good thing. By way of contrast he quotes the rigid older rules.

One of the most prominent of our American companies (a company which now gives its policy holders world-wide freedom) began by issuing policies which were so framed that they became "null and void" and all payments under them were "forfeited to the company" for any one of the following reasons:

1. The non-payment of any premium.
2. Death by the insured's own hand.
3. Any untrue statement in the application.
4. Death upon the high seas.
5. Death in consequence of a duel.
6. Death in the known violation of any law of the United States or of any State or province where residence and travel are permitted.
7. Residence or travel south of the southern boundaries of Virginia and Kentucky between July 1 and Nov. 1, at any time beyond the settled limits of the United States and the British provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.
8. Military or naval service, the militia not in actual service excepted.

The author does not neglect, of course, explanations of the differences between stock companies, where the profits are properly the property of the stockholders, and mutual companies, where the profits, by theory at least, are divided among the policy holders. He shows, too, how the two plans are combined, and indicates something of the difficulty of arriving at an equitable apportionment of dividends.

Mr. Alexander shows again how all-important is the stability of an insurance company; how that virtue is the basic virtue which makes insurance really insure, and how therefore the placing of the premiums the high is an easily reparable (by dividends or otherwise) while placing them too low inevitably brings ruin. He further explains how necessary it is that an insurance company shall constantly renew its strength by issuing new lives, and so

swers another question which has puzzled laymen, viz., why it is that though premiums are estimated on the basis of average mortality, only selected lives are actually insured. The reason, he says, is simply that so long as life insurance is not compulsory the natural tendency is to bunch insurance on the weaker lives and so give a mortality of insured persons very far above the average.

The book goes on to explain the elaborate machinery of a modern insurance company, and provides and analyzes samples of policies and business statements. It discusses annuities and vigorously combats the notion that there is any gambling element in insurance. Moreover, laudatory testimony of clergymen is printed.

In short, Mr. Alexander's book is not altogether an explanation of what insurance is; it is a plea for insurance, a very long and intelligent insurance agent's argument for insurance in general and the old-established companies in particular. The book is certainly informing. It is not altogether solemn either. It has its humors both intentional and unintentional.

Secretary Stanton.

EDWIN McMASTERS STANTON. The Autocrat of Emancipation, and Reconstruction. By Frank Abiel Flower. 8vo. Pp. 325. Illustrated. Akron, Ohio: The Sealford Publishing Company.

A life of Stanton embraces the period from Buchanan's Presidency through the turbulent era of reconstruction under Johnson. It thus, in Mr. Flower's words, "gives as by a searchlight from within the only story of those prodigious epochs that is not disconnected or fragmentary or in some feature misleading." To his eye Stanton is "the most majestic civil figure observable in the rebellion horizon." * * * the dominating spirit and power in the quaking Republic during seven of its most tumultuous and eventful years. His achievements in those years, according to Mr. Flower's tabulated list, number twenty-nine; and this portly volume is devoted to describing them in detail. The author has a luxurious and picturesque flow of language that abounds in superlatives. Mr. Stanton (purposefully, as the historian believes), left no private letter books or other material for biography not to be found in official records or seen in his public acts—a fact that makes the labor of compiling a volume giving a true picture of what he did laborious and difficult.

Mr. Flower believes that what he has done "amplifies much that has heretofore been accepted as 'history,' and reverses the positions of many of the foremost actors of the century." Public records, testimony of actual witnesses, and a number of letters, nearly all new to the public, are the material upon which the book is founded. The story is a thrilling one, and Mr. Flower's style lets no opportunity for an impressive and picturesque point to escape and paints the rapidly moving panorama of events in high colors. Stanton's aggressive and imperious personality, his absolute conviction of the necessity for quick and arbitrary action whenever the exigencies of the situation demanded it, the hostilities he aroused, led to many critical situations. Mr. Flower is his unvarying champion in upholding his wisdom and the justice and propriety of his actions.

Most of these episodes have become enrolled in history. Among the incidents which he declares he makes public for the first time is that turning upon McClellan's unsolicited and insulting telegram to Stanton after the defeat at Gaines's Mills on June 27, 1862. McClellan had been ordered to attack. Being defeated, he telegraphed Stanton that he was not responsible for the result, and, closing, said: "If I save the army now, I tell you plainly that I owe no thanks to you or any person in Washington. You have done your best to sacrifice the army."

Such language been used in any other country toward a superior the offender would certainly have been cashiered and probably shot. But these words were omitted from the copy of the telegram that was furnished to Stanton and by him handed to Lincoln. How they were omitted is told in the words of Major Johnson, Mr. Stanton's confidential clerk. Col. Sanford, supervisor and censor of telegraphs, who received the message, declared to Assistant Secretary Eckart that the charge was false and unreasonable, and that, while it was doubtful if the censor had authority to suppress a telegram from McClellan to the Secretary of War, yet he could not allow himself as censor to be used to hand it to the Secretary. The telegram when the original words were received and so taken to Stanton and the President. Stanton knew of its mutilation. Whether the tell was the mutilated telegram is now on file in the War Department. McClellan's intention was, as Major Johnson believes, to reach the public and shift the burden of his defeat from his own shoulders. McClellan's "Own Story," published in 1867, charges Stanton with the mutilation. That Col. Sanford's expurgations altered McClellan's story seems clear to Mr. Flower, who also thinks it has less easy-going writers than producing some remarkable "history."

Industrial Peace.

Industrial Peace. By George F. Johnson. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1905. Pp. 325. \$1.25.

have been classified; to some extent they have been submitted to analysis; but they have never, so far as I am aware, been viewed comprehensively in the light of an "end."

It is this task, adds A. C. Pigou, M. A., F. R. S., in the brief introduction to "Principles and Methods of Industrial Peace," which the Macmillan Company

publishes, to which this book is devoted. The problem he discusses is one of "practical" rather than of "theoretical" philosophy. The first part of the book is historical and descriptive; the second treats of "The Principles of Industrial Peace." The table of contents contains a summary of the book, and in appendices problems of wages and industry are treated of diametrically.



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Nancy Stair

BY ELINOR MACARTNEY LANE.

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H. APPLETON AND COMPANY, Publishers, New York.

MR. WARWICK has not presented anything new in the volume descriptive of Mirabeau and the part he played in the early scenes of the French Revolution. Nor was

Carlyle calls him a of a genius equal in strength to Napoleon's, but a much more humaner genius, almost a poetic one, with wider sympathies of his own, and appealing far more persuasively to the sympathies of men. Some of the historians have accepted without question the astonishing statements and pretensions of the Mirabeau family as to its origin, as has Carlyle. But the facts, determined by later and more precise investigators, are that Riquettis (that being the family name) were not descended from any Arrighettis, nobles exiled from Florence, who settled in Provence, nor did that intermarriage with the Medicis, which the great Mirabeau affected to regard as the one blot on the family escutcheon, ever take place. On the contrary, they are traced back to an enterprising merchant of Marseilles, who accumulated a fortune and bought a castle and a pedigree. Gabriel Honoré came by his remarkable qualities rightfully, as the history of his line shows. The story of his stormy, swashbuckling youth is the stuff of the historical novelist of the current or recently closing school. Fights, imprisonment under letters of cachet, constant turmoil, especially with his father; amorous escapades of all sorts, make up the sum of his earlier years. His elopement with Sophie Monnier, their life in poverty together in Holland till they were tracked down by his father, who had never ceased to persecute and abuse him with more or less reason, form the most striking episode of these years. The

ness, and his subsequent place in the turn of his wife, in which he made over arguments before the courts, established his fame as the first orator France. But they did not put an end to his adventurous career with the sea, nor to his wanderings and vicissitudes.

He was in debt, hand over heels, times almost penniless and depending on his wife for shelter, but his spirit was unconquerable.

What energy! What industry! What prodigious activity! What mighty projects filled his brain! He wrote, he argued, he thundered on every public question as all France says, the whole world listened. . . . He could write on any subject at the shortest notice, and had the faculty of easily gathering his information from many sources.

And so, in judging him, we must be guided in our judgment by the standard of his period and the conditions under which he was paid. As Justin McCarthy says, quoted with our historian's approbation:

Mirabeau took money from the King because he was a loyal and avowed supporter of the monarchy. No serious student of the career of Mirabeau, putting himself with any vitality into the place of the man, need feel in any degree called upon to avow shame for him.

He was elected President of the Assembly, but the tide soon turned decisively against him with the Jacobins. He was fiercest attacks in the club, and there he opened a campaign against himself. In 1790 he felt his vital forces waning, and in March of next year he succumbed. Whether he died by poison or not is still a matter of speculation, but he was profoundly moved by his death. Business and amusement were suspended. But Marat and Robespierre rejoiced and did not regret the death of the reformer. Desmoulins denounced his public career and political principles.

In real statesmanship, in comprehension and grasp of intellect it is Mr. Warwick who stands alone; Carlyle called him by far the strongest practical intellect of his time. He was essentially the orator of the Revolution, and his eloquence had a peculiar power; and he was no one of his period in France with whom he can be compared, and Mr. Warwick was the only one of the great leaders of the belief in the greatness of Mirabeau that it is a mooted question whether or not he could have, he could have saved the monarchy and the Revolution, the Revolution in another direction.

British Soldiers. **T**HE world over, only three medals are given for acts of bravery performed in presence of an enemy, the Iron Cross of Germany, our own Medal of Honor, and the British Victoria Cross.

these two last named undoubtedly rank highest. Fifty thousand men got the Iron Cross after the war with France; most of our medals of honor have been given for bravery, but others were given for sentimental reasons—the men who guarded or carried Lincoln's coffin received theirs; some men had special action during the war, and medals to them from Congress were going back to them, and at least one man took his medal without authority, but in the fifty years since the Victoria Cross was instituted only 320 men all told have received it. It is hard to get; no act of Parliament will award it, no pull with the Sovereign can obtain it. Honor. One has to risk his life, or his limb, or his money, or his life. It is likely to be given for bravery. So one must be brave to win it and keep "it," to retain it—there can be no doubt about the Victoria Cross ranking the other medals bestowed for bravery.

A very interesting account of the 520 men who have won the cross has just been published by Mr. Philip A. Wilkins. It makes a good-sized volume of nearly 450 pages, with photographs of all the recipients that could be obtained, and besides the official notices of the acts for which the medals were bestowed, fuller accounts of the various brave deeds. Many of the acts were done to save life, some and the most exploited, to save the "Queen's colors," or to defend guns. There is a sort of sameness about the accounts, for even bravery may pall on one.

It is a wonderful list of brave men, that of the Victoria Cross. The decoration was instituted on Jan. 29, 1856, and its bestowal was made retroactive to the beginning of the Crimean War. Mr. Lucas, mate on her Majesty's ship Hecla, was the first person to receive it, for throwing overboard a live shell which had fallen on the ship's deck. He is now a Rear Admiral retired. The first enlisted man to get the medal was Sergt. John Knox of the Scots Fusiliers, who lost an arm at the Alma, but stayed in the army and was a Major in the Rifle Brigade. Sergt. Luke Platter, of the Twenty-third Foot won the medal at the Alma for carrying the "Queen's colors" when the bearer was killed, although he himself was wounded, and when he retired, at the age of fifty-six, he held the actual rank of Major General.

Gen. O'Connor is not the only V. C. who rose from the ranks. "Wullie" McBean was another. He was an Invernesshire plowman when he enlisted in the Ninth-third Foot—the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Because he rolled as he walked the Drill Corporal abused him, and a friend suggested that he thrash the bully. "Na, na, man," said McBean, "that'll never do. A'm goin' to command this regiment, an' 'twould never do to be brought before the Colonel for thrashing the Drill Corporal." McBean kept his word, becoming Major General, and commanding the regiment.

It was he who was the cross for killing eleven mutineers at one of the fights around Lucknow—a feat that reminds one of the Paladins or of a fairy story.

Four civilians have gained the cross—William McDonnell, a Magistrate, who cut out a boatload of fugitives from under the fire of the Sepoy mutineers; Ross Mangies, an Assistant Magistrate, who volunteered to help relieve an isolated post besieged by the Sepoys, and carried a wounded soldier on his back for six miles under a fire from the mutineers, stopping from time to time to keep the Sepoy leader, Thomas Henry "Lacknow" Kavanagh, who made a great deal of Lucknow through the mutineers' line with information for Sir Colin Campbell, and the Rev. John William Adams, who served with Sir Frederick Roberts in Afghan, and rescued two men from drowning under a fire from the Afghans.

Most famous of deeds that have won the Victoria Cross were the defense of Rorke's Drift and the saving of the "Queen's colors" of the Twenty-fourth Regiment during the Zulu war of 1879. By some error of judgment, Rorke's Drift was abandoned except for 104 men and women, and 35 sick men. Between 3,000 and 4,000 Zulus attacked the place on Jan. 22, 1879, lasting for twelve hours without success. The defenders lost 17 men, the Zulus some 900.

Only a day previous the Zulus had attacked and wiped out the second battalion of the Twenty-fourth at Isandlwana. Lieuts. Melvill and Coghill were ordered

THE HISTORY OF THE VICTORIA CROSS. By Philip A. Wilkins. Being An Account of the 520 Acts of Bravery for Which the Decoration Has Been Awarded, and Portraits of 392 Recipients. One volume. Pp. xxiii. 443. 8vo. Cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$5 net.

colors of the regiment. They succeeded but were themselves killed. On the colors of the regiment, now hangs a silver wreath, placed by the Queen, which bears the names of Lieut. Guard and Brown, head of Rork's Drift, and Melvill and Coghill of Isandlwana.

The roll of Victoria Cross wearers contains an undue proportion of Irishmen. There are ninety-seven of the "fighting Irish" in the list, and probably a score of others whose birthplaces are not given—nearly a quarter of them all come from Ireland, ranging from private to Field Marshal. An Irish regiments has received the decoration of the Victoria Cross. The late Captain of the Fort, H. M. Shannon, at Lucknow, while in Peel's Indian Brigade; Samuel Gordon of the West India Regiment; and William Gordon of the same regiment. The cross was given last to Lieutenant Gordon for gallantry during the Nigeria campaign of 1903, when he led 40 men against 3,000 natives, driving them back and routing them.

During the Crimean war 11 men received the cross; the Indian mutiny won it for 132; 2 men got it during the Abyssinian campaign; 16 in Afghanistan, and 23 in Zululand, in 1878 and 1879, and 7 during the Boer war. The navy has had 45 wearers of the decoration, while the Twenty-fourth Foot, now the South Wales Borderers, has had 16 of its men decorated. No man has yet won the cross a second time. Gen. Baldwin of our army holds two medals of honor for gallantry—a record unique among the fighting men of the world probably.

THE POULTRY BOOK. By Many Experienced American Breeders and Harrison Weir, F. R. H. S., Under the Editorship of Prof. Willis Grant Johnson and George O. Brown. Illustrated from Drawings in Color and Black and White by Mr. Weir and from Photographs. In three volumes. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. xxii, 1,311. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$12.

If there is not a sudden increase in poultry raising—or perhaps, rather, in attempts at poultry raising—it will be remarkable in view of the publication of the "Poultry Book." In appearance it is a book "that should be in every gentleman's library," and for its contents, it is one that should be on every country gentleman's book shelf. Even the real farmer who contents himself with a patent outside coop and raises chickens by rule of thumb, might profitably get a copy. The book commands the attention of country libraries are likely to find the "Poultry Book" among the most popular sets on their shelves, if they summon up resolution and money enough to buy it.

Mr. Harrison Weir, the founder of cat clubs, the artist of animals, is "the true and onlie begetter" of the "Poultry Book." The American publishers acquired the rights to his book on poultry raising and have had it rewritten, therefore, by American experts to meet American needs, while like in both Canada and Texas. The drawings, however, are by Mr. Weir, and his material has been used wherever it could be. The result of this operation is a very complete and exhaustive treatise on poultry of all kinds, which is likely to be the standard work on the subject for many years to come.

Very properly, the "Poultry Book" begins at the beginning, with the egg, and this Easter novelty it considers both from a commercial point of view and from the of the hen itself. It tells all about the egg—and the fowl, too, for that matter—except how to cook it. Probably the publishers intend to issue a cook book to round out their series of manuals and desire to keep a public for that. Incubators and chicken rearing and chicken feeding naturally follow the discussion of the egg. The chapter on feeding is very full; specimen diets are given, according to the market fowl that is wanted, and the different kinds of food are analyzed and compared at considerable length and very clearly. Besides this, directions are given for the preparation of poultry for market; there is more than one way.

Mr. Weir has contributed various antiquarian information about poultry, and, because the volumes deal with fowl of all kinds, a chapter on gamecocks is inserted, which it may be hoped will not be the cause of increased activity among the anti-cruelty societies.

The second and third volumes discuss the various breeds of poultry at length. Mr. Weir, who remembers the "Cochin-China craze" of nearly sixty years ago, contributing to the history of the various commercial breeds. After the chickens of all degrees, from the barnyard to the show pen, the turkey, the peacock, the game fowl, the duck, the goose, and the cat, the book tells how to raise them successfully and how to market them. Pigeons and squabs receive attention, and the book ends with chapters on the various methods of raising birds that can be classed as poultry. The book is written in a simple, plain, and readable style, and is a valuable addition to the library of the farmer, the householder, and the poultry enthusiast. The book is written in a simple, plain, and readable style, and is a valuable addition to the library of the farmer, the householder, and the poultry enthusiast.

To county people the book should prove most attractive and helpful; to the city man, who knows more of "small birds" than of poultry, there is a mine of quaint matter, probably contributed by Mr. Weir, that will entertain. Except for its index, which foolishly refers to pages only, and not to volumes, we can commend the "Poultry Book" thoroughly.

A LABOR PROBLEM.

Leroy Scott's New Novel, "The Walking Delegate," Is Full of Power and Truth.*

It may be said with the courage of conviction that in his new novel, "The Walking Delegate," Mr. Leroy Scott has planted a literary standard in the field of American labor.

Strictly speaking, "The Walking Delegate" is not a literary work, and, to judge by this example of his diction, Mr. Scott is not a stylist; but there is a stamp of truth upon this tale of labor union life, and whether the conditions are exaggerated—as to this who but the initiate may speak?—the apparent realism of the book is convincing to one who knows nothing of the inside of labor struggles. The story begins in a cheerless environment, a half-finished hotel structure—a steel framework rearing itself into the centre of the overhead grayness. Around this unromantic skeleton the author weaves the beginning of a story of the battle of labor and capital, a still-fought struggle of two human hearts between the layers of social strata and an underworld grapple of uncouth cunning with uncouth honesty.

"Buck" Foley is the name given by the author to the powerful central figure, the walking delegate, who, though considerably developed in character, cunning, and physique, bears a haunting resemblance to a possible original whose ignominious death after imprisonment for extortion is still in the memory of the public. Foley is the tyrant of the Iron Workers' Union, the man who grips the whole labor situation in New York City. He is a wonderful character, this "Buck" Foley. His greatest weakness is the knowledge of his own strength. He is a wit, an orator, a diplomat, a hero, an arch villain; in fact, he is a great man perverted.

Tom Keating, on the other hand, is a man of one keen, unswerving purpose, the purpose laid down by Stevenson—"to be honest; to be kind; to earn a little, and to spend a little less; to keep a few friends, and that without capitulation, and, upon the same grim condition, to keep friends with one's self." Keating is foreman to a contractor named Driscoll, and throughout the turmoil the champion of union honesty and justice in the war with capital. The fight for the mastery between Keating and Foley brings to light the power of a "grafting" delegate, the utter helplessness of capital when such a man orders a strike, and the terrible domestic conditions which result from a cessation of labor at the word of this extortionist.

The moment Keating opposes Foley the former finds himself out of work and unable to procure any; not because his artisan ability is not appreciated by contractors. Even the union friends of the foreman, while they hate the walking delegate, fear to aid Keating in his fight to have the walking delegate deposed as a preliminary to an honest union. There are wives and families to be considered, and the mere possibility of defeat means the mere possibility of expulsion and starvation. But Keating is nominated for walking delegate. When election day arrives, thousands of men who dared not back the foreman openly take advantage of the secrecy of the ballot to drive out the incumbent. The latter's defeat seems certain, when a gang of Foley's picked ruffians, facetiously known as "the Entertainment Committee," starts a riot, in the confusion of which the ballot boxes are handed to the detriment of the honest candidate.

Still out of a job, with his trade taunting him more than ever, the honest foreman organizes a strike. "If we win the strike with Foley against it, that'll be the end of him," says Keating to a friend. Foley opposes the strike, as was expected, his pockets already being well lined to stave off trouble. The men, led by Keating, clamor for better treatment. The walking delegate's position is in danger. The plucky foreman puts the strike motion to the union meeting. It is carried. Then "Buck" Foley gets up and coolly gathers up the enthusiasm to his own glory in a speech on "blood-suckin' bosses," finishing his inflammatory address with an amendment to strike for 10 per cent. increase! By this sudden change of front, which is mistaken by the sheep of the union for diplomacy, the walking delegate takes the wind out of Keating's sails and steals his thunder.

But Keating wins when, after the strike has been in force for some time, the foreman discovers that the walking delegate has sold the strike to Baxter, President of the Iron Employers' Association for \$50,000. The honest foreman plans a coup to be executed on the very night when the vote to return to work is passed by the union. Keating has his evidence to hand, gathered by private detectives who watched the meeting of Foley and Baxter and the subsequent lodging of the

"THE WALKING DELEGATE." By Leroy Scott. With Frontispiece. 12mo. 272. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 1905.

"graft" in various banks. The climax is dramatic. The walking delegate concludes a heart-broken speech on the defeat of the union like this:

"Boys, this is the hardest hour o' my life. I ain't very used to losin' fights. I think youse could count in a couple o' days all the fights I've lost for youse. [A cry: "Never a one, Buck."] An' it comes mighty hard for me to begin to lose now. If I was to do what I want to do, I'd say, 'Let's never give in.' But I know what's best for the union, boys, an' so I lose my first fight. He sank back into his seat, and his head fell forward upon his breast.

After this clever speech, Tom Keating's cry of "Buck Foley's sold you out!" comes as a thunderbolt upon a funeral service. A riot ensues, but the foreman's victory is complete. Foley is mobbed nearly to death, being rescued by detectives instructed by the District Attorney's office to arrest the walking delegate on charges of extortion preferred by Baxter, who, learning of Keating's discovery, immediately took the action, in order to save himself and the side of capital from suspicion of complicity and the well-merited shame of bribery.

There is the central action of the story, but the telling of the whole tale has brought to the pages of "The Walking Delegate" pen pictures of men who are the bone, brain, sinew, and cunning of the great labor situation—Driscoll, the contractor, so aggressive that he grew mutinous chops because somebody disliked them; Baxter, the President of the Employers' Association, with his steely principle that only snapped to gratify his wife's ambition; Foley, who, covered with blood and rascal as he was, had still enough of the admiration of the strong man for a stronger to hold out his hand to Keating in the moment of defeat and say: "Luck to youse!" And the women, the helpmates of those men, are portrayed with pathetic, or admirable, or repulsive realism. There is Mrs. Barry, who, seeing the envious look on her husband's face at the word "strike," says: "Go ahead, I'll take in washin', John"; Mrs. Baxter, whose only concern in the strike is that she will have to cut down her Newport expenses; Anna Petersen, the ex-Salvation Army lassie, who suffered with her "scab" husband, an ex-prizefighter, who, driven out by the union, committed the besetting "sin" for the baby's sake; Maggie Keating, the brainless, selfish wife of the plucky foreman, who crushed the traitor delegate and won the "lost" strike; and Ruth Arnold, the stenographer, who learned to love the man whose fight she witnessed from the vantage ground of the iron employer's office.

The foreman, Maggie Keating, and Ruth Arnold supply a love story, the interest of which is compelling. Ruth is a society girl who preferred to work rather than merely to live. Hers is the refining, impelling influence upon Keating. She offers to do clerical work in the fight; like a clever woman she lets him talk of his ambitions more than of his deeds; and she it is who first informs him that Foley has sold the strike. Ruth is expected to marry a junior partner of Baxter, whose niece she is. The love between the girl and Keating is mutual, but he has never told her that he is married, because, considering the social chasm between them, the disclosure has seemed to him unnecessary. The only approach to an outright love scene is where he says he is married. There is more pleasure for the aesthete in this passage than joy for the shop girl. In the moment of Keating's triumph, when he is lying in the gaudy parlor of his home, battered and bruised, Ruth has occasion to enter with her employer, Driscoll. She leaves her gloves and later returns for them. Mrs. Keating is out.

"I hope—you'll be happy—always," she said.

"Yes—and I hope you—"

"Good-bye."

Their eyes held steadfastly to each other for a moment; she seemed to waver, and she caught the back of a chair; then she turned and went out.

For long he watched the door out of which she had gone; then heedless of the pain, he rolled over and stared at one great poppy in the back of the couch.

There the story ends. But it would be interesting to know if the noble Keating passed unscathed through the vista of life behind that "one great poppy."

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

Guides for the Tourist.

Editions for 1905 of Baedeker's "Belgium and Holland," (16mo, thin paper, Pp. 475. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50 net) and W. J. Rolfe's annual "Bachel Guide for the Vacation Tourist in Europe" (16mo, Pp. 307. Leather bound, Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50 net) are appearing. The Baedeker volume contains directions for traveling not only through Belgium and Holland, but also through the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. There are fifteen maps and thirty plans in the book. Additional notes are given concerning hotels, new railways, etc.

The first 1905 edition of Dr. Rolfe's guide includes a complete directory of the British Isles, Belgium, Holland, Germany, the Rhine country, Switzerland, France, Austria, and Italy. The list of hotels has been thoroughly revised; corrections in routes, railway fares, etc., have been made; new maps have been inserted, with local changes in the plans of London and

Paris. In the pockets of the covers of the little volume are a plan of London and a map of Great Britain and Ireland.

Art of Speaking Correctly.

The Rev. Albert Francis Tenney, M. A., instructor in elocution, at the General Theological Seminary, N. Y., and at the Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn., has adapted his "Manual of Elocution and Expression," (12mo, Pp. 300, cloth; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., \$1.50) especially for the use of theological students and clergymen. The volume is mostly made up of citations from the opinions and writings of others on vocal training and expression, and has only been written, the author points out in his preface, to fill the place left vacant by the Rev. Dr. Francis T. Russell's "Use of the Voice in Reading and Speaking," which is now out of print. It is really a text book for students, to whom certain points could be explained by the "living" voice of the tutor.

The largest part of the book is devoted to "Voice Production," and the author treats of tone, the parts of the body that are involved in the production of tone, the mouth, the lungs, the larynx, operation of the vocal mechanism, and the application of breath pressure to tone production. Then comes a consideration of "Enunciation"—vowels, consonants, vocal defects, errors in pronunciation, and the standard of pronunciation—each have chapters. In the third section of the book is discussed "Adaptation of Voice to Thought and Sentiment"; Part IV. treats of gesture, Part V. of the liturgical use of the voice, Part VI. the public reading of Holy Scripture, and the author closes with several chapters on "Pulpit Ora-

tion." In the appendices are given the correct pronunciation of Scripture proper names, lists of Scripture proper names, and words often mispronounced, passages of the Bible quoted from or referred to, some hints on the care of the voice, and some notes on elocutionary training. Examples are given, not only from the Bible but also from the best English and American writers.

Livy.

Books I, XXII, and XXIII of Livy's "Ab Urbe Condita" have been edited, in one volume, with an introduction, commentary, and index, by Emory B. Lease of the College of the City of New York, (12mo, Pp. lxiii-458, cloth, in the Gilder-Sleeve-Lodge Latin Series. New York: The University Publishing Company.)

In preparing the volume, the editor writes, he has been guided "by the conviction that Livy's pre-eminence in the world of letters rests on his mastery of literary expression, that the language of Livy is alike his chief charm and the student's chief difficulty." His aim, therefore, has been to call the student's attention to those peculiarities of style that have given the prose of the great Roman historian his fame and its characteristic quality; and he emphasizes the important part that Livy played in the development of the Latin tongue. In the lengthy introduction Prof. Lease writes concerning Livy's life and works, the early Roman annalists to whom Livy refers, the "History of Rome," the sources, and style of Livy—his archaisms, poetical usages, colloquialisms, Greekisms, neologisms; some hints on translation, a list of topics suitable for discussion of the relation of Livy's narrative to Roman antiquities and Roman life, and a chronological table. The commentary takes up the second half of the book, and in it are not only explained certain terms, events, etc., in the history, but references to authorities are also given. There are several maps and plans in the book.

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D. APPLETON & COMPANY, Publishers, New York

MAY



NEW YORK, MAY 27, 1905.

AN AMERICAN INVASION.

Our English cousins, or elder brothers, or foster-brothers—as they, or we, may choose to designate the dwellers in the United Kingdom—have suffered at divers times and in divers ways during the past decade from nervousness as to "American invasions." At one time it was the invasion of American mechanical contrivances and American engineering enterprises that "got on their nerves." At another it was the American political machine which was supposed in some uncanny fashion to have been adopted and adapted by Mr. Chamberlain and to have aided in producing that fiscal scheme to which he is conspicuously devoted. Again it was the invasion of American buyers of pictures and books, of which the treasures of Mr. Morgan in Kensington Museum (awaiting the repeal of the ridiculous tariff charges on their importation here) are the ever-present testimony. Still again it was the American type of newspaper, with its novel modes and methods, and particularly its horrid tendency to use phrases supposed to be American, and words spelled in the manner current in America.

This last, it is to be noted, has probably excited more alarm and resentment among our English friends or relatives, that is, among those of them who write for the critical journals, than have been excited by any other intrusion from this side of the Atlantic. Take, for instance, the elision of the vowel "u" from the word hono(u)r, &c. Here, if we may be pardoned the confusion of metaphor, was the visible shibboleth by which the true-born Briton, the heir of the uncounted wealth of English tradition, tested the respectability of writers and admitted them to or excluded them from the visiting list of literature. It was in vain to contend that "honor" was the legitimate descendant of the Latin word as it was used by writers of the grade of Cicero, or to point out that the "u," which had crept in through the French, notoriously sprang from the baser colloquial speech of the Romans. The English critics would have none of it. It was as if each of them protested as to literature, no matter of what intrinsic excellence, in the words of Lovelace:

I could not love thee, dear, so much,
Loved I not honour more.

Lo, now, in the dawn of the twentieth century comes The London Times, conservative of the conservatives, especially in small matters, the most generally recognized leader of English journalism, with authority less questioned than that of any other, and proposes to an amazed kingdom the adoption of an American dictionary, the introduction of an American standard of spelling, of pronunciation, of usage to British households—a dictionary which shamelessly gives preference, with all that that implies, to honor over honour, and reports of the latter that it still prevails in England, thus frankly stamping it as obsolescent and doomed to disappear when the progress of enlightenment reaches that island. Nor this alone. The Times does not propose this radical innovation in an academic fashion in a mere editorial article. It proposes it as a matter of business. It wishes to sell the dictionary, and it is so confident that it will sell well on its

obligation to subscribe for one week, promising to take it back and pay all expenses if so desired. The advertisement by The Times describes the Century Dictionary in the most flattering manner. "We believe," it says, "that the book reveals, under the test not of mere inspection but of actual use, merits so great that most of the people who have had the volumes for a few days will retain them." It is "a book altogether unlike any book made by great specialists, admired by great critics; a book which we could unhesitatingly recommend you to buy."

This cannot but seem to the purists something like treason. In reality it is but an intelligent and a shrewd recognition of the inevitable change in the use of the English language. It is intelligent because the change goes on almost imperceptibly and only a student of fairly long vision can trace it. It is shrewd because it is a well-devised plan to take advantage not only of the change, but of the tendency of all English-speaking persons gradually to talk more and more nearly alike, not by sticking to old forms but by slowly adopting such of the new ones as best suit the evolution of the race.

LETTER WRITING.

Prof. Cook of one of the Chairs in English of Yale and Mr. Benham, Fellow in English of the same institution, have compiled under the title of "Specimen Letters," and Messrs. Cinn & Co. have published in a neat, thin, and portable, though hardly pocketable, twelvemo, a selection of "Epistolary Correspondence," as they used to call it in the eighteenth century. The range of the selection is unlimited, since it includes Cicero, Pliny, Tragan, Mme. de Sevigné, and Voltaire. Of these foreigners the selection looks judicious, and the translation is well and "currently" done. The other eighty-eight letters, forming both the bulk and the weight of the volume, are English or American, beginning with Addison and ending with "Ellen G. Starr."

One's first reflection is that this is a work of supererogation. Some fifteen years ago, or perhaps twenty, one W. Baptiste Scoones compiled, and the Harpers on this side of the Atlantic published, a similar but much more extensive compilation, entitled "Four Centuries of English Letters." A most worthy work it was, seeing that it involved on the part of the compiler the wading through several hundred volumes to present to the modern reader what was still alive for him, or most alive for him, in all this before unlifted chaos. And a delightful book it was, what Sir Walter Scott called Boswell, a "parlor window book," meaning a book that you could take up anywhere, read with interest, and lay down when you had anything more pressing, when, for example, your host or hostess appeared. Readers and possessors of that volume are inclined to believe that the work has been done once for all. And yet it does not appear that Prof. Cook and Mr. Benham have ever seen or heard of it. So, at least, we infer from the fact that, in a preface acknowledging a number of obligations, they do not pay the work of their predecessor "the cold tribute of a passing glance."

This is a pity, as the duplication of work always is. It would have been a perfectly legitimate undertaking to revise and amplify Scoones and bring him down to date. Many good letters, some of the best, have been published since his compilation appeared. But the present compilers have gone only to the most famous and familiar sources, whereas Scoones searched all haystacks for his needles, and, as he really knew what he was looking for, his industry was rewarded. The present compilers, in their English letters, begin with Queen Anne's time, upon the

archaic air. But if they will take the trouble to consult Scoones they will discover that some of his most valuable finds are letters of the seventeenth century and even earlier. They themselves own the value and charm of some letters preceding the period to which they have limited themselves by taking from Dorothy Osbourne a definition of the nature of a letter which might serve as the motto of their volume and the key to their method of selection. But there can really be no comparison between their work and that of their predecessor, to which theirs yields in value and interest in quite as great a proportion as that in which it is inferior in bulk. No judicious person who had his choice of the two compilations would hesitate to prefer the earlier.

What a pity! Because, as an avowed supplement to Scoones, such of their work as he has not anticipated would have a distinct value. For the sake of this supplementary matter the possessor of Scoones's book may very well desire to possess theirs also, while to the reader who has not Scoones their book is very well worth having as perhaps the best that can now be got. As we have been saying, the art of letter writing did not die out, "as certain Anabaptists do vainly talk," when distances were lessened and cheap postage came in. But it is true that the modern man, to write as good letters as the ancients of the eighteenth century, must be subjected to their conditions. He must be remote, unfriended, melancholy, and, in the sense of having abundant leisure, slow. When he has also a literary turn and a turn for friendship his letters may be as good as any letters ever were. Witness Stevenson in Samoa, than whom a more complete and entertaining letter writer never was in English. To the unhappy who do not already know Stevenson's letters, if such there be, this volume is very well worth having for them alone. Since it is also worth having by those who have not Scoones, and by those who have Scoones, the combination of the three classes makes up a public equal to the wildest dreams of the compilers and publishers of "Specimen Letters."

Mr. Howells's New Book.

The title of Mr. Howells's new story, preliminary announcement of which was made in The New York Times Book Review two weeks ago, is "Miss Belard's Inspiration," and the Harpers will publish the book next week. It appears from further revelations of the nature of the story that it involves the case of a young woman who, while she hesitates to take or leave a suitor for her hand, studies the practical aspects of achieved matrimony as they appear in the lives of two couples who are staying in the same house with her in the New Hampshire hills. One pair is devoted and middle aged, the other is made up of two persons "on the verge of separation for no other reason than that they are too much in love with each other." By the way, the suitor—an Englishman—is staying close at hand to watch and assist in the weighing process. They say the end is "perfectly satisfactory."

Robert Herrick's Poems.

The poetical writings of Robert Herrick have been added to the Carlton Thin Paper Series, (small foolscap 8vo, pp. 472, limp lambskin, gilt top, New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.25.) The volume includes the "Hesperides, or Works Both Human and Divine," in which the poet writes of birds, flowers, love, the months of the year, heaven, &c., and his "Noble Numbers," or pious pieces, in which, among other things, he speaks of "the birth of his Christ and sighs for his Saviour's suffering on the cross." There is a photograph of Herrick's portrait on the title page and a decorative title page on Japanese vellum. The book is printed in large, clear type on thin opaque paper.

The John Lane Company.

Mr. John Lane of the Bodley Head called for Liverpool on the Baltic this week, after an unusually long absence from his London office in Vigo Street. During his stay in New York he incorporated the American branch of his English publishing business under the style of the John Lane Company. Mr. Rutgers Bloeker Jewett is managing Director, while Mr. Robert W. De Forest and Mr. Acosta Nichols of the banking house of Spencer Trask & Co. are Directors.

THE perfect man, when Nature evolves him, will have a perfect memory. The human memory, in the present stage of evolution, is a rudimentary not to say a pitiful thing. Man remembers just enough of what he has done and heard, read, seen, and said to indicate what his memory might be if the use of it were properly developed. It seems a strange freak of nature, until we ponder over it a little, that men with the best memories are, frequently shallow-minded, while a giant of intellect has been known to forget the name of the street he dwelt in. The simple explanation is that the memory is as uncultivated in one case as in the other, while the simpleton who remembers so much uses his brain for no other purpose to speak of. Probably the memory in every normal person is the same, while it is the most neglected of all human gifts.

Robert Houdin, the French magician, and his son, in preparing their remarkable exhibition called "Second Sight," (which, of course, was an intentional misnomer,) used to walk through the Paris streets and glance in the shop windows, endeavoring to remember and name the articles exposed to view. After long practice they found they could remember the names and positions of every article in a crowded show window. Having thus begun to train their rudimentary powers of remembrance, they constructed their remarkable code of signals, variants of common words and phrases, inflections, tricks of emphasis, inarticulate sounds, pauses, and the like, by the use of which the performer, walking among the spectators and taking articles at random from them, could communicate with his blindfolded assistant on the platform, who would name and describe each article and tell the dates of coins, thus convincing the astonished crowd that he and his principal possessed occult powers.

In the remembrance of the present generation Robert Heller and his sister have performed this simple trick to perfection. Mr. Keller now does it very well. It is all very easy when it has been mastered. The trick is all in remembering. There are, for instance, only nine figures and a cipher, and the date of a coin is easily communicated by the simple code, especially as coins of earlier date than the sixteenth century are very rare.

All our memories are capable of much more than that. It has been the idea of many philosophical writers that the mind never loses what it once apprehends. The man of the distant future will remember distinctly every strain of music, every combination of words, every harmony of color, every aspect of nature, every thought, every smile, every frown that his experience comprehends. In the wisdom of his golden age we may be sure there will be few dull, foul, and trivial things to burden the memory.

B. F. Austin of Rochester, N. Y., is the author of a little work on "Rational Memory Training," the fifth edition of which, in pamphlet form, has just reached us with the imprint of the Austin Publishing Company of Rochester. This contains a deal of matter, original and selected, relating to the memory, including impressive anecdotes of Lord Macaulay and Magliabechi, which is pertinent enough but not absolutely essential. It is, in fact, a sort of rambling essay on the memory and the elusive science of mnemonics in which we have found much interesting reading.

As for systems of mnemonics in general we infer that Mr. Austin does not think much of them. He does not care much for systems which teach you to remember one thing by remembering several other unessential things, yet the association of ideas is frequently a useful help to the memory. Mr. Austin, however, insists upon a natural association of ideas. His "rational method" includes a daily exercise of the memory. He offers to the man or woman with a bad memory no easy method of transforming it into a good memory. He has not turned out a treatise on "How to Learn to Remember Everything in Six Predigested Lessons." But his little book is full of good advice and practical suggestions. It is calculated to awaken a new reverence for the fair goddess of the Greeks, Mnemosyne.

Editorial Changes.

Mr. Francis W. Halsey lately succeeded Mr. Edward J. Wheeler as editor of The Literary Digest. Mr. Wheeler is now the editor of Current Literature. Two of his associates in his former post, Mr. Alexander Harvey and Mr. L. D. Abbott, are also on the staff of Current Literature.

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, May 26.—Another Napoleon book is under way. Under the title of "The Burlesque Napoleon," Philip W. Sergeant is writing a popular story of the life of the great Corsican's brother Jerome, the man who danced in Westphalia while the French Empire tottered.

Edmund Downey is writing a biography of Charles Lever.

R. Russell has written a book, which the Longmans will publish this month, in which he undertakes to show how the life of the Nation is affected by the food the individual eats.

J. M. Dent publishes this week "St. Catherine of Siena as Seen in Her Letters." These letters have been translated by Miss Vida Scudder.

Messrs. Jarrold will publish soon "A House of Letters." It consists of extracts from letters written by Coleridge, Lamb, Southey, and others to Matilda Betham.

W. Roberts has undertaken to prepare for Messrs. Duckworth's Library of Art a volume on Sir William Beechey, R. A., who exhibited in the Royal Academy from 1776 to 1830.

John Lane announces the publication of two open-air books this month. One is "My Garden in the City of Gardens," by E. H. Cuthell, the city in question being Lucknow. The other is "The Book of the Scented Garden," by F. W. Burbridge, which treats of flowers distinguished for fragrance rather than color or form.

Fisher Unwin will publish next week Barry Pain's book, "The Memoirs of Constantine Dix." It is the story of a man outwardly respectable and philanthropic, who really is an accomplished villain.

The Librairie Armand Colin of Paris announces the first volume of a "Histoire de l'Art depuis les premiers temps Chrétiens jusqu'à nos jours," edited by André Michel.

Sociology.

We seek truth not merely for the pleasure of knowing, but in order to have a lamp for our feet. We toil at building sound theory in order that we may know what to do and what to avoid. Hence all the labors of social investigators finally empty into practical sociology. This branch first frames a worthy and realizable ideal, and then, availing itself of theoretical sociology, indicates what measures will so take advantage of the trend of things as to transmute the actual into the ideal.

Thus writes Prof. Edward Alsworth Ross of the University of Nebraska, in his new sociological book, "Foundations of Sociology," which is appearing in The Citizens' Library through the Macmillan Company. It is mainly made up of articles that have appeared in The American Journal of Sociology, The Independent, and from addresses. It treats of the scope and task of sociology, the sociological frontier of economics, social laws, "mob mind," the social forces, the factors of social change, recent tendencies in sociology, the causes of race superiority, "The Value Rank of the American People," "The Properties of Group-Units," and "The Unit of Investigation in Sociology." A bibliography and a list of the authors cited in the text have been appended. Prof. Ross is also the author of "Social Control" and "Human Dignity."

"Alphabet of Athletics."

This is the first volume to appear in the series. It is by Edmund Miles, M. A., the editor of the series. The principal subject of the series, writes Mr. Miles in the introduction, is to show what is normal and healthy, to suggest simple helps toward that condition, and to emphasize "fitness."

It is important that fitness should be not only a duty but also a pleasure. It is a duty because it is the basis of all our activities, and it is a pleasure because it is the basis of all our pleasures.

pleasant, it could not possibly be out of the virtuous as well.

The aim of the author in the present volume has not been hygiene, but interest, he writes, adding:

And the main interest is that the movements may fit an ordinary boy or girl (or man or woman) for reaching a reasonable standard of success in most branches of games and athletics, and at the same time may be sufficiently like the right movements of these as to give the player some of the fine drive at golf, that pull for four off a full pitch, or short ball at cricket, that long drop or punt at football, that backhand shot across the court at lawn tennis, that duck and the tap on the opponent's nose at boxing, that high jump just clearing the cross bar, that left-hand volley close down the side wall at fives.

The illustrations are from drawings of skeletons by Miss M. Dovaston.

Manoeuvre Tactics.

Major J. H. V. Crowe, R. A., P. S. C., Chief Instructor, British Royal Academy, has translated from the German, "Problems in Manoeuvre Tactics, with Solutions for Officers of All Arms," by Major Hoppenstedt, of the War School at Potsdam and a well-known military writer in Germany. An idea of the scope of the book is given in the original German preface:

This book is designed to assist officers in self-instruction in manoeuvre tactics and in preparing for examinations, to provide suggestions in the drawing up of schemes for manoeuvres, field days, staff rides, and war games, and to familiarize officers with the action of the three arms when working in co-operation. The problems deal with detachments, columns, and advance guard actions of both large and small forces, reconnaissance and the special duties of cavalry and artillery in connection therewith. A certain number of problems which have been set at staff college examinations are included. The solutions are apart from the problems, as the reader is intended to work them out for himself. Conciseness has been aimed at and theoretical discussions avoided.

The book is not an English fac simile of the German; Major Crowe has adapted the problems in manoeuvre tactics to the British organization. The country in which the operations take place is in the neighborhood of Metz. Four maps have been made for the volume, three of which have been placed in a pocket at the end. The Macmillan Company publishes the book.

Two Years in the Antarctic.

An account of the Swedish antarctic expedition in 1901 is being published by the Macmillan Company under the title, "Antarctica; or, Two Years Amongst the Ice of the South Pole," written by Dr. N. Otto G. Nordenskjöld, Dr. Joh. Gunnar Andersson, and C. J. Skottsberg. They tell of the journey from Sweden to Antarctica, their first days in the south pole region, their work, their discoveries, adventures, life at the different stopping places, the animals, the scenery, &c. The book is copiously illustrated from photographs, drawings, and paintings by different members of the expedition.

The Swedish expedition was fitted out by Dr. Nordenskjöld, apropos of the suggestion at the International Geographical Congress held in London in 1895. The expedition left Sweden in the Autumn of 1901 for the South Shetlands, and then went to the east coast of that then unknown and extensive land lying to the south of these islands, and penetrated further south. The expedition was divided into three parties, commanded respectively by Dr. Nordenskjöld, Dr. Andersson, and Capt. Larsen. As the author writes in closing, it is an eventful story the book tells. Between the day of the departure of the expedition from Sweden in the Antarctic, which was destroyed, until the evening when they again trod on home earth, lay "two years of perpetual Winter spent in south polar regions." He says:

The demand of science that no part of the globe shall remain untouched by the hand of investigation was the force that drew our little band to the land of the furthest south. The strife has been a severe one; more than once success has seemed to fly us, and we have suffered losses that none of us can ever forget. But in spite of everything we reached our goal; we have brought back the results of the first comprehensive researches within half a continent, and have made more unexpected discoveries than we could ever have dared to hope for.

"Essays in Apologetics."

This is the sub-title of Prof. J. Macbride Sterrett's "The Freedom of Atheism," which the Macmillan Company is bringing out. The author thus explains the term "apologetics":

Apologetics is the philosophical defense of religion, of religion. It aims at vindicating the concrete rationality of the religious side of humanity's life. It attacks a critical refutation of all antagonistic world-views. It meets them in the open, on purely intellectual grounds, as to what is the most rational world-view—the one that excludes and invalidates religion, or one that includes and validates.

The volume is a series of "studies," as Sterrett says, rather than "a sustained thesis." Through all the lectures runs the contention that nature and man are known truly only when they are seen in the light of the religious life.

ly and earnestly worshipping in some form of authoritative religion—in any form, rather than in no form. There are chapters on "The Freedom of Authority," "Sabbatar," "Harmak, Abbe Loisy," "The Historical Method," "Eccelesiastical Impediments," "Ethics of Creed Conformity," "The Ground of Certitude in Religion," and "Ultimate Ground of Authority."

Evolution of Russia.

In his history of Muscovite civilization and the rise of modern Russia under Peter the Great and his forerunners, "The First Romanovs, (1613-1725)," R. Nisbet Bain has endeavored to describe the social, ecclesiastical, and political conditions of Eastern Europe from 1613 to 1725, and trace the gradual transformation, during the seventeenth century, of the "semi-monastic, semi-barbarous" Czarism of Muscovy into the modern Russian State. Peter the Great has been treated of not biographically, but historically. The author writes:

He is regarded, primarily, as the last and greatest of a series of native pioneers who lightened his task by preparing the way for him—men like Ordulin-Nashchokin, Artamon, and Vasily Golitsin—all of whom in their degree contributed to lay the foundations of modern Russia. But no detail, however trivial, which can explain the policy or illuminate the character of the first Russian Emperor has been omitted. It is "an indisputable historical fact," he adds, that Russia owes "everything" to the Czar—"her prosperity, her greatness, her empire, her very existence." Mr. Bain speaks of the period of which he treats:

Like all periods of sudden transition, the century which divides the age of Ivan the Great from the age of Peter the Great has its own peculiar interest, abounding, as it does, in singular contradictions and picturesque contrasts. Throughout this period, East and West, savagery and civilization strive incessantly for the mastery, and similar and contrasting elements of widely contending elemental forces, fit phantasmagorically across the dirty ways of the twilight scene. This seventeenth century in Muscovy is also one of the most important periods of modern European history, for, explored with intelligence and patience, it can be made to yield up the deep-lying explanations of many things that trouble or bewilder us in the Czar's domains to-day, e. g., the backwardness of the people, the veneration for the throne, the venality and inefficiency of the public service, the vices and the failures, the ambitions and the exploits of Holy Russia. Finally, the subject possesses the rare and crowning merit of almost absolute novelty.

The illustrations include portraits of some of Russia's rulers during the seventeenth century and a plan of the City of Moscow at that time. The volume bears the imprint of E. P. Dutton & Co.

"Middle" English.

The Macmillan Company is issuing "A Middle English Reader," edited by Prof. Oliver F. Emerson of the Western Reserve University, who has provided also a grammatical introduction, full and copious notes, and an exhaustive glossary. The volume is intended, we are told, to serve as an introduction to the language and literature of the period called Middle English; that is, the centuries between 1100 and 1500. The introduction is based on lectures to students beginning the study of Middle English; the selections have been arranged on the basis of the great dialectal divisions of the language during the period—the Midland dialect, the dialects of the north, south, and the City of London, Kentish, Old Irish, Old Danish, &c.—and accompanied by explanatory notes, while the glossary, besides giving the meanings of the different words, accounts for the forms of words on the basis of the dialectal differences in Old and Middle English. Such information concerning each selection, as what is known of the manuscript, date, author, place of composition, &c., is given, as well as explanations in points of grammar, history, life of the times, &c.

Naturalism in Poetry.

Naturalism as an intellectual tendency in England makes its appearance in Wordsworth in the form of love of all the external phenomena of nature. In Coleridge, and even more in Southey, it approaches the German romanticism of the day. In Scott, naturalism occupies itself with the character and history of a whole nation, and in vivid colors paints man as the son of a race and a period; in Keats it takes possession of the whole world of the senses. In Moore, it becomes erotic. In Campbell, it becomes eulogy of England as Queen of the Sea and expression of English liberal views. In Landor it takes the shape of pagan humanism. It is transformed in Shelley into a soulful love of nature and a poetic radicalism. Then, like Achilles arising in his wrath after he has burned the body of Patroclus, Byron, after Shelley's death, arises and lifts up his mighty voice. In Byron's poetry the river boiled and foamed, and the rocks of its waters made music that mounted up to heaven. It presaged better days for Europe.

In this manner Georg Brandes sums up his volume on "Naturalism in England, 1570," the fourth of his work on "Main Currents in Nineteenth Century Literature," which will be complete in six books, bearing the imprint of the Macmillan Company. There are chapters in this volume on the "common" characteristics of the period, the English "national" characteristics, the beginnings of "naturalism," ruralistic romanticism, the

most dissimilar types, sometimes not merely unlike, but antagonistic to each other.

Books That Sell Well.

Doubleday, Page & Co. have just printed the third large edition of Percival Landon's "The Opening of Tibet," and a second edition of Leroy Scott's "The Working Delegate."

The Macmillan Company announces that Foxcroft Davis's novel of social and political life at Washington, "Mrs. Darrell," went into a second edition three days after publication.

Dodd, Mead & Co. report the fifth edition of the Baroness von Hutten's latest novel, "Pam," and that Charles Carey's detective story, "The Van Syden Sapphires," is also selling well.

Thomas Whittaker is publishing new editions of "Blessed Are Ye," a popular treatise on the Beatitudes by the Rev. Dr. F. B. Meyer of London, and "The Church Before the Court of Reason," by the Rev. Dr. Edmund Guilbert of Southport, Conn.

McClure, Phillips & Co. have had to print for the second time Booth Tarkington's new book, "The Beautiful Lady," before the date of publication.

L. C. Page & Co. have sent to press the eighth edition of Elliott Flower's political novel, "The Spoilsman."

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. report the following new printings: Fifth edition of "The Opal," the anonymous society novel; sixth edition of "Our Country's Story," by Eva March Tappan, and second edition of Charles S. Sargent's "Manual of Trees."

THE PUBLISHER'S POINT OF VIEW.

In the olden days, very nearly all the important books were published in the Fall, and a few held over for the Spring.

Our plan has gradually been working out to publish pretty much the entire year—even in the so-called "dullest season," and it is to be hoped that we have selected a fortunate day (May 27th) to issue four new books for which we expect success.

THE LIFE WORTH LIVING.

By Thomas Dixon, Jr.

The author of "The Clansman" and "The Leopard's Spots" has gone into a new field. He recounts the experiences of a home-maker in city, suburb and country—ending on a beautiful estate in Virginia which cost about the same as "nineteen feet of scorched mud in New York." 32 full-page illustrations. Net, \$1.20. (Postage 12c.)

FAIRY TALES EVERY CHILD SHOULD KNOW.

Edited by Hamilton W. Mabie.

The success of "Poems That Every Child Should Know," which has been adopted in schools and accepted everywhere, led to the preparation of this volume, which should be quite as popular. Decorations by Miss Ostertag. 90 cents Net. (Postage 9 cents.)

THE LITTLE CONSCRIPT.

By Ezra S. Brudno.

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THE GARDEN • COUNTRY LIFE • THE WORLD • AMERICA • IN AMERICA • WORK • DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO. NEW YORK

P. S.—We have set apart a room in our new building for our friends who may care to come in and look

Other Remarks on the Infidelity of
Henry James and the Danger
of Moral Delinquency.

IN a recent number of your paper I asked - to be told "where I was at." I asked to be placed like a fly on a pin, accompanied by the proper label, in order that I might, on being interrogated, give forth the proper answer. I have it now! In other words, I know now! I am a crab-colored American moth that is flying about a dazzling and begemmed candlestick intricately carved, all filigree and

bold, in the central cap of which reposes a cleverly molded candle fashioned out of the worst of waxy refuse and colored with the commonest of aniline materials. I know, too, now, that the candle burns with a pale, sickly light, which is blue and fascinating, reminiscent of a jack-o'-lantern creeping over an ivy-covered grave, followed by a general phosphorescence resultant to the decaying (or docence) of a body or the clammy nothingness of a spectral form.

Yes, I am flying about this flame. I can remember now as I flew toward this flame of evil I met a moth coming out (a European species) whose wings still smelled of the late contact they had had.

"Turn, brother," said this moth, "thine eyes are too weak to behold and thy wings not strong enough to stand the strain. Turn, I beseech thee!"

"Brother," said I, "I thank thee and will return thy favor. As thou wilt fly without I pray thee beware of something lately spread to catch the common fly."

and known, brother, as fly paper. It is thickly covered with the sticky, viscous stuff formed of the ingredients of the historical novel, the 'popular over the night' romance, the Wall Street's biography, the dialect novel, the villain, the victim of a 'righteous virtue to the top!' heroine species, the religious book, the golden-time swashbuckler, the legal novel, the war novel, the society novel, and which happily is mixed up with a little sweetening which is made by a lot of individuals who say patronizingly:

or evil we will pleasantly mark it, so that all good people will not mix evil up with good, and thereby sin and be made unhappy. The sweetening draws great hordes of flies—they come in twenty millions and a half million readers—who read and intellectually buzz themselves into a morbid oblivion.

"So, brother, fly warily, lest thou lightest upon some tanglefoot and the flies call thee popular; but who wants his dirge sung by a lot of droning, dying, dizzy, doped, deluded flies?"

For a flame kills, and perhaps Kenry James has been the downfall of some man who bethought the first French dancer he met was a duplicate of Mme. de Vionnet in "The Ambassadors."

But, on the countless thousands that have been sent to a dusty death following the standards of conduct fashioned by the novelists, had their heroes and heroines made of such stuff as create the anything short of an "Immortal" would have declined to play the parts were they eventually dramatized. Women, mothers, there are who send their daughters on their honeymoons believing that marriage is a Summer sea on which they will sail in a lovely, chaste, carved boat. No wonder girls' hearts are broken. Yes, the mother was a well-meaning woman, but that doesn't mend a heart.

No novelist can hope for deathless fame in this age unless he faithfully portrays the mental phase accurately. Dickens portrayed the every-day workings of men and women with an unerring fidelity. They rail-d against him at the time for

throwing out at the established "re-
 Just so slavery was once practiced by those
 of trained and judicial" minds, and the
 the elect. To-day there are mental cranks
 to expose and punish. Sagine in the
 minds, not bodies. "We have evolved be-
 charming as they are. Men and women
 who write to reach the front ranks in
 must depict every phase of life, of
 a character or a society, and not to
 from the stage. A novel that shows not
 the character sinning, (and every one of
 us is clothed in our better and our
 robes, is false.
 one-sided biography now. Some day it
 too, will have to present sin as well as
 virtue, and not a narrow, narrow, and
 only be a series of intricately unbroiled
 and correctly stated biographies. We
 cry out for frankness? Do we really
 want to see ourselves, or do we really
 want to see others, as they are? Do
 those that write for us."

To express the mind's *doings* one has to be clever. And great truths are always intricate, else why would it be necessary for theologians to wrangle over Christ's nature? The simplest thing is that we always paradoxically *clever* about the good and nearly always *plundered* either by evil, immoral, or a failure until it is understood. Joan of Arc was lately canonized. Wagner is just being born to the world. The next century will be the one to know that Henry James was not innocent in his writings. Why are we always looking for the "Rhineland" or "Decameron" or the "Rhinaiya" in every clever thing we read? Isn't it a little *low*? Why, to hear the way the wind blows at times one almost looks to hear

[illegible]

This sniffling of the air for evil, this perceiving of a misappropriation of the word, this feeling of the falseness of all the new characters in our fiction, are the very force that is impoverishing the language, that is making it so corpse-like. For a character to feel that he is not a character, that he is not worse off than a real one in life; that he can't prove an all right. How can a man call himself a character, if he can't believe high mentalities near only the lowest of animals, to sneer, and that there is no such thing as a complete human life, an authentic perceiving, and viewing of the world, and that there is no such of the laws that govern propagation of species. Every phase of life knows about itself, and it knows about itself in a social way, and why great novelists should think of writing novels to gratify their propensities to sneer, is a thing which is so obvious to me, that I don't think anybody else could be doing it, and at the same time present in a thing, and at the same time present in a thing, bewildering way one of the commonest of the things, beyond my power for a moment, certainly.

Go into the amphitheatre of a first-class medical school during a surgical clinic. Exposed to the view of a couple of hundred men may be the poor, sized, and shaven man of the operating table. He is facing a critical operation, for which—happily she will be charged nothing that shall deplete her slender pores. Are those stunts and gyrations that she has been doing all night? Are they roasting ribald jests or vulgar remarks? Are they having their moral edge dulled? No, they are not. It is part of life that they should see and do. It is part of life that she should be a woman, that very womanly figure in the downward fall of one of them a month later, able to nothing but a source of help and strength to them to-day, albeit not without suffering. Can we be so sure that we know what she can be that way with literature? Why can't we have the motto of the pastures in us to look on life dissected and realized that it is for our proficiency and our growth that we be the superior? Is there this looking for evil?

[illegible]

Jerry Brandes:
New York Times Book Review:

[illegible]

Taking up the second point in "R's" defense, I confess that I may have made my statement too sweeping in saying that Brandes denounces "all" moral authors, &c. But, just as Brandes and Nordau attack each other, (I am well aware of Brandes's attacks on Nordau, though I have long since ceased to read Nordau's books), here am I attacking Brandes, being all the time very conscious of having myself been very faint of making too general and sweeping and unreliable statements! But I have also before confessed to having been a pupil in his school!

Nevertheless, without refreshing m

revelation on the part of the writer, I am sure you that if I were to take up in a column George Washington's attitude on the subject, I would be able to prove that he appreciated the fact that the religious principles of the people have been very pointed in spite of their religious principles, as far as they have shown any, and quite often accompanied by more on that subject in their works. And, if Washington must be dragged in, surely no one ever claimed to him sufficient religious principles to offend a trifler.

There is one use in using a century back for our standards of the moral or immoral in literature, not to error to the "Korben edition." Bigotry would then perhaps move right then, but I claim they are higher now. In any event, American literature or the American public has no need of any of the authors defended; and again, those authors have no possible comparison with the particular authors defended by Brandes, in respect to whom only I used the adjective shocking. ("R. in his sagacious" misquotes me badly.") Of course Brandes meant that the charge was an unjust one! But what charge, in his sound sense, knowing that the

"R." instances of American authors and their critics are also too far-fetched. I am referring to the literature of to-day, the literature in the making, which promises to be the literature of the future, the literature to produce. Look well into European literature here for a century past for a man; another hero, of the type of President Roosevelt! Look well into European art for a realist of the type of Frederic Remington. I defy any one to point out a single trait and many a man in all the clique of George Brandes, as enumerated by "R." excepting only Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson.

To conclude, I am glad that "R" joins me in condemning Marx-Nordau, since, unfortunately, as I said, I have observed that there are Americans who have taken him seriously. To me he was dangerous only because of being nimble and amusing. In his earlier books, Brandes certainly does stir one to love of liberty, (a much abused word); but I submit to all Translators the question whether he strengthens or undermines one's moral courage and manly qualities.

New York, May 22, 1886.

'New York Times' Don't Bore!

[illegible][illegible]

Our submissiveness is to blame for the jogging on in the old English rat. grandsons of Franklin, who would wear gray homespun in Louis's Court, sport knee-shorts and beaded pumps - "dear St. Jeemie's" to-day. Look at our school readers, as well after as before the alien branch houses took a hand at the winning game. The models are three parts English, and of the age of Steele. Our teachers yearn for a holiday to walk

school, and set to vanishing the chances of
As our one poet had to leave Dallas over
his steady journey to be secret with respect
to the "New England" theologians, and
of halls of learning, church, and in solid
walk them out at the jumping of place
may not know the local pains of
thence, but they would play their own
thence, but they would play their own
rocks with the hallowed stones of
thence, but they would play their own
know what the old story means in depicting
the comfort of Congress gates, or
thence, but they would play their own
several of a public man in a Heidelberg
facing hall, while a Texas boat with
philistine Bowie, or even the Barlow, is
thence, but they would play their own
nervousist wants air plaudits for his hard
defert handling of the four-hundred
thence, but they would play their own
could not find an American who
learned the latest and its uses with
Noth students. We talk of Americanism
thence, but they would play their own
mote and the beam—but that is not a
obscure allusion; I devoutly hope—
thence, but they would play their own
in Americanism!

[illegible]

The fact is, we are all under the big
 archy, like the Egyptians. The learned
 who have the arcane they want to write
 so that only their pupils, their sister
 aunts, and cousins, shall be able to read.
 HENRY LLEWELLYN WILLIAMS.
 Pearl River, N. Y., May 23, 1905.

New York Times Book-Review:

In your admirable criticisms on "Schiller" during his centenary two weeks ago, so nobly celebrated by our German Americans, you alluded to Eulwer's *Lyrische Dramen* and many other works as they were the plus ultra. As I happen to have Longfellow's *Opera* through his brother "Alec" that the unfortunate poet James Clarence Mangan was the hapless of all dead poets, I take the liberty in fact of German authors generally, from Schiller to "The Midnight Review" by Count von de Seidlitz. For hazard, I extract a part of Mangan's translation of Schiller's "Die Räuber" and leave it to the poetic ear and insight of your readers if you please. I tell it with any other translations (four stanzas):

The beggar at St. Angelo's might gaze
With scorn upon our North, for he ad-
veys
The one lone, only, ever-living Rome.
All shapes of beauty fascinate his eye.
He sees a brilliant host below the sky.
Edine, the St. Peter's wonderworking dove
But even when beaming with celestial
glory
Rome is the grave of long-depart-
years.
It is the green young plant, sad not the
howly
And the worn trunk, that blooms in
cherry.
T. MEEHAN
Brewster, N. Y., May 20, 1906.

WOODRITH AND FABLE, Text and Drawings by Ernest Thompson Seton. 122 New York: The Century Company. \$1.

These stories, if their brevity permit them to be called such, cover all sorts of odds and ends of legends, fables, and b

"Most boys," says Mr. Simon in his "Foreword," "gather in the woods' pret and odd bits of moss, fungus, and other treasures that have no price. They bring them home and store them in that universal receptacle, the tackle box. Some boys, like myself, never outgrow the habit. One day a friend observed that a tackle box was full and suggested that selection be given to the public. Most of this booty I gathered in the woods' moss but an Indian gave me fragments of 'The Recipe' and 'Gitch-e-kok-o-hoo' and Chinaman told me where to find 'The Frog in the Well.'"

There is a little fable called "The Cretor of Lies," which tells how out of the tattle and lies of the world history springs; there is a "tate comment on the character of a people," and there is no deviate, one half's breath from path; there is an allegory dealing with a trolley car and the steam engine; there is a warning against the foolishness of the antelope; there is a story of the shee whose insiner's love was misunderstood; there is a story of the man who was wood's spotless white was burned at the edges; there is a pretty Indian song to seasons; there are illustrated fimericities; there is a story of the coming of the first breadwiner; in fact, this little volume is a treasury of wisdom and wit for all children will not only like, but which will be good for them to read.

At a time when so many should be chosen to print his book in red ink (and the author is a married man) the reading would have been unimpeachable simpler and easier in clear

NEW, UNUSUALLY PLAIN.
 Criticism, Revised, Typewritten.
 Manuscript: Edwin Markham, Markham
 Langster, and others. Published 1
 Book for Lenten U.
 UNITED LITERARY PRESS, 100 N. 1st St.

THE MAGAZINES.

Features of the Leading American Magazines for June.

PRINTED below will be found the contents of the leading American magazines for the coming month. While the lists of contents are not absolutely complete, the omissions mainly relate to regular departments and to illustrations and contributions of lesser importance. The purpose has been to make the reader acquainted with the leading features.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

THE CONQUEST OF CANAAN. Part I. Robert G. Welch. II. Across the Highlands of the World. Charles J. Post. ROSEMARY FOR REMEMBRANCE. Marie Manning. THE STANDARD OF USAGE. Thomas B. Leach. A WORKING BASIS. Abby M. Roach. THE LOVERS. By Walter Howard. Comment by W. Stanton Howard. FINDING THE FRIGATE PHILADELPHIA. Peter Rabbit. DO ANIMALS THINK? Marjorie C. Cameron. MY FAIREST FAIR. John V. Cheney. THE PLEASANT LIFE OF PERE MAR. Henry L. Nelson. THE HOUSE OF THE TERRACES. Arthur Colton. THE PROBLEM OF CONSCIOUSNESS. C. W. Saleeby, M. D. THE TURN OF THE WHEEL. Jennette Lee. IN SUMMER. LONDON. Part I. William D. Howells. II. THE SINGING OF THE BLADE. Marie Van Vorst. MENTAL TYPES AND THEIR EDUCATION IN OUR SCHOOLS. Arthur T. Hadley. THE BRIDE'S FATHER. Charles M. Hays. REBECCA MARY'S BEREAVEMENT. Annie H. Donnell. THE FLOWER MAIDEN. Elizabethan Flower Gardens. Edmund Gosse.

THE CENTURY.

OUR HERALDS OF STORM AND FLOOD. Gilbert H. Grosvenor. A PUPIL'S RECOLLECTIONS OF "STONE WALL" JACKSON. Thomas M. Semmes. MISS SALLY AND THE ENEMY. Governor Morris. THE CHATEAUX OF TOURNAI. III. Biola-Ambrose-Cheverly. Richard Whiting. THE TAVAGNER. Isabel McKinney. UNDER ROCKING SKIES. I. Frank Tooker. A TRAGEDY OF THE SNOW. Lawrence Mott. VICTORIA FALLS. Theodore F. Van Wageningen. IN THE VIRGINIA ROOM. Arlo Bates. TO-DAY. Julia C. R. Dorr. A NIGHT REVERIE. Harry S. Edwards. EASTER SUNDAY—BAPTIST. George Hitchcock. JOHN EDWARD'S FRIEND. Ruth R. Gardner. THE RUSSIAN COURT. Herbert J. Hagerman. THE PIERCING OF THE SIMPLON. Deahel Welch. "WHAT IS A LYRIC?" Maud W. Goodwin. WHAT A BOY SAW OF THE CIVIL WAR. Leighton Parks. MISS VIOLET OAKLEY'S MURAL DECORATIONS. Harrison S. Morris. BEES IN THE ARMY. George L. Kilmer. ARKANSAS FASHION. "Willie Gibson." PLACE ENOUGH FOR ME AND PEACE. John V. Cheney. THE DEFENSE OF BATAINE. Capt. Horace M. Reeve, U. S. A. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. III. News-Gathering as a Business. Mettelle E. Stone. THE MOON OF ROSES. Anne P. L. Field. RECOLLECTIONS OF JUBAL EARLY.

SCRIBNER'S.

FRUGATE OF MOGADOR. Sewell Ford. A VISIT TO WASHINGTON. THE EVE OF THE CIVIL WAR. George P. Fisher. SOME ASPECTS OF THE ISLAND OF CRETE. Blanche E. Wheeler. A MARINER. Charles H. Webb. A DAY AMONG THE QUANTOCK HILLS. THE SOLDIERS' RECESSIONAL. John Finley. THE WICKED "CELESTINE". Margaret Bartlett Cable. HER ROOM. Margaret Bartlett Cable. THE USE OF PAPER. Lieut. Charles Norton Barney. TO A CHILD. Sophie Jewett. THROUGH THE IVORY GATE. Mary R. S. Andrews. THE LAND OF MAKEBELIEVE. Hildegarde Genthorne. THE EVERETTS IN ENGLAND. Extracts from the Letters and Diaries of Edward Everett's Daughters During His Ministry, 1841-45. Eleanor Gates. A COMMENT. Frank P. Smart. THE HOUSE MURDER. Book I. Chapters XIV-XV. (To be continued). "OUR WEDDING BREAKFAST—AND KITCHENER." Robert E. McManis.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

GAY PLUMES AND DULL. John Burroughs. FEDERAL RATE REGULATION. Ray Morris. A NEW POET. R. C. Silder. THE CONVENT STAGE. Agnes Repplier. SUPERANNATED. James Lincoln. THE TENTH DECADE OF THE UNITED STATES. THE NEW OUTLOOK. William G. Brown. GENEROSITY AND CORRUPTION. G. W. Alger. THE COMING OF THE TIDE. Villard Sherman. VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT. Frederick L. Olmsted. SOME ASPECTS OF JAPANESE PAINTING. Walter M. Cabot. THINGS AS THEY ARE. Arthur Colton. THE RETURN TO THE SEA. Frank L. Pollock. THE CAUSE OF SOUTH AMERICAN REVOLUTIONS. George A. Chamberlain. THE YEAR IN FRANCE. Alvan P. Sanborn. SIGNIFICANT BOOKS. THE TWO SUITS. H. W. Boynton. PENGUIN PERSONS. Walter P. Eaton.

McCLURE'S.

THE COLLEGE ATHLETE. H. R. Needham. BARGAIN DAY AT TUTT HOUSE. George R. Chester. MISS TARBELS NEW SERIES. Samuel E. Adams. THE TREBLE-CROSS. W. A. Fraser. SCOTT. George E. Woodberry. THE REVOLVING YEAR. Eugene Wood. IN LOVERS MEETING. Harvey J. O'Higgins. AN APOLOGY FOR GOING TO COLLEGE. Helen Keller. THE SOUL PROBLEM OF MARTIN THOMAS. Mrs. Wilson Woodrow. MAY. Rose Trumbau.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

THE LADY FROM THE SEA. Charles Drew. GOLGOTHA. Charles Drew. PHILADELPHIA IN JUNE. By an Artist. THE REMITTANCE MAN. Will L. Comfort. THE VIOLET. William W. Channing. A DAY. Henry A. Lister. REMOVED. Margaret R. Garvin. THE GUEST OF HEALTH. Charles W. Stark. THE SECOND STAIR. Caroline Leland. THE LITTLE QUEST-ROOM IN MY HEART. Margaret R. Garvin. AN OPENING. Mary Stewart Collier. GRADUATES WHO NEED NONE. Prof. Albert Schmitz. A SURE TEST. Mary Stewart Collier. THE REDDIE BINDER. Emma Belle Miles.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

NEW ENGLAND. An Autumn Impression. Henry James. SUEZ AND PANAMA. Frederic C. Penfield. SPENDRAL. A Study. Count Lessow. SCIENCE AND IMMORALITY. J. Sanderson Christian. M. D. CONTROL OF EMIGRATION IN EUROPE. James D. Whelpley. AN APOLOGY FOR TECHNICAL. George A. Bagdikian. THE SAN DOMINGO QUESTION. Francis G. Newlands. A WHITE SOUTH AFRICA. Lieut. Col. F. G. Stone, R. G. A. GRADES OF DIPLOMATIC REFERENCE. A Rejoinder. Julia Gordon. THE TRAFFIC IN SPIRITOUS LIQUORS. An Open Versus a Closed Shop. John Dawson. ARTHUR, GUINEVERE, AND LANCELOT. Juliet Everts Robb.

THE SMART SET.

ON THE NEWPORT ROAD. Sewell Ford. JAMES STILES WIDOWER. Gertrude Lynch. THE MOUNTAIN CABIN. Edward L. Sabin. THE LURE OF JUNE. Clifton Scollard. THE INVARIABLE POST. John V. Cheney. ACROSS THE COURTYARD. L. H. Bickford. THE LATE LAMENTED "ALASH". Tom P. Morgan. THE AFFAIR OF THE FIRE-ESCAPE. Anna A. Rogers. MAY FLOWERS. Theodosia Garrison. THE ENDING OF THE PLAY. H. S. Harrison. OFFICER O'LEARY AT THE CROSS-TIE. Wallace Irwin. THE ART OF GIVING GRANTS. Heinrich Conrad. SOUTHERN PRIDE. Edith Hickert. THE WOMAN WITH THE STORY. Arthur Springer. THE PROFESSOR AND THE BURGLES. Ernest Thompson. B'SIDE THE ROAD. Elizabeth M. Sherman. THE SKELETON IN THE CLOSET. Edward W. Barnard. EARLY SUMMER. Andre Lichtenberger. LE MARDI GRAS DE TROTT. Andre Lichtenberger. BALLADE OF LOST ROMANCE. E. McGaffey. THE MOUTHS OF BABES. Anne O'Hagan. MY FAMILY. Ethel M. Kelley. TO THE RESCUE OF THE TROUBLED. Margaret Spalding Gerry. INCIDENT TO THE SEASON. Henry Wood.

ST. NICHOLAS.

THE FIRST VOYAGE OF THE BROTH-ERLY LOVE. Elisabeth Hill. HIS CADDY. Beatrice Willis. RIDGE'S TRIPLE PLAY. Majorie Allison. HOW TO STUDY PICTURES. Comparing. W. Joshua Reynolds with Gainsborough. QUEEN ZIKI OF IX. OR. Charles E. Caffin. OF THE MAGIC CLOAK. L. Frank Baum. FIRST AID TO THE INJURED. II. Fractures. Dr. Emma H. Walker. WHO IS IT? Will P. Snyder. THE FOOLISH ELIZABETHANS. Wells. THE PENCIL BEWITCHED. Benjamin Webster. OUR FRIENDS THE TREES. Part II. Edwin W. Foster. THE VANDALS. Lucy L. Cable. THE PRACTICAL BOY. I. Tents, House. Trista and Camp Furnace. II. Henry Wood. THE FISHER-BOY OF THE EUPHRATES. Margaret Johnson. PHOTOGRAPHING A WILD FOX. Blase A. Loubridge. HOW SOME FLOWERS GOT THEIR NAMES. E. R. H. A LITTLE STORY OF TWO LITTLE GIRLS. Rutha George Stern. FINEY FINEY. JUST A BOY. Capt. Harold Hammond. A FROLICsome PLAYFELLOW. George B. Griffith. BISMARCK. A. W. Dimock. "POLLY PORTER. Mary Rice Miller. JOHNNY AND THE PARROT. S. G. S. THE TWINS. George R. Hahn.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

SOCIETY AMATEUR ACTRESSES. Acton Davies. THE GREATER COURAGE. Octave Thane. TOWN LIFE IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY. Josiah Flynt. THE WORLD'S COMPETITOR-TO-BE. Broughton Brandenburg. CLOWNS AND CLOWNING. Karl Edwin Harriman. THE OCCULTATION OF FLORIAN AMIDON. Herbert Quick. WHAT HE COULD DO WITH IT. David Graham Phillips. UGLY BURLEIGH. George Randolph Cretzer. THE MODERN ROBIN HOOD. Alfred Henry Lewis. GREAT INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES. XI. Butter, Cheese, and Condensed Milk as Factory Products. Clarence B. Lane. DUB, OF THE CORDUITS. Will Lexington Comfort. A BEAVER'S REASON. John Burroughs. THE MAN FROM VLADIVOSTOK. T. Jenkins Hains.

SUCCESS.

THE LOST MINE OF THE UNITS. Emerson Hough. ROBERT WATCHORN—THE MAN WHO CLIMBED OUT. J. Herbert Welch. MY IDEA OF WORLD-PEACE. Cipriano Castro. TRAPPED BY A TORNADO. Orison S. Marden. DR. GIAN SHIMONOSE. JAPAN'S GUN-POWDER WIZARD. Yone Noguchi. WHAT GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP MEANS. William J. Bryan. FORTY THOUSAND MILES OF PIPE LINES. John R. Dunlap. HE CAN WHO THINKS HE CAN. Orison S. Marden. THE SHAMEFUL MISUSE OF WEALTH. Cleveland Moffett. HOW FORTUNES ARE MADE IN ADVERTISING. Henry B. Lewis. FROM JUNGLE TO JACKET. Michael White. JUPITER AND TEN. J. Carter Beard. PROGRESS IN SCIENCE. Harriet P. Service. HOW MODERN ENCYCLOPEDIAS ARE REVISED. O. C. Vico.

THE APPOINTMENT OF THE WORLD.

FROM MY WINDOW. Charles Drew. A LITTLE CORNER OF THE SERVANT. Charles Drew. SOME FLOWERS AND TREES. Charles Drew. THE VIOLET. William W. Channing. TONES. Josephine W. Channing. KUPPERMAN'S WINTER. Charles Drew. ELOCUTION—OLD AND NEW. Miss Foster.

LESLIE'S.

MRS. CROWWELL'S HEART. Charles Drew. THE POSSIBILITY OF MODERN LIFE. De A. C. Beady. TROUBLE AT CROSS-BOW. Emma M. Price. THE VIEW OF WALL STREET. Samuel A. Nelson. THE WIRE AND KIND. Richard Kirk. FLAUNT MARY SMITH. Henry W. Phillips. PENNY'S OWN. Juliet W. Tompkins. JUDGE LINDSEY: FRIEND OF CHILDREN. William MacLeod Raine. THE BAD BOY: HOW TO SAVE HIM. Children of Newfortune. CAPN ELWELL'S KITCHEN CABINET. Captain Lockhart. EVERY DAY LIVING. Annie P. Call. THE YEAR'S ADVANCE IN DRAMA. Charles F. Eaton. THE PINKERTONS. Charles F. Eaton. THE AMERICAN AT CERDOS. Charles F. Eaton. SPEAKING OF INSURANCE. Willard Hays. STATE GOVERNORS AND PUBLIC SAFETY. Eileen Sedgwick.

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA.

THE BLACK BARS: THE PEOPLE'S GAME FISH. James A. Henshall. A FLOATING VACATION HOME. Eleanor Martin. THE HOUSEDOAT CRUISER. Frank L. Humphreys. FISHING FOR TUNA: A CALIFORNIA VACATION. Charles F. Holder. BOY AND WIFE TO CRUISE IN A POWER BOAT. Thomas F. Day. TEN DAYS IN THE OLYMPICS. Joseph Blithen. A WEEK'S CRUISE IN A SMALL SLOOP. Robert M. McBride. CHANGES IN THE GAME OF GOLF. Valler J. Travis. THE NEW TENNIS. Alfred H. Goodwin. SEVENTY MILES AN HOUR IN AN AUTOMOBILE. Arthur H. Gleason. FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE TO THE PAHAMAS IN A 6-FOOT YACHT. Payne Martin. CAMPING AT THE CITY'S DOORS. E. T. Keyser. BRACING OUTINGS ON THE GREAT A CAMERA VACATION. Forsyth. THE COUNTRY HOME REMINDER. A Radcliffe Dugmore. HANDLING A CANOE. A Radcliffe Dugmore. SECRETS OF THE TRAIL. Ernest Thompson. THE BUILDING OF THE LOG HOUSE. Dan Beard.

PEARSON'S.

THE PROFESSION OF GETTING HURT. Jean Waters. THE TONGUE OF ROLAND. Arthur H. Vandenberg. THE BISHOP OF BISTERS CROZIER. Chapters XII-XVI. "A. V." THE HEART OF A HUNCHBACK. Eleanor H. Porter. THE GUARDED TREASURE. S. Addison Wolf. ROOSEVELT'S FIRST LESSON. E. F. Stearns. LOUISE MICHEL. Sterling Heilig. THE INTERVENTION OF PROV. DENCE. Frank H. Sweet. GREAT FIGHTS WITH INSECTS. Henry. WHAT AMERICA SPENDS ON YACHTING. Arthur F. Aldridge. MY REASON. Walter F. Eaton. THIRTEEN. Mrs. Barry Pain. A SELF-SUPPORTING HOME. Kate V. Saint Maur.

FOUR TRACK NEWS.

ECHOES THAT NEVER DIE. Susanne Antrobus. FAIR HAR HARBOR. Lida A. Churchill. "POLLY PORTER. Mary Rice Miller. RUSSIA'S INGRATITUDE. Joaquin Miller. NEW YORK'S TROPICAL. Isobel E. Wallach. A PILGRIM OF THE PRESENT. Greig. THE COMMERCIAL METROPOLIS OF CANADA. M. E. Curtin. A DOT ON THE OCEAN. Harriet Quimby. OLD CAMAGUEY. Elise A. Bengough. A MAN OF PORCE. Austin Cook. WE IN THE F. E. K. Moore. THE ONLY BRATTLEBORO. Lucy Elliot Keeler. THE PRIDE OF MINNESOTA. Charles T. Greene. LORD FAIRFAK'S TOWN. Thomas C. Harbaugh. CONGRESS HALL. Warwick James Price. THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH. James Melvin Lee. NEXT DOOR TO MARSTON. Grace A. Fowler. RURAL NEW YORK CITY. Margaret A. Klein. THE NAVAHO DESERT. Emily F. Smith. WHERE SLEEPS THE SAGE. L. W. Harger. NIAGARA. Lynn J. Keep. UNCLE SAM'S LITTLE ISLAND. Bessie Burrill C. Allen. THE MASSACRE ISLE OF BIC. Frank Yegh.

THE WORLD TO-DAY.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE GARDEN. Mrs. Theodore Thomas. REFORM IN MISSOURI. Charles M. Harvey. THE DIARY OF A DOMESTIC DRUDGE. Annie M. Maclean. JOHN PAUL JONES. Francis W. Sheardson. NATIONAL MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION. Henry H. Morris. THE UNITED STATES NAVAL WAR COLLEGE. George Grafton Wilson. THE PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED. S. Douglas Sheldis. RUSSIA'S SEARCH FOR PEACE. Douglas Story. A MILLION DOLLARS FOR SCULPTURE. Lorca Taft. A NATION'S PLAYGROUND. Henry F. Cope. ENGLISH INNS. Ralph D. Cleveland. THE MAKING OF AN ATHLETE. Joseph E. Maycroft. THE PRESIDENT'S OUTING. C. Arthur Williams.

THE DELINEATOR.

FASHIONS. Little sketches of travel. THE REVENGE. Helen C. Prince. FAMOUS HYMNS OF THE WORLD. Lead. Kindly Light. Rhapsody. Edmund V. Cooke.

THE APPOINTMENT OF THE WORLD.

FROM MY WINDOW. Charles Drew. A LITTLE CORNER OF THE SERVANT. Charles Drew. SOME FLOWERS AND TREES. Charles Drew. THE VIOLET. William W. Channing. TONES. Josephine W. Channing. KUPPERMAN'S WINTER. Charles Drew. ELOCUTION—OLD AND NEW. Miss Foster.

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

THE MAYOR'S WIFE. Part I. Anna E. Green. TWO VIOLINS. Part I. Kate W. Patch. THE GREAT BEAR. Helen M. Palmer. WHEN JULIANA ROSE TRUMPETER. Katharine E. Brown. THE CHAPERON. George Hibbard. THE BEST HOUSEKEEPER IN BAN. HUI P. Call. THE LOVE THAT ENDURES. Mariot M. Hall. HIS DUTCH-TREAT WIFE. Juliet W. Tompkins. WHEN MISS ROSE TOUCHED THE BUT-TON. Homer M. Price. AN OLD BACHELOR OF ARTS. Miriam Michelson. THE GIRL WITH THE BLUE SAILOR. Part II. Burton E. Stevenson. AMERICAN AND JAPANESE WAYS OF ARRANGING FLOWERS. Gene Pond. WILL BRADLEY'S IDEAS FOR TWO HOUSES FOR LESS THAN \$250. George E. Barton. A COUNTRY HOUSE AND A GARDEN. In and After Business Hours. Judith Lynde. FLOWERS FOR MOTHER AND CHILD. Johann Strauss's FAMOUS "H. H. LED-ERMAUS" WALTZES. Arranged by Thomas A. Bracket. DARTIES DELIGHTS. Song. Lyrics by J. W. Johnson, music by Bob Cole. BEAUTIFUL AMERICA. An Attorney-at-Law. NANCY'S FIRST HOUSEKEEPING. III. HALF-HOUR LESSONS IN MUSIC. Mrs. Herman Kotschmar. HOW I CURED MY OWN ILL-HEALTH. Mrs. R. T. Rorer. TWELVE MILES FROM A LEMON AND NO ICE. Maria Parlos.

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WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION.

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BOOK NEWS.

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF A CASTAWAY. Hallie E. Rives. INSPIRATION. Norma K. Bright. INCIDENTS IN THE YOUTH OF LAF-CADIO HEARN. A. G. Burns. RECENT WORKS IN WATER COLORS AND PASTEL. Josephine Grenier. THE NATURE OF SCHILLER'S GENIUS. Talcott Williams. ECHOES OF HEAVEN. Washington Van Dusen. TO MAN DYKE. George E. Roth.

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This Week's Publications.

D. Appleton & Co. are publishing "Iole," the new novel by Robert W. Chambers, and "Stained Glass Work," by C. W. Whall, in the Artistic Crafts Series. Doubleday, Page & Co. issue "The Little Conscript," by Sara E. Brodno; "The Life Worth Living," by Thomas Dixon, Jr.; "Fair Tales Every Child Should Know," edited by Hamilton Wright Mable; "John Henry Smith," by Frederick Upham Adams. The Macmillan Company is bringing out "The House of Cards," by Major John Leigh; "A Dark Lantern," by Miss Ellenbeth Robins; Caroline Brown's "On the Wee-wee Trail," in the Paper Novel Series; "The House of Seven Gables," by Hawthorne, in the Pocket Classics Series; "Nature Study for Primary Grades," by Dr. Charles A. McMurry; "Sooch and Walker's Inorganic Chemistry," International Civil and Commercial Law, translated from the French of Prof. Meil by Arthur K. Kahn of the New York bar; "A History of the Pacific Northwest," by Prof. Joseph Schuster; "Sooch's Primary Reader," Vol. II, etc.

new edition of Prof. Richard T. Mly's "Labor Movement in America." G. P. Putnam's Sons publish a new edition of Anna K. Green's "The Leavenworth Case," "Home Life of Wild Birds," by Francis H. Herrick, in a new edition entirely rewritten, and issued as a field book; "The Voyagers," a volume of poems by Dr. William Henry Drummond; Vol. II, "The Age of Volcanoes," of Percy Macquoid's "History of English Furniture," and John Knox; "Hero of the Scotch Reformation," by Henry Cowan, D. D., in the series of the Reformation Series. The J. D. Lippincott Company is sending out "Young Japan," the new book by Dr. James A. B. Sherer, author of "Japan To-day." The volume is fully illustrated with reproductions of drawings, Japanese photographs, etc.

A New French Dictionary.

The scheme of a new series of uniform bilingual dictionaries is explained by Robert Morris Pierce in a preface to the first volume of the series. This is called "International French-English and English-French Dictionary" (New York: Hinds, Noble & Eldredge), and is the work of Paul Paszy, Professor of Phonetics in the University of Paris, and George Hempf, Professor of English Philology and General Linguistics in the University of Michigan. The most conspicuous feature of the work, which will doubtless be maintained throughout the series, is the system of an international alphabet—made by inverted letters—by which the pronunciation of each word is designated. This alphabet is the result of long and careful experiments in phonetics, and when once the student has acquired the vocal values of each letter, said student will undoubtedly be able to pronounce in the most approved fashion every word contained in the bilingual series.

Concerning the dictionary before us it may be stated that the typography is especially inviting, and the punctuation is reduced to bare necessities. The vocabularies are made up of words of the most common usage; the American spelling is preserved throughout the English vocabulary and American pronunciation, where it is found to conflict with that acceptable in Great Britain. The definitions are in general confined to equivalents of the title word except where it is absolutely necessary to define that word by a phrase, as in the case of idioms. This dictionary is, in fact, a carefully compiled vocabulary of English and French words and their synonyms. It is, as the compiler points out in his preface, primarily for the use of English speaking people. "I have," he adds, "purposely avoided the attempt so commonly made to make a book equally well fitted to either of two or more nationalities, and trust that I have thus avoided the common result: a book imperfectly fitted to any nationality."

A Man of Wool.

This little comedy of Mr. John Kendrick Bangs' ("The Worst Man," Harper & Brothers, 50 cents) is based on the Frankenstein theory: A man made of cotton and wool comes to life to flirt madly with eight guileless Summer girls. The scene is laid in a country hotel guiltless of male guests. The girls sing wailing songs to the music of "Pinetop," "Patience," etc., but one, more energetic and original than the rest, creates this soft, cotton-brained creature, gives him to drink of the waters of the famous springs upon which the hotel bases its advertisements, and there breathes before the delighted girls Mr. Woolley himself. One thing Mr. Woolley lacks which makes him quite safe—he has no heart to either give or lose. But there did Miss Patience, his creator, reckon without the belloby. That prudent youth had gathered all the lost hearts of the season before, and at a sacrifice disposed of them to the cunning Woolley. Some, it is true, were scorched, some quite cold, others battered, and one was broken, but they did well enough. Mr. Woolley with a heart as cold as each girl does sad damage, but he meets his just deserts when the girls, each taking him by a thread, unravel him for his wickedness. The little comedy is undoubtedly intended by Mr. Bangs for acting in amateur theatricals.

Pacific Islanders, 1768-1780.

"Cook's Voyages of Discovery," with eight illustrations in color, by John Will Lawson, will soon be added to the series containing "Robinson Crusoe," A. R. Rivers's "Stories," Hume Nisbet's "The Interior of Africa," all with colored pictures. The Macmillan Company is the American publisher.

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Cook discovered in his first voyage to the South Seas the Society Islands and Cook Straits. During the second voyage he discovered New Caledonia, the island of Georgia, and Sandwich Land; the third voyage was the most important. Besides several smaller islands in the Southern Pacific, he discovered the Sandwich Islands, explored what had until then remained unknown of the western coast of America, (from 33 degrees to 70 degrees north), ascertained the true position of the continents of Asia and America, passed the straits between them, and surveyed the coast of Alaska.

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

THE Booklovers Magazine, which has been acquired by D. Appleton & Co., will appear under the new auspices with the July number. An attempt will be made to issue it as a first-class illustrated monthly, but at a price considerably below the price of first-class magazines. A feature of the forthcoming number will be the beginning of a novel by Robert W. Chambers, whose "Isle" is published this week. The new story will be called "The Reckoning." It is a romance of the American Revolution, and recalls Cooper's "Spy." Another feature of the new magazine will be a posthumous work by Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the American dentist who aided the escape of the Empress Eugenie. The work is being edited by Dr. E. A. Crane.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish in June "Two Moods of a Man," by Horace G. Hutchinson. It is said to be a character study, representing the struggle between individual aim and ambition and the duty toward society.

Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing a little square 16mo volume containing extracts from the works of Robert Louis Stevenson. It is entitled "The Pocket R. L. S."

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in active preparation a volume from the pen of Oscar Terry Crosby, dealing with the religion and character of the people of "Tibet and Turkestan." The aim of the book is an independent and frank discussion of the results of the recent British expedition to Tibet.

Besides the original narrative of "The Journey of Alvar Nunes Cabeca de Vaca, from Florida to the Pacific, 1529-1536," which has been translated for A. S. Barnes & Co.'s Trail Makers Series by Mrs. Fanny Bandeller, wife of the well-known archaeologist and authority on early Spanish explorations in America, A. F. Bandeller, there will also be the report of Father Marcos de Niza, the first explorer of New Mexico, whose journey came between those of Cabeca de Vaca and Coronado. The book has been edited by Mr. Bandeller, who has written an introduction.

The J. B. Lippincott Company is issuing a new edition of Cooke's "Handbook of Obstetrical Nursing." The earlier edition has been thoroughly revised and new material added to it.

The Macmillan Company will bring out W. Isolan Hunt's art book, "The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood," in an edition uniform with the recent biography of a celebrated member of the brotherhood, "The Memorials of Edward Burne-Jones." The volume will be illustrated with photographs.

Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish in September a book on "The Cathedrals of England." It will contain sixty full-page illustrations in colors of the great cathedrals.

Owing to the large advance demand for Jack London's new story, "The Game," the Macmillan Company has again postponed its publication until June 7. During this week also "The Religion of Duty," the addresses of Prof. Felix Adler, edited and arranged by Leslie W. Sprague, will be sent out by McClure, Phillips & Co. after a long delay.

The new novel by S. R. Crockett, "May Margaret," which is said to be the author's best work so far, will be published next week by Dodd, Mead & Co.

The new edition of the J. B. Lippincott Company's "Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World," which is being edited by Prof. Hellwig, is being turned, it is announced, into more than a Post Office directory—it will be a volume for the business man, a reference for the office, and will be of use in any library.

McClure, Phillips & Co. are publishing Volume III. in their Country Home Library, "The Flower Garden," by Ida D. Bennett. Other volumes in the series are on "The Country Home" and "The Orchard and Fruit Garden."

The Macmillan Company will bring out in June a new edition of Hamlin Garland's novel, "Rose of Dutchman's Cove."

Among the calendars to appear next Fall from Dodd, Mead & Co. will be "The Beverly Calendar," with pictures in color by Harrison Fisher, and a Hamilton Wright Macdonald calendar, which will have quotations from the author's "Essays on Nature" and reproductions of natural scenery, colored by hand.

Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish in the early Autumn a manual of house building in the country, entitled "The Country House," by E. C. Heston. The book treats of all subjects connected with the building of a house—the selection of a site, plans of a house, outside finish,

ing, heating, lighting, halls, stairways, living rooms, water supply, gardens, contract and specifications, etc. There are to be over 300 illustrations from photographs and plans.

Secretary John Hay's little poem which he wrote for the World's Christian Endeavor Convention held at Washington a few years ago has been set to the tune of "Hymnity" and included in the new "Hymns of Worship and Service," which the Century Company is issuing.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will soon publish "A Pietist of the Napoleonic Wars," which is the Countess Reden's biography. The volume includes reminiscences of the American Revolution from the English point of view. The later years of the Countess's life saw the events of the Napoleonic era.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have down for June issue "Under Guiding Stars," a story of New England life, by Miss Agnes Blake Poor, author of "Boston Neighbors."

Doubleday, Page & Co. have received the manuscript of the first volumes of a "Home Library of Law," by Albert S. Boiles. There will be six volumes in the set. They will deal with the ownership and use of land, (two volumes), the ownership and use of personal property, (two volumes), the pledging of personal property and corporations, and domestic relations and wrongs, each one volume.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have acquired the book rights of "Lady Bobs, Her Brother, and I," by Miss Jean Chamblin, which The Critic is first to publish serially.

The Macmillan Company is bringing out a seventh impression of Prof. Wilbur L. Cross's "Development of the English Novel," which first appeared in 1900. In the new preface the author points out that some "amusing" errors have been corrected. He adds: "In rereading the prophecy at the end of the book for the immediate future of the novel I am surprised that it has come so near the truth. The estimate of Kipling has proved, doubtless, too enthusiastic; but the dominant note in recent fiction, as was anticipated, 'a love of adventure and an exaltation of the strong man.'"

A new edition of Matthew Arnold's "Sohrab and Rustum and Other Poems" is appearing in the Macmillan Company's Pocket American and English Classics. It is edited by Justus C. Castleman, head of the department of English in the Bloomington High School, Indiana. He has written an introduction, provided notes, and in a short biography speaks of Arnold as a man, poet, lyricist, dramatist, and critic. There are also a chronological list of Arnold's works and a list of contemporary English and American prose and verse writers.

The Macmillan Company is bringing out a new edition, in the Pocket Classics Series, of Joseph Henry Shorthouse's "John Inglesant: A Romance." The book is appearing in two styles, limp leather and cloth, each with a frontispiece in line drawing.

The Funk & Wagnalls Company is sending out "Modern Masters of Pulpit Discourse," by Prof. William C. Wilkinson of the University of Chicago. The volume presents appreciations and criticisms of some of the greatest preachers in America and England, with descriptions of their pulpit methods and personal qualities. It has been written for the general reader as well as the preacher and theologian.

"Memoirs of an American Citizen" is the title of a new novel by Robert Herrick, author of "The Real World," "The Web of Life," etc., which the Macmillan Company will publish toward the end of next month. The volume will contain fifty illustrations.

"Free Thinking and Plain Speaking," with an introduction by James Bryce and Herbert Paul, is the latest volume in the uniform edition of "The Essays of Sir Leslie Stephen," which G. P. Putnam's Sons are bringing out.

History of Plague.

The Macmillan Company is bringing out "A Treatise on Plague, Dealing with the Historical, Epidemiological, Clinical, Therapeutic, and Preventive Aspects of the Disease," by Prof. W. J. Simpson of King's College, London. The scope of the volume is indicated in the title. Prof. Simpson gives statistics, tables, etc., also many diagrams and maps, and several illustrations. He writes as follows in his first chapter on the antiquity of plague:

"However uncertain may be the nature of the majority of gentlemen of a long ago, it is certain that plague is a disease of great antiquity, for occasionally in some of the oldest records the description is sufficiently explicit to remove all doubt as to the disease being plague. The Levant and the countries adjoining have been the center of plague for at least 2500 years. The first notice of the disease being in Syria. Plague is mentioned in the Bible and occurring centuries before the Christian era in the case of the Philistines having broken out in Canaan. The Levant and the countries adjoining have been the center of plague for at least 2500 years. The first notice of the disease being in Syria. Plague is mentioned in the Bible and occurring centuries before the Christian era in the case of the Philistines having broken out in Canaan. The Levant and the countries adjoining have been the center of plague for at least 2500 years. The first notice of the disease being in Syria. 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MAY

1905

ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

MARION CRAWFORD, who spent last winter in his villa at Sorrento instead of in New York, has just finished a new novel which he calls "Soprano: A Portrait." The heroine is the daughter of an English scholar and an American mother. The story opens in Paris, where the girl is cultivating her voice in order to support herself by singing. "Soprano" will be known by the title "Margaret" in Munsey's Magazine, where it begins as a serial in the June number.

Miss Beatrice Jones, daughter of Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, is to have an illustrated article in the July Scribner entitled "Le Notre and His Gardens." Le Notre, it will be recalled, was the famous landscape gardener of Louis XIV. His memory has come down to us identified with St. Germain, Versailles, Chantilly, and the Tuilleries.

James Huneker, author of the much-discussed "Kronosclasts," is about to start for Weimar, between which and the Villa d'Este near Rome he will during a summer sojourn follow the course of Liszt's travels and complete his biography of the composer, "Franz Liszt: His Art and His Time," which was begun three years ago. Mr. Huneker's literary and musical training should serve to make him an admirable biographer of a famous musician.

Arthur Henry has written to explain that the character of Karl Fischer, the counterfeiter, in his new novel, "The Unwritten Law," which A. S. Barnes & Co. are publishing, is not an imaginary one, as has been thought by some critics. The facts concerning Fischer's work in coin-ing were taken by Mr. Henry from the records of Chief of Secret Service Wilkie of Washington of the case of Emil Ninger, the New Jersey counterfeiter, and original "Jim the Penman."

S. Crowther, Jr., and Arthur Ruhl have written the next volume in the American Sportsman's Library, which The Macmillan Company is about to publish. It is on "Rowing and Track Athletics." Mr. Crowther deals with the growth of light boat racing in this country from the first race down the Hudson in 1811 until 1904, also discussing the styles in rowing, training, equipment, and coaching. Mr. Ruhl writes about the development of track sport and the various "events," the work of men who have made "records," and traces the formation of the collegiate associations. The volume will be fully illustrated.

A. E. Gallatin writes in the new issue of The Literary Collector on the etchings in color of Bernard Bontet de Monvel, Aubrey Beardsley's letters, and the English caricaturists. A new volume of essays on art by Mr. Gallatin, entitled "Foot Notes," is to be published next month.

George Cary Eggleston says in his "Little history" of American life, "Our First Century," which A. S. Barnes & Co. are issuing, that he seeks to give a "popular" picture of those times, and presents "the ideas they brought with them across the sea, the mistakes they made in entering upon a new life under strange conditions, the means adopted of adjusting themselves to their new environment, the forces that gave form to their systems of government, the occupations in which they engaged, their religious beliefs, their amusements, the clothes they wore, and the food they ate."

Miss Alice Rose Power of the Edison School, San Francisco, Cal., has compiled "A Graded Speller," which the J. B. Lippincott Company is publishing.

Hugh T. Sheringham, angling editor of The Field, of London, has gathered his sketches of fishing adventures into a volume, which he has named "An Angler's Hours." Besides the anecdotes of fishing expeditions are pieces of advice and philosophy. The Macmillan Company will publish the book.

Some interesting material concerning Paul Jones will appear in the July number of Scribner's Magazine. It was originally prepared by the late Augustus C. Buell for incorporation in "Paul Jones, Founder of the American Navy." It is an account of Paul Jones, written by John Kilby, quarter gunner of the Bon Homme Richard.

Dr. William Osler, before sailing for England a fortnight ago, left with his publishers, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., a new volume of essays, entitled "The Fixed Period," which will be issued early in the Fall.

Paul E. More, whose second series of "Sheburne Essays" has just been published, is preparing a third series for G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Henry James will publish through Houghton, Mifflin & Co. this Autumn a book of travel sketches, entitled "English

Hours." It will contain many pictures by Joseph Pennell. The author is visiting in Cambridge with his brother, Prof. William James.

Among the literary anniversaries to be celebrated this year is that of Alexis Charles Henri Clérel, Comte de Tocqueville, who was born July 23, 1805. Apropos of de Tocqueville, a French text of his "L'ancien Régime," edited, with introduction and notes, by G. W. Headlam, is published by Henry Frowde at the Clarendon Press. Others of his writings bearing this imprint are his "Quinze Jours au Désert" and extracts from the "Voyages en Sicile," edited by J. E. Manson, which have been added to the Oxford Modern French Series.

Dr. Samuel J. Andrews, author of "The Life of Our Lord Upon the Earth" and "Man and the Incarnation," recently published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, dedicates the latter "to those Christians, few or many, who trust in the Incarnate Son of God as their Saviour, but who are troubled and fearful as they see the anti-Christian movements and tendencies around them—in hope that their faith in Him as the Living One and Lord over all may be strengthened, and they be encouraged to wait patiently till He shall manifest Himself in the power and glory of His Kingdom."

Miss Myra Kelly, the well-known author of stories of child life in New York's east side, is to have some new tales for the Summer numbers of McClure's. In the report of experiences during her recent trip to Cuba, Miss Kelly says she was not happy at the sugar plantation because at "any time of night or day the mill would set up a howl, it was not fed sugar cane," and preferred Havana "with its terrible forts painted yellow and pink."

Anna Robeson Brown, author of "The Wine Press," published by D. Appleton & Co., has declared that she believes in using types of individuals to bring her principal characters into stronger relief. She holds the idea that "to every individual with any individuality the majority of the people by whom the individual is surrounded resolve themselves into types, with a few exceptions, who are the people interesting enough to love or hate or admire, or even despise."

Rowland Thomas, who won the first prize in a recent short-story contest, will begin in the July World's Work a series of articles on "The Railroads and the Square Deal." He is conducting some first-hand investigations, which will tell the "true" story of American railroads, the struggle of one road against the other, the way of rebates and special concessions, etc.

Prof. C. H. Firth, in the first lecture in his book, "A Plea for the Historical Teaching of History," which Henry Frowde publishes at the Clarendon Press, asks, "Is history a science or an art?" and replies: "To me truth seems to lie between these two extremes. History is neither, but it partakes of the nature of both. A twofold task lies before the historian. One half of his business is the discovery of the truth, and the other half its representation."

Dr. William Henry Drummond, well

known in the country and England, is said to be also popular among the French-Canadian, whom he describes in his poem, a new volume of which, "The Voyageur," is out this week with G. P. Putnam's Sons' imprint. The book is appearing in two editions, one having photographs and illustrations, the other half-toned and colored plates.

The conclusions on the negro problem, recently reached by Foulney Bigelow in his lectures at the Boston University, are about the same as those reached through other lines of argument by Prof. William B. Smith in his book, "The Color Line." Mr. Bigelow first put forward his views

in a chapter in "The Children of the Nations," which was reprinted and distributed by Boston University to correct some misunderstanding as to the lecturer's views.

Prof. Otto Priederer of the University of Berlin writes in the introduction to his "Early Christian Conception of Christ," just issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons in the Crown Theological Library, that "it is to the credit of the theology of the nineteenth century that it has distinguished between the Christ of Faith and the man Jesus of history." The author shows in other lines of argument that the primitive conception of Christ has significance and value in the history of religion.

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Considered by the author her best prose work. Includes "The Ruby and the Caldron," a fine detective story.

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The author takes the vogue of the motor car at its height and makes it serve his full purpose of novel and ingenious fun.

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THE MAN ON THE BOX

By Harold MacGrath

Illustrated by Harrison Fisher. At all Book Stores

THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, INDIANAPOLIS

MAY 1905

FISHER SAYS HE IS THE GOULDS' VICTIM

More Explanations of Loans He Got for His Companies.

HIS ARREST FOR FRAUD

Only Interested Merchants' Trust in Virginia Power—Says Frank Gould Went in with His Eyes Open.

With the receivers, Otto T. Barnard of the New York Trust Company and Douglas Robinson, away in Vermont looking over the Rutland properties to see what may be saved out of them, the case of the Merchants' Trust Company has resolved itself for the present into a contest of explanations between the Goulds, who were interested in several of the enterprises that brought the institution to grief, and George E. Fisher of 37 Wall Street, who for more than a dozen years has been trying to develop the street railroad facilities of Richmond, Va.

Fisher said yesterday that he had discovered the connection between his arrest last Fall on the four indictments now pending against him in the District Attorney's office and the present effort to lay at his door the responsibility for the Merchants' Trust failure.

He was arrested here in December on the complaint of H. Corr and T. A. Blythe of Philadelphia, who said that he had defrauded them out of \$3,500 each, in a transaction involving some notes of the Southern Textile Company. Eventually four charges developed, one that he had converted a note of \$100,000 of the Textile Company to his own use, and one that he had similarly converted a note for \$15,000, the other two indictments growing out of the grievance of the men from Philadelphia.

The law firm of Battle & Marshall, which is now doing the talking for Frank J. Gould, happened then to be the firm that pushed the prosecution of Mr. Fisher for the Philadelphia cases. The case dragged on for weeks and finally the Grand Jury found the indictments which are still somewhere around the office of District Attorney Jerome.

In his explanation of these things, yesterday Fisher told this story:

"I had become interested in the Southern Textile Company prior to the Fall of 1908, and had considered considerable money to it at one time and another. About that time the company needed \$20,000, and made two notes for \$10,000 each, which were charged to my account as trustee until I should negotiate them. I was unable to do this, and accordingly I advanced the money myself, as the books of the company will show. When the notes came due the Southern Textile Company couldn't pay them, and I accordingly accepted two new notes, one for \$15,000 and one for \$5,000, representing the original amount with interest. The \$15,000 note was secured by the 'indorsement' of P. H. Corr, T. A. Blythe, myself, C. E. Brown, T. W. Pratt, and D. B. King, the individual liability being \$3,000 each, except in the case of the last two, who were liable for \$1,500 each. I sold it to Mr. Langdon in the Fall of 1903, and when it became due it was defaulted. Mr. Corr and Mr. Blythe sent over \$7,500, which Mr. Langdon received, as representing a part of the funds due on the indorsement. Corr and Blythe got \$3,000 in the bonds of the company and \$7,500 in its stock, according to the agreement under which the indorsement was given."

"So the matter stood for a year. Finally they had me arrested, for what I didn't know until this other matter came out, and I found Battle & Marshall representing the Goulds."

Mr. Fisher explicitly denied that he had anything to do with interesting the Merchants' Trust in any business matter, but the Virginia Passenger and Power Company, and he declared that up to the time that Frank J. Gould became personally interested in the property the only connection that the trust company had with the Richmond concern was through loans aggregating altogether not more than \$400,000.

"The statement of Mr. Gould's attorneys that he found the trust company loaded up to the handle with Virginia Passenger and Power securities is ridiculous," he continued. "As a matter of fact, Mr. Gould did not come into the matter at all until after his experts had made the most careful examination of the property, and the biggest loans of the trust company on Richmond collateral were made after Mr. Gould came in and I had stepped out of the trust company. The same may be said of the statement that I had the trust company invest in the Richmond securities. In the syndicate that took up part of the loan of \$300,000, Mr. Gould had \$400,000, Dr. Munn \$300,000, Mrs. Munn \$100,000, the Central National Bank \$200,000, and Henry Sampson \$50,000."

"As far as the Rutland properties go I never had anything to do with any of them. Neither was I in any way interested in the Hudson Valley Railroad proposition. The Rutland matter, I believe, was brought into the Merchants' Trust Company by Charles A. Gardner, who was attorney for the trust company at its foundation, and personal attorney for the Goulds. Henry Burdett, of Mr. Gardner's wife, interested Mr. Gardner in it. The Hudson Valley Railroad scheme had just as little connection with my affairs, and the statement that I dictated the investment of trust company funds in it or loaned the funds on it is absolutely false."

Battle & Marshall had nothing to add to their previous statement concerning Mr. Fisher and the Merchants' Trust Company, in which they said that the interest he persuaded Frank Gould to take in it cost the young man \$2,500,000.

RECEIVERS FOR HUDSON VALLEY RAILROAD

Proceedings Begun for the Sale of the Railroad.

WARNING TO GRAND JURORS.

Judge Dixon Compels Them to Pass on Police Neglect.

Supreme Court Justice Jonathan Dixon called the Hudson County Grand Jury before him in Jersey City yesterday and delivered a special charge in relation to poolroom gambling and the duty of the jurors in relation thereto. He said it was not enough that the Grand Jury should have indicted Jeremiah Murphy, the alleged proprietor of the large poolroom in Newark Avenue raided last month. He said the clerks arrested should have been indicted with Murphy, and also the proprietors of the saloon on the first floor, who leased the premises on the second floor to Murphy.

Justice Dixon also censured the Grand Jury for recommending on May 19 a resolution adopted on May 12 directing Prosecutor Speer to prepare indictments against Chief of Police Benjamin Murphy, who is not related to Jeremiah Murphy, and Police Captain John P. Cody. He said it was ridiculous to suppose that a poolroom could be carried on for months, perhaps years, within a stone's throw of Police Headquarters without the knowledge of these officials.

"The only reason for such a condition of affairs," the Justice continued, "is that the police force refrained from looking so that they might not see that the law was being violated; or else, knowing that the law was being violated, refrained from the discharge of their public duty to prosecute and bring these men to the bar of justice."

"I have requested the Prosecutor of the Pleas to prepare indictments such as I think ought to be presented by you which are to be laid before you, subject to your judgment and under your responsibility. I shall be here two weeks from today and shall then expect that every one of these indictments be returned against the defendants named. If you either indorse as true bills or else indorse as bills not found to be true, what the nature of that indorsement shall be, you are to determine on your consciences and by your judgment under these bills, or any of them, shall be a true bill or not, as you know what it means in Latin and in English, too, but do not let it be applied to any one of you justly."

Justice Dixon also told the Grand Jurors that it was their duty to indict the officials of the Hudson County Police Department for the reckless neglect of duty in the case of the Hudson Boulevard, but that the foreman of the Grand Jury informed him, had already been done.

Chief of Police Murphy is in Washington. Capt. Cody declined to talk on the subject.

MRS. ROGERS'S APPEAL FAILS.
Vermont Court Decides Against Murderess—Will Appeal to Supreme Court.

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 27.—New trial was denied for Mrs. Mary M. Rogers, convicted murderess of her husband, Marcus Rogers of Bennington, in a decision handed down to-day by the Vermont Supreme Court. Two Justices dissented.

Counsel for Mrs. Rogers announced their intention of carrying the case to the United States Supreme Court, a writ of error will be presented to the State Supreme Court for the indorsement of the Chief Justice and the Clerk, and then will be filed with the Clerk of the United States Supreme Court. The indorsement of the writ of error by the Chief Justice of the Vermont Supreme Court will act as a stay of execution from June 2, when the reprieve ends.

Mrs. Rogers was convicted of murdering her husband while pretending to embrace him. Leon Perdue is serving a life term in prison as her accomplice.

ROCKHILL AT CHE-FOO.
Stories of Chinese Boycott Due to Misinformation, He Says.

REVEALS HIS CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Dr. Leiser Says It Consists of Inhaling an Oil Mixture.

100 CASES, 1 DEATH, 25 CURES

The Process of Mixing the Oils Is Not Patented and Will Be Revealed to Proper Inquirers.

Dr. Oscar M. Leiser, who announced in the latter part of last year that he had discovered a cure for consumption, said yesterday that the right method of use of his remedy, which is administered by inhalation, had increased his confidence in it. At the same time, the doctor revealed the ingredients of the remedy. It is a combination of oils, and the ingredients are: eucalyptus, pine needle oil, and hydrocarbon oils. The oils are prepared by a process discovered by C. B. Benson, a chemist, who has made the cure of consumption a lifelong study, but there is nothing secret about the process, and Dr. Leiser says it will be made known to anybody who can show a legitimate reason for wanting to learn what it is.

It was Dr. Benson who brought the remedy to the attention of Dr. Leiser. For eight months the latter has now been using it on sufferers from phthisis on the lower east side. The results he says have been "gratifying."

"We have treated about one hundred sufferers from the disease, since we began," Dr. Leiser said. "Of the patients only one has died, the tuberculosis germ has been entirely disappeared from about twenty-five; about forty have been able to resume their several occupations; some ten or twelve gave up the treatment because they feared either that money would be asked of them or because they were unable to continue the use of the remedy. But must say that our experiments thus far have certainly had splendid results."

"Since our cure was announced a good deal has been said about the 'utility of this remedy for consumption by inhalation.' Before I say anything further on this point I feel constrained to call your attention to the fact that many of the great well-known remedies, now universally used, met at first with great opposition in the profession. I need only refer to inhalation for the purpose of smallpox and the use of anti-toxin for diphtheria, to illustrate what I mean."

"But we have been indirectly criticised on the ground that inhalation could not reach all the recesses of the lungs. The contention of our opponents is that the vapor cannot reach the patient, and that therefore the diseased portions of the lungs cannot be reached."

"Now, autopsies frequently reveal that the lungs of a man who has worked amid coal are filled with coal dust, or that the lungs of a man who has worked in a brick yard are filled with particles of brick. This is so common that we often pick the particles out of the lungs. There is, in fact, a kind of a consumption caused by the excessive inhalation of dust."

"Now, how can a vapor fail to get into the lungs, when dust does get into them? That is the question we are asking. We believe that the vapor does get into the lungs, in fact, we are sure of it."

"The method of inhalation employed is by means of two small glass vessels which are connected by a glass tube. By applying a pump, much like a bicycle pump, the vapor is forced into the nostrils of a patient with the aid of a cone or face mask. It is very much like administering ether, but the vapor is not too weak he can work the pump himself. If he is very weak some one has to do the pumping."

"The inhalation method has another advantage. It does not preclude the use of remedies to take into the stomach. But the great danger in treating consumption is that the patient is weakened by the use of the medicines and the patient is thus weakened, which is most necessary to avoid. Remedies like emulsions, however, can easily be taken in addition to my remedy, and you can see that the inhalation can be cured at all, stands a pretty good chance."

Besides curing the night sweats, which is so unimportant, we have been able also to remove the white red spots which often appear on the faces of consumptives, especially in the case of women sufferers from the disease.

AT DEPORTATION.

Canadians Object to Action Against Pare Marquette Employee.

THREAT FOR TREASURERS.

St. Louis Police Say C. W. Burns Consented to Blackmail.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—The action of the Canadian Government in ordering the immediate deportation of Pare Marquette Railway officials from St. Thomas has aroused a storm of indignation and dismay along this border. Three thousand persons cross the Detroit river daily from Windsor, Waltham, and Sandwich, and should the American authorities seek to adopt retaliatory measures and discriminate against Canadian employees, incalculable hardship will result. In Windsor alone there are over 500 families, some members of which are employed in Detroit during the day and return home at night. The whole agitation has done much already to prejudice American employers against Canadian labor along the border, and predictions are not wanting that unless the Dominion Government can be induced to rescind the order of deportation great harm will surely result.

ST. THOMAS, Ontario, May 27.—The Americans ordered for deportation say they have been instructed not to leave the country until the order is rescinded. The City Council has passed a resolution memorializing the Dominion Government to withdraw the order. Petitions are being circulated and largely signed to the same effect.

President Harper Better.

CHICAGO, May 27.—Dr. William R. Harper of the University of Chicago is feeling better than he has at any time for some time, and his physicians give him every hope of continued improvement. He has conducted all his classes during this week and has attended a meeting of the Trustees of the university and meetings of the Faculty as usual.

An Important Offer:
Lisle Gloves
FOR WOMEN
Value 75c. At 49c
Perfect in proportions and finish even unto the minor details, we present imported gloves of fine Milanese suede lisle in modes, grays or black with two buttons and in white with two clasps. The standard price is 75 cents; ours 49.

A Sale of Cotton Fabrics
With a right liberal hand, we have subjected a number of seasonable fabrics to price reductions great enough to earn your interest.

Finest Domestic Batiste
Special at 10c
Woven of combed Egyptian yarn in the daintiest of this season's printings, embracing a wide range of patterns.

Cotton Voile & Knicker Suitings. Special at 10c
Excellent quality, in solid colors, including heliotrope, brown, white, black, navy, onion and gunmetal.

35c English Poplin, 10c
A limited quantity, highly merized, in pink or cardinal.

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Household Linens for Summer Use

Special importations of Table Cloths, Napkins, Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases, Bath Towels, Glass and Kitchen Towels, and Towelling, Summer Blankets, Spreads and Comfortables.

Important Sale of Laces

MONDAY, MAY 29th.
20,000 yards Laces, comprising Valenciennes Edges, Insertions and Galons, Torchon Edgings and Insertions, Applications in white and ecru. Two-toned Novelty Laces in White and Ecru. Bands and Motifs. Formerly 15c to \$2.50. 7c to 1.00 yard

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Saks & Company

Broadway, 334 to 34th Street.

FOR MONDAY WE ANNOUNCE

The Inaugural Sale of Summer Suits for Women

A series of two altogether new and distinctive models designed for hot weather service. The garments are tailored with a vigorous grace wholly foreign to the average suit of summer materials. The fabrics—linens and silk finished poplin—may be cleansed perfectly and without penalty. The prices are materially less than the high character of the garments warrants.

Tailored Suits of English silk-finished poplin (washable) in tan, light blue, cream, pink, sage blue or reseda; box coat with strap seams and velvet collar. Value \$25.00. Special at \$16.50.

Fancy Tailored Suits of mercerized linen in white, natural, light blue, reseda or heliotrope; new cape coat model with Empire belt and wash-braid trimmed. Value \$25.00. Special at \$18.50.

\$18.00 Silk Coats at \$12.50.

Two right distinctive models—semi-fitted or loose—with broad strap seams, flare cuffs and large embroidered silk collar. You may have either style of tan pongee or black taffeta.

IN ADDITION

From our regular stock we have selected about three hundred tailored suits and coats, the prices of which have been subjected to the following extreme reductions:

Sixty-nine Suits of shepherd checked fabrics, clay serges, panama cloths and chevrons in Eton and blouse models. Formerly \$29.50 to \$48.50. Special at \$18.50.

Eighty-five Tailored Suits of voile with silk linings, and of shepherd and fancy checks, broadcloths, fancy panamas and plaid suitings in Eton, blouse and coat models. Formerly \$49.50 to \$87.00. Special at \$37.50.

One Hundred and Thirty Top Coats of fine tan, covert cloth in fitted, semi-fitted and box models, thoroughly well tailored and silk lined. Formerly \$15.00 to \$22.50. Special at \$12.50.

Ready-to-Wear Hats

At Prices Greatly Reduced.

A series of clever models in various braids and a variety of colors elaborated in divers ways, have been subjected to extreme price reductions. Formerly \$3.75 to \$6.50, At \$1.25 to \$4.50.

Summer Millinery.

Our designers have just done with a right impressive collection of hats, for the greater part of chip straw, in white punctuated with a few of the favorite colors. They are elaborated with wings, breasts, flowers, silk and ribbons in altogether new effects. \$3.95 to \$7.50.

Exclusive Tableware

STERLING SILVER. SILVER PLATED. NICKEL SILVER.

At Extremely Modest Prices.

With the Choice Things from the master smiths in this country and abroad, affording an infinite variety of excellent designs and forms, does our department appeal to your interest. To serve as wedding gifts or for personal service there are sterling, heavily plated and nickel silver (which is almost as serviceable as sterling) pieces, including:

| | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Coffee Sets. | Walters. | After Dinner. |
| Coffee Urns. | Tea Sets. | Coffee Cups. |
| Fruit Baskets. | Kettles. | Chocolate Cups. |
| Berry Bowls. | Trays. | Bouillon Cups. |
| Bread Trays. | Gravy Boats. | Candlesticks. |
| Ice Cream Sets. | Bonbon Dishes. | Candelabras. |
| Almond Sets. | Comporters. | Water Bottles. |

In addition to which we present exquisite Cut Glass Pieces, both plain and mounted with silver, including bowls, water bottles, claret pitchers, decanters and tantalus sets in oak or mahogany frames.

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THE MODERN TREATMENT OF CRIME.

"The indeterminate sentence for crime" is to most minds, we fancy, a rather indefinite phrase, and the impression it gives is not wholly a favorable one. It suggests a vagueness that is wholly absent from the principle on which it is based. If it were practicable to make common use of the phrase "reformatory sentence for crime," it would much more accurately describe the thing referred to, and it would bring out clearly the important, the essential, contrast with the "punitive sentence for crime" which is the prevailing system and the sole alternative.

This essential contrast is very conspicuously brought out very effectively by Eugene Smith, Esq., the very competent and faithful President of the New York Prison Association, in a recent number of The Independent. Mr. Smith, previous to his acceptance of the Presidency of the Prison Association, was for a score of years its Secretary. His knowledge of the subject, therefore, is that of an expert, and his sound judgment and singularly candid temper enable him to treat it with real authority. We have spoken of the indefiniteness of the impression produced by the term "indeterminate sentence," as commonly employed; but it is as nothing compared to the confusion actually existing in our criminal system, a confusion to which we are blinded by familiarity, and, we fear, by indifference as well. The various States had until recently pretty much the same notion of the nature of crime and the object of penalties. Crime, they thought, is a wrong for which retribution is to be exacted, and retribution has taken the form of fine, of imprisonment, or, in capital cases, of death. But imprisonment for larceny may be for two years in Louisiana and twenty years in Connecticut; for perjury it may be five years in New Hampshire and twenty years across the border in Maine; in Missouri the penalty may be death, while in Delaware it is a fine with no imprisonment. There are many other instances of this gross and ridiculous waywardness in the treatment of the same crimes, on the same theory of retribution, by communities possessing pretty much the same degree of intelligence and moral sense. Plainly, as Mr. Smith declares, it is "not a practicable theory." After generations of application it results in absurd contradictions—a proof that it does not really satisfy either the moral sense or the intelligence of the people trying to work it out.

It has inherent and ineradicable vice. In the first place it neither effectually punishes the offender, as it essays to do, nor protects society. On the one hand it tends to confirm the offender in his crime; on the other, it turns him loose, at the expiration of his term of confinement, to wreak his criminal tendency on society, which has given up all hold on him until it can catch him again. Practically the law declares war on the criminal in the name of society, and, after making of him an open enemy tempted and almost forced to keep up the fight on his side, releases him after its first capture. The working of the theory is shown by the fact that the oftener a criminal has "served time," the more dangerous he is, and the kindred fact that all the leaders, planners, expert executives of crime are graduates of the prisons, which, more or less inevitably, are colleges of crime, with extensive post-graduate courses. Now, the aim of the modern system of dealing with criminals is to protect society by reforming, so far as practicable, the criminal. The system drops the notion of retribution, and, happily, drops with it the notion that crime can be "expiated." It takes control of the offender at the moment of detection, in a serious offense. It tries to fit him for an honest life. When he appears so fitted he is given a trial of liberty, but not unconditional. If he so bears himself as to give substantial proof that he can be trusted, he is wholly freed. If he fails he is taken hold of again and another trial is made. If the experiment is successful a man is saved and the security of the community is increased. If the experiment fails, the community is no worse for it. In the greater number of cases in which this system has been tried it has succeeded, and the chances of success are, of course, constantly increased by experience. Nine of the States, two in New England, two of the old Middle States, three in the Middle West, and two in the Northwest, have now incorporated this principle more or less completely in their criminal law, and it is steadily gaining ground. As Mr. Smith points out, it does not apply logically to crimes punishable by death or by imprisonment for life. Men capable of these are in his judgment too dangerous to be released. They are a class apart. As to the rest he is amply justified in the conclusion that "in the universal adoption of the indeterminate sentence, with all that it logically involves, rests the strongest hope for final victory in the contest, which has hitherto been a losing contest, for the suppression of crime."

"THE RETURN OF THE NATIVE." Speaking of the case of MARCUS BRAUN, alleged to have been annoyed and interrupted by the Austrian police in his mission of investigating, in the interest of the Department of Commerce and Labor, the emigration from Austria-Hungary to the United States, a correspondent whose communication we print elsewhere makes, in a very entertaining manner, a very sound point. The point is that the United States ought never to send back as their representative to his native land a naturalized citizen in any representative capacity. In the Braun case there were reasons against sending him additional to those which would prevail in the case of an ordinary diplomatic or consular official. His mission was really that of a detective, trying to spy out collusion between the Austrian Government and the steamship lines in unloading the Austro-Hungarian "defectives" on the United States. It was necessarily invidious. It was a mistake to clothe the detective with any official credentials, if in truth he had any. It would have been much better to send him out as a private "sleuth" to find out what he could by the methods commonly employed by detectives. Reverse the position and assume that a foreign spy—German, Austrian, Russian, what you will—was in this country seeking to make points against the conduct of our Government, and we can readily understand with what degree of cordiality he would be received, he and his credentials, if his own Government had been so ill-advised as to intrust him with credentials. But in any case our correspondent is perfectly in the right. To send an expatriated man back to the country of his origin as the representative of his second country is a procedure which we have fallen into the habit of adopting, being moved thereto mainly by the consideration that he "knows the language." That advantage is really trifling as compared with the serious disadvantages which it is sure to involve. It would be easy to show by actual examples that the exile thus forced back upon the country which he has abandoned is merely endured, that he is almost sure to be a pariah in the society of the capital to which he is sent, and that he is debared from rendering the service to his adopted country which a native of it would be able to render, of no greater general qualifications, and in spite of a total ignorance of the language of the country, provided he were familiar with the diplomatic circles, the second language of official circles in every capital of Europe. Now that we seem to be in the way of preparing for the establishment of a real Diplomatic and Consular Service, the attention of the appointing power cannot be too strongly directed to the mischievousness and folly of the practice of returning exiles to the country of their birth. There may be one exception in ten thousand cases. But that exception would suffice only to prove the rule.

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RUSSIAN NAMES. A Russo-American precisian wishes to promote Yankee accuracy in the use of Muscovite personal names, and says that of the distinguished admiral about to front Togo in the Eastern sea should be named as follows: "The Russian name of the admiral is not 'Togo' but 'Togo'."

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There was Strongenoff, Strokonoff, And Tchitchakoff and Boguenoff, Chokenoff, And more might be found out if he could poke enough Into Gazettes—but Fame-Capricious Strumpet, It seems has got an ear as well as Trumpet. To be sure, the difficulty with proper names which many people find is not confined to those of any particular nation. MILTON found in the Scottish patronyms "Colquhoun and Macdonald and Gallasp," terms that "would have made QUINQUILLIAN stare and gasp," though usage has not only reconciled the non-Pictish world to them, but set them as the crown of meritorious wearers in altitudes severe and graceful where everything is touched into adornment and dignity.

FREDERICK the Great, much served by Scotsmen and by none better, found Dalrymple an impossible appellation, though when presented to him there was a particularly smart Caledonian behind it. However, the great King and soldier got used to it after a while, seeing in the interval nothing in the least out of the way in such home designations as Bummelphug, for example, by no means an exaggerated specimen of Fatherland surnames at that time or in this. Nations and races have to grow familiar with each other's names, a process which war, with fame's trumpet-blowing on its front, promotes; then they are easy enough. Even such heavily fringed cognomens as POSSIDONOSTROFF—if that is the way he spells it—and others.

Ending in tschkin, ouschkin, ifschy, ou-sk, which we need insert but Roumanouski, grow manageable with use and familiarity, and their spelling in foreign countries preserves a certain measure of uniformity. Admiral ROZHDISTVENSKI is not likely to get all his alphabetical belongings at once and every time, but if he whips Togo the world will work around to that result gradually, which is all that can reasonably be expected. The correspondents' plea for the integrity of his name and that of other distinguished Muscovites is respectable, and should not be denied consideration. But we are very busy here; time is short, and the Muscovite appellation in general long, strung with lettered superfluities in number as the shells of Otahetian cowries whose value, at the most not much,

BOERS AND BRITONS IN CONFLICT ONCE AGAIN

Waging Battle Twice a Day at
Brighton Beach.

A PERMANENT JOYOUS FOURTH

Plenty of Noise Right Along Without
the Necessity of Waiting for
"the Day We Celebrate."

Down at Brighton Beach, where in due time the ponies will go round and round, and not far from the place where the succulent roast beef sputters on the spit and the "hot-hot" of the frankfurter man is heard the whole day long and far into the night, the Boers and Britons are fighting off again the hard-fought battles of their late unseasonable.

Twice a day the war wages warmly, and twice a day Gen. Cronje gives up his arms in token of submission after Paardeberg has been lost and won; twice a day, too, rain or shine, an understudy for de Wet makes his marvelous escape through a cordon of 50,000 more or less British soldiers, while the multitude cheers, just as it will again cheer a few moments later when fickle fortune has transferred the good fortune of war to the other side. You know that the escape is marvelous, for the programme tells you so, and if your own eyes lead you to believe that there are less than 50,000 men—well, you have the programme before you to show how uncertain the evidence of the senses is apt to be.

But whether there are 5,000 men or 50,000, it's a good show, a big show, and one that is full of life and color and movement, the kind of show that makes the red blood tingle and sends the thrills of patriotic fervor up and down the spine. To be sure, the Stars and Stripes only wave triumphant after all the fighting is over—and that's a pity—but courage is courage, no matter what the colors on the standard, and one can applaud and rejoice at sight of battle-scarred veterans, even though they do come from lands across the sea.

Of them all Gen. Piet Cronje is of course the most interesting figure, and as he rides on the field sans uniform and clothed in an old well-worn blue suit, the short tails of his cutaway coat falling down on either side of the saddle, he is greeted with cheer upon cheer. There are a few preliminaries before the warfare begins; short sorties by mounted troops, quick, brisk rides around ugly little black Basutos mounted on ugly little ponies; a really picturesque sword exercise and musical drill by a company of lancers, and a not very exciting game, "The Melée of the Rose," which only serves to show that the Boers are serious folk, even in their pastimes.

Then the curtain rings up on the "scenes of broil and battle." Far as the eye can see, patch hills and valleys are painted canvas, while here and there on the rolling turf are seen the block houses which the Boers have reared for their defense. Overhead the blue sky—everywhere peace and quiet. Then a cloud of dust in the hazy faraway, and four scouts gallop into view just as a bugle call is heard.

In a minute all is life and "bustle in the burghers' camp. The reconnoitering party gallops up and the ping-pong of a rifle makes a sharp note in the general din. A man falls to the ground and his horse gallops on without him. Now all confusion, the rattle of the Maxim begins, cannon boom, and the clatter of many hoofs is heard. Men drop from their horses, and the animals themselves fall to the ground. Then the smoke clears away and the Boers are seen standing triumphant over the guns they have captured. Thus ends the battle of Colenso.

But it is not all a Boers' holiday—this spectacle of war at Brighton Beach. The scene of Colenso, with its fortune telling for the heroes of the Little Dutch Republic, is followed by the battle of Paardeberg, where after a hard hand-to-hand fight, the burning of the commissariat wagons, and the explosion of much ammunition, Gen. Cronje, with his army of 20,000 men, find themselves hemmed in, with no way out but surrender.

It is not an unpleasant way, this, to enjoy a conflict; not too exciting, not too fast, not too dangerous, and very, very noisy. It is, in fact, a sort of permanent Fourth of July without the necessity of waiting to pull the leaves off your calendar.

"BOER WAR" AND RACING.

Fears of Horsemen Cause Agreement
to Regulate Shooting.

Fears expressed by horsemen concerning the probable effects on the horses soon to race at the Brighton Beach track, as account of the rifle shooting and cannonading in the Boer War spectacle, have resulted in a conference between the managers of the spectacle and Christopher J. Fitz Gerald, representing the management of the Brighton Beach track, and an agreement which it is believed will reduce the bad effects of the firing to a minimum. Under this agreement it has been decided that the firing shall cease at the time when the horses are at the post, or actually racing at the Brighton Beach track, and a code of signals which will keep the drivers of the show informed of the time when the shooting shall stop will be arranged.

DYING MAN'S WATCH GONE.

Also His Pin—Police Who Picked Him
Up Under Investigation.

His diamond pin and gold watch were missing when Miltona Brown, fifty-nine years old, a collector living at Perth Amboy, N. J., died in Bellevue Hospital on May 11, after being picked up in Fort second Street, near the East River, suffering from a cerebral hemorrhage. All that his family has been able to find is a diamond ring and a book of receipts.

Chief Inspector Cortright has now notified Acting Com. Naughton of the East Thirty-fifth Street station, to which Brown was carried, that that station "must be turned inside out" and the missing property found at all costs. There are detectives at work, and the Inspector himself is holding an investigation.

Brown was a thirty-third degree Mason and a civil war veteran. Inspector Cortright was his personal friend. Sergt. Brown was at the desk when Brown was taken there. He and Policeman Twomey, who found Brown, have been before the Inspector and have reported to him that Brown was carried from the station on a stretcher covered with a blanket with all his property on him.

The stretcher carriers at the hospital have been questioned by Dr. Brannan and will be called before Inspector Cortright next week.

"TOM" O'ROURKE HELD.

Jerome Takes Up the Case After Magistrate Discharges Him.

"Tom" O'Rourke, proprietor of the Delavan, at Fortieth Street and Broadway, was held by Justice Olmsted in \$300 bail for trial in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday on a charge of keeping a disorderly house. O'Rourke was arrested by a patrolman who found him in the Delavan, which was closed for business.

ART SCHOOL OF THE Y. W. C. A.

Exhibit of Work by Young Women En-
gaged in Breadwinning.

The Young Women's Christian Association in East Fifteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, is exhibiting the work of the art school managed by Miss Sophia Antoinette Walker. The classrooms are on the top floor, where the best products of the primary and the advanced classes are to be seen on walls and tables. The school appeals most to young women and girls who are earning their living. The morning and evening classes have been attended more than ever before, and the results are encouraging, for they offer many examples of working girls in certain lines of the trades who supplement their daily labor by studies in the line of their employment.

At this school girls are taken without preliminary examination, and during the first year in the morning classes follow a weekly curriculum of historic ornament, being made to copy in pen and ink and color a series of decorative designs in chronological order. Then they take up drawings from the cast and from memory, design, water color, geometric drawing and perspective, wood carving and modeling in clay. The teachers try to explain the relations these ornaments and designs bear to each other, and they supplement class work by excursions to workshops, studios, and museums, striving to widen the horizon of each pupil and give her cultivation as well as manual training. Wood carving, superintended by Mr. Karl von Rydingward, represented by boxes, bookracks, chests, and panels for a writing desk. In modeling from the clay there are copies of animal forms by Barre and Frémiet.

A specialty under Miss Helen Turner as instructor is costume drawing, which attracts young women employed by modistes. It is an evening class very well attended. A large case contains women's hats, designed and trimmed by pupils. One of these young women has gone abroad for the second time to bring back ideas and designs in sketches for her employer. Among the attendants of the evening class taught by Miss Walker is a bookkeeper who spends two evenings a week in woodcarving and shows panels having the interlaced work and figures seen in originals. From the advanced morning class, drawing the costume model, come sketches by the Misses Mary Bacon Jones, Agnes N. Lee, and de la Montaigne.

In water colors the best work is by Mrs. Reynolds, whose fruit and other still life shows a strong sense of color. She is also exhibiting a carved chest and a well-designed stand for a lamp with Latin motto, which was shown recently at the Keramic Exhibition in the National Arts Club.

The scholarships this year have been awarded by a jury consisting of Messrs. Marshall Fry, Richard W. Holman, and the general art class, the first scholarship went to Miss Ida Foster for woodcarving, the second to the Misses Helen Fuchs for embroidery and Katherine Bitkuch for designs. In the morning classes a first-class scholarship is won by Miss Sylvia A. Williams, an honorable mention going to Miss Minnie Kohlman. The Advanced Art class was taken by Mrs. Grace Reynolds, an honorable mention going to Miss Lee. In the Costume Class (evening classes) a scholarship has fallen to Miss Marie Behrendt; honorable mention and prize to the Misses Marguerite Newman and Helen Hall.

In due Miss Parfitt for vase with triple elephant heads, to Miss Beebe for sundial and to the Misses Squire, Newell and Green for decorative inkstands. The principle governing this school is to awaken the interest of the pupils by rather varied work at all times, and in the second year to concentrate their energies on whatever seems to be their best line of endeavor.

KIDNAPPED A CHILD.

But the Ship Quartermaster Out for a
Time Didn't Remember It.

Louis Atkinson, four years old, who had been missing since Friday afternoon from his home, at 277 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, was restored to his parents yesterday afternoon by Policeman Wallace of the Second Precinct. The child went out to play with some children in front of his home, but when his mother went to call him he could not be found.

Some of the children told her that a man had stopped and talked with the boy for a time, and the two had then walked away, hand in hand. The mother became greatly alarmed and called to the police station. The police failed to discover any trace of the child or the mysterious man with whom he went away.

The search was kept up all night. Policeman Wallace, who was posted at noon yesterday, when a man carrying a sleeping boy in his arms walked up to him and said that the lad was the son of a friend of the child belonged. The man said he was Peter Eppson of 65 Grand Street, and that he went out for a good time Friday. He awoke yesterday morning in a room in the Dry Dock Hotel, in Fourteenth Street, and found alongside of him in bed the boy he was then carrying in his arms. How he came to have the child he said he had not the faintest recollection. He added that he was very fond of children. Eppson was later arraigned before Recorder Stanton, and admitted that he had been drinking. He is a quartermaster on a Morgan Line steamship. The Recorder told him he believed his statement, but that he must come to court to-morrow. Investigation will be made in the meantime.

CHURCH TO HOLD REUNION.

Former Members of Parish of the
Redeemer to Meet.

The Church of the Redeemer is to have a reunion on Sunday next of former members of the parish, which includes the old Church of the Redeemer in Yorkville and the former Church of the Holy Nativity in Harlem.

The reunion will take place in the church, at 122 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and the service is to be at 7, 9, and 11 A. M. Breakfast and luncheon will be served at those coming from a distance. The present pastor, the Rev. W. Everett Johnson, has been a member of the parish for more than twelve years.

AFTER HAIGHT & FREESE.

Connecticut Creditors Get Receiver
Named, Closing State Offices.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 27.—Creditors of the Haight and Freese Company in this city to-day obtained the appointment of a temporary receiver by Judge Case of the Superior Court. William Waldo Hyde was named to serve for the entire term.

Deputy Sheriff immediately took steps to close the office in New Haven, Bridgeport, and New London and to serve notice on banks there not to pay out any funds belonging to the company. James D. Colt, who is receiver of the company in Boston, was named as ancillary in Connecticut.

The scheme was to "magnitize" the money which the women brought and returned, doubling on average. The money was doubled and then it then he

HIS MAGNET DOUBLED MONEY.

"Prof." Parkhurst Then Got \$610 from
Woman and Left.

Special to The New York Times. LOWELL, Mass., May 27.—A clairvoyant known to the public as "Prof." Parkhurst has dropped out of sight after doing a thriving business among the women of Lowell, and complaint has been made to the police that he has illegally obtained \$610 from a dressmaker. His home is about two minutes' walk from the Lowell Court House. The scheme was to "magnitize" the money which the women brought and returned, doubling on average. The money was doubled and then it then he

SAYS WINDOW GARDENS ARE NOT UNLAWFUL

Mrs. Hall Points Out, However,
That They Must Be Secured.

POLICE MISTAKE ORDINANCE

Displays of Flowering Plants Permissi-
ble If Boxes or Pots Are Safely
Fastened to Sills.

To the Editor of The New York Times: In this morning's TIMES, on the editorial page, "Upper West Side" writes a letter on the subject of "Trouble Over Window Plants."

As Chairman of the Committee on "Flowers, Vines and Area Planting" of the Municipal Art Society of New York, I am interested in the letter written by "Upper West Side."

This Spring our committee has taken particular pains to foster the love of window box gardens by giving out free packages of flower seeds to hundreds and hundreds of families in various parts of the city, particularly in the tenement districts, urging them to use the seeds for window boxes.

On every occasion of the distributing of the seeds, however, especial pains have been taken when addressing the persons to read most carefully to them the law of the city pertaining to window boxes, and to the city of New York City. For the benefit of any of the readers of THE TIMES interested in the subject, and unacquainted with this law, I quote it verbatim as it came to me from the Municipal authorities upon application:

IN THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN. Section 671-11 shall not be lawful for any person to place or keep on any window sill, railing, or porch, or any other part of any house or other building in the City of New York, any earthen flower box, wooden box, or other article whatever, unless every such flower pot, box, or other article is securely and firmly fastened to the building, so fastened as to render it impossible for any such pot, box, or other article to fall from the building, and the penalty of \$10 for every offense, to be recovered in a summary proceeding, or by the collection of fines imposed for the violation of ordinances of the corporation.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen March 9, 1897. Approved by the Mayor March 15, 1897.

In case any later and more stringent laws upon this subject have been enacted regarding front or side windows, I am not aware of them, and would esteem it a favor to be informed.

Of course, every one is supposed to know that most rigid laws exist as to fire escapes, and for most excellent and necessary reasons, and besides frequently quoting the above law I am always careful to mention the fire escape law whenever window boxes are discussed. If, however, a box is firmly fastened to the casement of a front or side window, I don't see how it is possible for it to fall, and its use, any more than forbidding such an incumbrance as an awning or a shutter—the shutter often becomes loosened from its moorings. Plant pots are not easily fastened in, save by railings in front of them, but the best mode I have yet discovered of securing a box to the building is by means of long steel hooks in the box and staples in the window casement. These can be purchased at any hardware store for 5 cents apiece, and if each box has four hooks upon it, two at the top of the box and two at the bottom, at the corners, I am certain that it would never become loosened in any kind of a windstorm.

The advantage of hooks and staples is that when the windows are to be washed the box can be unhooked and placed inside doors till the windows are cleaned, and then afterward can again be placed on the sill and hooked to the casement. I have had a frame constructed as a model, for committee uses, simply to hold plant pots, and comply with the above law. This frame is not for sale by the Municipal Art Society, and does not handle for sale any materials, but we would be very willing to have any one see the model for individual use.

Philadelphia and a number of foreign cities use window boxes even in the Municipal building in its own offices, and, while New York City may not wish them on their office buildings, for various reasons, it does seem a pity to deprive citizens of the pleasure of adorning their individual apartments and homes with window gardens when the law of the city to prevent such nature adornment.

If policemen do not thoroughly understand the above law, which has been quoted, and explain that if articles are securely fastened they may remain, the movement of the window gardens is not this city will of necessity have a great setback. Cleveland, Ohio, has for years had countless window gardens, as well as other cities, and such cities as Paris and Washington are admired by tourists largely on account of the constant sight of growing things. The trees of the city are few and far between, and the parks at great distances from many homes, and if in the Spring and Summer citizens of New York try to bring a touch of nature to their own homes, it is too bad to hinder them from doing so simply because policemen do not fully explain the law in the subject.

A policeman visited this block on One Hundred and Third Street and Central Park West on Wednesday last and made the same sweeping statement as "Upper West Side" stated in his letter, consequently the whole block soon looked as dreary as in Winter. One apartment house, however, was exempted from the afternoon and where two boxes were fastened to the casement. So far this family has not been fined, because it felt that it was complying with the law.

Any assistance THE NEW YORK TIMES can give the citizens of New York toward the movement of window gardens will be most thoroughly appreciated. I am certain, by thousands of New Yorkers who have seen the window gardens in this hot and dusty city and who long for a little touch of green upon their window sills.

IRENE G. HALL, Chairman Committee on Flowers, Vines and Area Planting, Municipal Art Society. New York, May 27, 1905.

RACIAL PURITY OF THE JEW.

Development of the American Type of
Hebrew.

To the Editor of The New York Times: An interesting paper was recently read by Dr. Maurice Fishberg before the Anthropological Society in New York which has been widely reprinted and may therefore do much scientific mischief if allowed to pass unchallenged. Certain it is that it needs a wider discussion and the production of more evidence in proof than the Doctor has given to have his facts accepted. Heretofore the world has accepted a theory in direct opposition to his conclusions.

Indeed, it is not very apparent that the gentleman is talking very great nonsense when he tries to prove that "the Jews are an impure race as to their origin, from the facts of their eye and hair coloring and the assimilation of feature types to the natives of the country in which they now live or have lived for some time." Is it not apparent to the most ordinary observer that in two or three generations the children of the German, Polish, and Russian Jews, who emigrated here have, without any foreign admixture of blood whatever, not only changed in color, but even in type of physiognomy, and that there are thousands upon thousands of young men and women, and especially children, to-day in the United States who look like their full-blooded Christian American neighbors, and would never be taken for Jews or Semites anywhere?

Climatic conditions, food, athletics, and a hundred subtle influences have combined to modify and change the type of the race. Certainly the climatic conditions must be largely responsible for eye and hair coloring, at least in Northern Europeans are apt to be blond, Southern Europeans brunette, irrespective of race affiliations, and frequently of race origin, in the past.

Our climate, too, must in course of time (more or less shortly) have its natural and inevitable way. Many processes must be at work under the new environment. Education and mode of life, changes of occupation, physical and mental freedom, the removal of mental fear and dread as to assimilation or cruelty, the security of the home, all these must contribute to and be responsible for varying physical measurements and other inexplicable and subtle, but constantly increasing and very notable, effects upon a race being transplanted to another continent and under new conditions.

It is in this way that the distinctly American type has been evolved from an admixture of all races under the sun—a type recognizable, not by religion, not by sect or creed, but by bearing the distinct label "American."

And were there no blond types in Asia, in Palestine, and even in Egypt, of the Jews?

And of the 3,000 measurements he says he made, and he all the data and antecedents? And was he sure that the majority of those he measured were not too closely akin in origin from some particular country or section of country?

Then, too, with all the persecution and hatred in the past of the Jews, and the tenacity of Jews to their faith, and the tenacity of the "admixtures" he so glibly talks about so easy or so welcome on either side? In fact, tolerated to any appreciable extent? Here and there, of course, there were numerous instances of intermarriage, and there was proselytism. But was there enough of this to change the type? And was the type changed at all until recently to any great extent? Was not the Jew recognizable easily anywhere?

Then, again, not only were they tenacious of their race purity and were anathemas, marathas, hurled at those contracting alien alliances, but even within their own pale there were, in bygone times, strong racial customs, such as marriages between the men and women of the tribe of the Kohanim or priesthood and Levites. In preference to selections of these racial aristocrats from the general mass of people.

I am not a learned person in matters of anthropology, but one does not need, to me, it seems to me, to refute Dr. Fishberg's easy assumptions, at least until they are more definitely proved. The outside world is not, on the whole, too greatly informed as to the history of the Jewish race in its own relation and its racial relations with other races, but is always deeply interested in the history of the "chosen people," and will, therefore, easily listen to one it takes for learned on the subject, who is within the pale himself, and who states the law of the Jew as related to the death all efforts of conversion, and that the rest of the world hated and hounded them and did not intermix with them out of love.

I think it is easier far to prove the Jews are a pure race than that they are not. The evidence for such an assertion, involving the purity of the Hebrew race to-day, their direct descent from those of the exodus from Egypt, must be far more overwhelming and far more convincing than any the Doctor has so plausibly offered.

ADRIETTE KOHN. New York, May 17, 1905.

DETECTIVE DODGED AN AXE.

Man Supposed to Know About Mc-
Manus Murder Resisted Arrest.

When Inspector Schmittberger and Capt. McDermott of the Fifth Street Station set their detectives yesterday to look for the murderer of "Bat 'Em Up Jack" McManus, they learned that August Metz of 83 Bayard Street, who was seen in the neighborhood where McManus was assaulted on Thursday night, and who is well known to the police, had been missing lately from his usual haunts.

They decided that Metz knew something about the attack on McManus, and yesterday afternoon they went to find him. He was at home, in a flat on the second floor rear.

When he failed to respond to repeated knocks the detectives broke in the door. Metz, who was alone, was sitting in a corner of the room. Detective Ross advanced to grasp him, and Metz, who had been sitting there for some time, with the axe, Ross dodged, and with Detective Stapleton and Gilday, closed on Metz. The prisoner was soon thoroughly subdued. He was taken to the Midridge Street Station and will be arraigned at Essex Market Court as a suspicious person "this morning."

Lord & Taylor

Summer Furniture.

In this department we are now showing some very novel designs in:

Imported Rush.

Chairs.....\$6.75 to \$8.00 each
Arm Chairs and Rockers.....\$8.50 to \$12.00 "
Settees.....\$12.00 to \$18.00 "

Prairie Grass.

Chairs.....\$4.00 to \$6.00 each
Arm Chairs and Rockers.....\$8.00 to \$14.00 "
Settees.....\$12.00 to \$20.00 "

Reed and Willow.

Rockers and Arm Chairs.....\$3.50 to \$13.00 each
Settees.....\$10.00 to \$15.00 "

Porch Furniture.

Chairs.....\$2.00 to \$4.50 each
Rockers and Arm Chairs.....\$2.25 to \$5.00 "
Settees.....\$5.00 to \$9.00 "

Silk Department

Foulard Silks.

We are closing out now many of our regular Foulards at.....\$50c & 75c yd.
—Former prices, \$1.00 and \$1.25 yard—
White Washable India Silks: 10,000 yds., 27 inches wide; regular price 75c yd., at.....\$50c yd.

Dress Goods Department.

Linen Suitings.

White Linen Suitings, 3,800 yards, 36 in., two different weights; unusual value.....25c yd.
—Also—
Fancy Linen Suitings, Imported, 2,500 yds; mixed and plain colors, including many white fancies which sold up to 75c yd., to close.....

Fine Wash Fabrics.

Special Sale of 44-in.

St. Gall Embroidered Swisses.

White and colored grounds; very desirable for dresses and waists; value \$2.50 yd.....\$1.50 yd.

31-in. St. Gall Embroidered Swisses,

value 75c to 85c yd., at.....40c to 50c yd.

Embroidered Batiste, 44 in. Imported Embroidered Batiste; value \$2.25 yd., at \$1.50 yd.

French Novelty Grenadines, solid colors, embroidered with small white dots; value \$1.50 yd., at.....75c yd.

French Printed Silk Organdies, in a large assortment of most attractive designs and colorings, printed on plain and fancy grounds; value 75c yd., at.....50c yd.

Printed Silk Mousseline. A variety of very desirable floral designs, in small and large effects; value 50c., at.....35c yd.

Clearance Sale.

Irish and French Hand Embroidered

Linen Shirri Waist Patterns.

—At greatly reduced prices—

ranging from \$2.00 to \$18.50 each.

(Linen Dept.)

In the Shoe Room.

The "Princess Oxford."

This distinctly new, exceedingly handsome open-work Oxford for women, so far in advance of anything previously offered, grows rapidly in favor. It will be found most desirable for semi-dress occasions.

"The Princess" is sold exclusively here.

Among other eminently stylish and comfortable shoes for

Summer Street Wear we are showing Tan Russia,

White Canvas and White Buck,

at.....\$3.50 to \$7.00

Women's

Merino Underwear Dept.

—Second Floor—

Silk and Lisle Vests fancy crocheted neck and shoulders,.....

\$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.35 & \$1.50

Swiss Ribbed Lisle and Cotton Vests,

25c, 35c, 50c, 75c & \$1.00



La Grecque Corset

gives the shapely figure and elegant dressed air that women of to-day demand.

Large women who have had trouble in getting both style and comfort in corsets will find both in

La Grecque Long Hip

Belt Corset.

Scientifically constructed to develop permanent shapeliness and stylishness in figures inclined to short waist and too prominent abdomen.

This is the corset of to-day, without which, large women cannot keep their gowns in permanent fit and shapeliness.

Price \$10.00 up.

We have a LATTICE RIBBON CORSET for medium and slender figures. Coolest, most comfortable and exquisitely dainty.

Price \$2.50 up.

VAN ORDEN CORSET CO.,

26 West 23d St., New York.

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REMOVAL

AUCTION

SALE.

REED & BARTON CO.

SILVERSMITHS,

41 UNION SQUARE.

NORTHWESTERN HARMONY

Considerations Regarding the Permanence of the Deal.

active management of the Union Pacific is taken in some quarters to be of more significance than has been officially admitted. Perhaps it is part of a plan for amity. Perhaps it has been agreed to permit the St. Paul to take the line to the west, in opposition, perhaps. Great Western has secured promises of consideration of its claims in the near future, and perhaps the claims of other lines have been similarly considered. So far as the St. Paul is concerned, the belief that it has been so considered is well founded. It is strengthened by very definite reports which come from the West to the effect that negotiations are under way for the acquisition at receivers' sale by the St. Paul of the Dakota, Wyoming and Missouri Pacific lines. The company has bought the Dakotas as the "Dust" and Windy," because its construction has cost a lot of money, and because, in spite of these expenses, it has been only partially completed. The road runs from Rapid City, S. D., westward to Mystic, Minn., and is now being extended to a point on the White River, where it could be easily connected up with the new extension from Chamberlain which the St. Paul is building. The Dakota, Wyoming and Missouri River is graded from Chamberlain to the mouth of the river, and has been laid for a considerable part of the road. It touches valuable cowlands, and is said to have used the only remaining pathway through the Black Hills that was open for use by a railroad. The St. Paul well into Wyoming through the hitherto slightly developed but exceedingly rich country.

Until further announcements regarding the plans of the St. Paul are made, it is probable that it will probably assume a sleep-

1905

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES
Washington Trust Company

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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
 ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS
 CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS
 OF THE WORLD. INC. 39 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

Bowling Green Trust
 26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Capital, \$2,500,000. Surplus, \$250,000.

OFFICERS:
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PART OF
\$500,000.00
 7% Preferred Capital Stock
 of the
Consumers' Park
Brewing Co.

(Incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.) is offered for sale on easy terms

FINANCIAL CONDITION
January 1905

ASSETS, all depreciations charged off, and NOT including good will, \$1,500.00
LIABILITIES (all) \$1,500.00
Bonds Indebtedness of FOUR brewers

NET WORTH.....\$0.00

This company is capitalized for \$600,000.00 preferred and \$500,000.00 of common stock. The company has a saloon (saloon keepers) in the trade. The sale of preferred stock will increase the assets and equity of the company.

The company now owns four (4) brew houses and proposes to acquire others. The sales value is a profit of over \$100,000.00 a year.

For further particulars or full investment address

Thomas J. Nugent, C. P. A.
Suite 507, Times Building, 424 St. Louis

To the Holders of
Temporary Certificates issued by the
signed for the bonds of the
IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

6% Sterling Loan, Second Series

DUE OCTOBER 5, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that the bonds above listed are being sold by the office of the undersigned, on and after the first day of October next, at Public Auction, subject to the sale of Temporary Certificates representing the Holders transmitting Temporary Certificates of the same tenor as the bonds sent by registered mail or by express prepaid.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.
New York, May 24th, 1906.

THE CORPORATION'S ORGANIZATION

11 Wall Street, Tel. 1430 East.

Specialized attention to all corporations desiring to have their business affairs furnished in all states. Corporations organized under the laws of New York, accounts audited, and reports made on physical, and financial conditions. All work done on the basis of absolute confidentiality Company. Details furnished on application.

Wanted, for immediate delivery,
Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix
E. D. SHEPARD & CO., 31 Nassau
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CORPORATIONS FORMED, LEGITIMATE BUSINESS CREDIT, loans on estates, shares in U. S. Govt Bonds, 478 West Square, P. O. New York.

WANTED.—To obtain a small second hand Gratiot and American Credit Security, Box 188 Times Downtown.

DIVIDENDS.

Chicago Great Western Railway Co.
The 28th semi-annual payment of \$4 per share will be paid on June 1st, 1906. The Stock of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company will be ready for collection on that date pertaining to said stock, on the day of July, 1906, to the holders of record June 1st, 1906.

The transfer books of the 4 per cent second mortgage bonds of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company, which close business on June 15th, and remain open until after the Annual Meeting of the Corporation, will be closed on June 15th.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. M. WIGGINTON, Secretary.

St. Paul, Minnesota, May 8, 1906.

THE MINES SECURITIES CORPORATION
35 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

The Semi-Annual Coupon bearing 7% interest on the

The Atlantic Occidental Cons. Mining & Smelting Co.

Ten-Year 7% First Mortgage Gold Bonds due June 1st, will be paid on that date by the undersigned at New York City, or at its broker-trustee firm, Messrs. J. H. BROWN, CHASE & COMPANY.

TENNESSEE COAL IRON & RAILROAD CO.
\$100,000 in Bonds, payable May 2, 1906.
The Coupons due June 1st, 1906, on the Bonds of the Cahaba Coal Mining Company will be paid at New York City, or at its broker-trustee firm, L. HOOPER, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held June 6th, 1906, at 34 West 44th St., New York City, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Company, Hudson County National Building, Nos. 340 and 342, Washington St., Jersey City, N. J., has been designated by the Jersey Corporation Agency, for the purpose of transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.

In accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, no stock can be voted on until the 1st day of January next. The Company within twenty days next preceding the 1st day of January next.

Dated May 16th, 1906.
H. M. MERLIN, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK
31 Nassau Street, New York, May 24, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at 31 Nassau Street, New York, on Wednesday, June 6th, 1906, at 10 o'clock A. M. Pursuant to its Charter and By-Laws.

CALENDARS

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| Alanca, Colon, gold bullion..... | \$500 |
| Alanca, Colon, gold ore..... | 1,290 |

4. Monday, May 22

[illegible]

63-Curtis-Arm St Lamp.

| | | | |
|---|-----------|--|---|
| 13-Paraguay, Puerto Cabeiro, American gold. | 5,500 | 13-Kassibee & Co.,
St. Louis, Mo. | 40-Do. |
| 14-Paraguay, Puerto Cabeiro, American gold. | 1,250 | 41-Do. | 41-Kennell, Jr., John-
Ellis, Kansas |
| 15-Paraguay, Trinidad, American gold coin. | 1,250 | 42-Do. | 42-Rawson-Hunt Co. |
| 16-Paraguay, Cd. Bolivar, gold bullion. | 5,494 | 43-Do. | 43-Napier, West-
chester |
| Total | \$148,551 | 44-Do. | 44-Snyder and
Co-Roebing |
| Exports, New York, May 22 to 27. | | 45-Nat. Elec. Signaling
Co-De Forest | 45-Leonard-Simplex
Inc. at al |
| 22-Adirondack, Inagua, gold coin. | | 46-Walker Baker &
Co-Puritan Pure Food
Co. | 46-Wagon Typewriter
Co-Webster Co. |
| 23-United States | \$2,000 | 47-Phoenix Cap Co. | 47-Young-Mercuriale
Tins |
| 24-Batavia, London, silver | \$2,000 | | |
| 25-Deutschland, London, silver | \$2,000 | | |

Pac T

| | | | |
|--|---------|---|-------------------------|
| coin, United States..... | 62,000 | UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, | |
| 25, Monterey, Progress, gold coin..... | 12,000 | —Cadena in Room 515, Post Office Building, | |
| United States..... | 12,000 | at 10-39 1/2 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal. | |
| 25, Philadelphia, London, silver bars..... | 103,519 | 7380—Wm. R. Chipman, a partner in Leopold & Silver- | |
| bars..... | | man, 1000 Broadway, New York, N. Y. | |
| Total..... | 470,282 | 7380—Helen Lullman | In re Senador Marx |
| COIN FOR LAST WEEK'S STATEMENTS | | 7381—Charles H. Hallgren | In re Sydney Olmsted |
| 25, Grenada, Trinidad, silver coin..... | | 7315—J. W. Snyder | In re H. C. Gray |
| Mexican..... | \$1,417 | 7210—Julius H. Ramel | In re Philip Oohn |
| 25, Uller, Demerara, silver coin..... | 500 | 7222—Louis Goldstein | In re Isaac Schumann |
| 25, Uller, Demerara, silver bars..... | | 7245—Louis Ravel | In re George A. Shields |
| Mexican..... | 320 | 7235—B. L. Pollock | In re Nathan Kasowitz |
| 25, Uller, Demerara, silver bars..... | 320 | 7183—William McDaniel | In re Nathan Kasowitz |
| 25, Uller, Demerara, silver bars..... | 79,440 | 7303—Knobloch | In re Nathan Kasowitz |
| Total..... | 482,008 | 7303—Knobloch | In re Nathan Kasowitz |
| | | 7311—Ephraim Green | In re Max Joseph |
| | | 7312—George Weber | In re Max Joseph |
| | | 7021—Philip Greens | In re Gore & Breit- |
| | | 7330—Frank Yost | In re Sullivan & Co. |
| | | 7043—William Gans | In re H. Mayer & Co. |
| | | | In re Mayer & Co. |

| | |
|---------|---------------------|
| Partoss | In re Max Bros & Co |
| Adams | In re Rose & Hill |

| Work Clearing House every week for a
year past: | | Adjudged cases | |
|--|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Exchanges. | Balances. | 6032-John A. Wickin- | in re McKee & Har- |
| Jan 21 | \$20,580,741 | 6033-Adolph Walker | ington |
| Jan 27 | 1,752,317,763 | 6034-John A. Wickin- | in re Leopold Mar- |
| Jan 28 | 1,628,984,256 | 7887-Harry Collins | in re Hyman Shil- |
| Jan 29 | 1,628,984,256 | 6882-W. J. & P. Bagot | in re Harry Schwab |
| Jan 30 | 2,307,778,229 | 6332-John A. Wickin- | in re Am Parquet Co |
| Jan 31 | 2,307,778,229 | 7414-Resit & Herman | in re Adams, Davis & |
| Feb 1 | 1,640,632,011 | Inventories cases. | Semons |
| Feb 2 | 2,721,332,321 | 6107-John A. Wickin- | in re H. C. Wilcox |
| Feb 3 | 2,630,038,458 | 6035-Deutsche & Gold- | in re Albert Gellum |
| Feb 4 | 1,914,562,353 | 7118-Resit & | in re Nathan Schless- |
| Feb 5 | 1,914,562,353 | 6036-Haight & Freese | in re Nathan Schless- |
| Feb 6 | 2,042,497,899 | Co | in re Haight & Freese |
| Feb 7 | 1,914,562,353 | Motions. | in re Max Benjamin |
| Feb 8 | 1,890,458,216 | In re M. Eisenberg | in re U. S. Fid & De- |
| Feb 9 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | Co |
| Feb 10 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 11 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 12 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 13 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 14 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 15 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 16 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 17 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 18 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 19 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 20 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 21 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 22 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 23 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 24 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 25 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 26 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 27 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 28 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 29 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 30 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 31 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 32 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 33 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 34 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 35 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 36 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 37 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 38 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 39 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 40 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 41 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 42 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 43 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 44 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 45 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 46 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 47 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 48 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 49 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 50 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 51 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 52 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 53 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 54 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 55 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 56 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 57 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 58 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 59 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 60 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 61 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |
| Feb 62 | 1,890,458,216 | 7414-Resit & Herman | |

COURT-Appellate Division.-De

| | | | | |
|-----|---------------|------------|------|--|
| 10 | 2,245,138.463 | 71,390.439 | ceas | |
| 11 | 2,245,138.463 | 71,390.439 | | |
| 12 | 2,245,138.463 | 71,390.439 | | |
| 13 | 1,790,061.894 | 61,001.263 | | |
| 14 | 1,294,204.711 | 49,087.087 | | |
| 15 | 1,294,204.711 | 49,087.087 | | |
| 16 | 1,383,740.336 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 17 | 1,383,740.336 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 18 | 1,383,740.336 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 19 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 20 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 21 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 22 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 23 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 24 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 25 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 26 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 27 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 28 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 29 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 30 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 31 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 32 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 33 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 34 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 35 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 36 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 37 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 38 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 39 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 40 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 41 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 42 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 43 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 44 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 45 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 46 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 47 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 48 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 49 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 50 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 51 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 52 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 53 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 54 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 55 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 56 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 57 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 58 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 59 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 60 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 61 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
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| 63 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 64 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
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| 66 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 67 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 68 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 69 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 70 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 71 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 72 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 73 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 74 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 75 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 76 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 77 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 78 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 79 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 80 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 81 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 82 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 83 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 84 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 85 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 86 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 87 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 88 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 89 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 90 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 91 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 92 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 93 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 94 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 95 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 96 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 97 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 98 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 99 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |
| 100 | 1,882,087.074 | 75,989.077 | | |

49-Kosowsky-

[illegible]

69-Same-same
DURT-Special Term-Part. II.-

capital, \$25,000. Directors: L. M. Palmer, H. Palmer Jr., Brooklyn; E. M. Brigham, New York.

Art Interiors Construction Company, New York, capital, \$15,000. Directors: C. Gladstein, B. Robinson, New York; W. H. Day, Brooklyn.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Distillers' Distributing Company, Jersey City, capital, \$25,000. Incorporators: Edgar Beckman, Cornelius C. Beckman, and Michael J. Beckman.

Railway Manufacturing Company, Rahway, capital, \$45,000. Incorporators—Henry Tucker, Martin D. Welly, Arthur T. Fennell, Henry A. Jones, William L. Seaman, and Charles T. Stout.

The Wachung Investment Company, Dunellen, capital, \$10,000. Directors—Charles Lattin, Albert N. Randolph, and Edward Fennell.

United States Rubber Company, New

Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III—Adjourned until Friday, June 2.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts IV, V, VI, VII, and VIII—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I—Declaratory Judgment.

People Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the Plaintiff.

1—James Young.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Terms II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, XXVI, XXVII, XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXV, XXXVI, XXXVII, XXXVIII, XXXIX, XL, XLI, XLII, XLIII, XLIV, XLV, XLVI, XLVII, XLVIII, XLIX, L, LI, LII, LIII, LIV, LV, LVI, LVII, LVIII, LIX, LX, LXI, LXII, LXIII, LXIV, LXV, LXVI, LXVII, LXVIII, LXIX, LXX, LXXI, LXXII, LXXIII, LXXIV, LXXV, LXXVI, LXXVII, LXXVIII, LXXIX, LXXX, LXXXI, LXXXII, LXXXIII, LXXXIV, LXXXV, LXXXVI, LXXXVII, LXXXVIII, LXXXIX, XL, XLI, XLII, XLIII, XLIV, XLV, XLVI, XLVII, XLVIII, XLIX, L, LI, LII, LIII, LIV, LV, LVI, LVII, LVIII, LIX, LX, LXI, LXII, LXIII, LXIV, LXV, LXVI, LXVII, LXVIII, LXIX, LXX, LXXI, LXXII, LXXIII, LXXIV, LXXV, LXXVI, LXXVII, LXXVIII, LXXIX, LXXX, LXXXI, LXXXII, LXXXIII, LXXXIV, LXXXV, LXXXVI, LXXXVII, LXXXVIII, LXXXIX, XL, XLI, XLII, XLIII, XLIV, XLV, XLVI, XLVII, XLVIII, XLIX, L, LI, LII, LIII, LIV, LV, LVI, LVII, LVIII, LIX, LX, LXI, LXII, LXIII, LXIV, LXV, LXVI, LXVII, LXVIII, LXIX, LXX, LXXI, LXXII, LXXIII, LXXIV, LXXV, LXXVI, LXXVII, LXXVIII, LXXIX, LXXX, LXXXI, LXXXII, LXXXIII, LXXXIV, LXXXV, LXXXVI, LXXXVII, LXXXVIII, LXXXIX, XL, XLI, XLII, XLIII, XLIV, XLV, XLVI, XLVII, XLVIII, XLIX, L, LI, LII, LIII, LIV, LV, LVI, LVII, LVIII, LIX, LX, LXI, LXII, LXIII, LXIV, LXV, LXVI, LXVII, LXVIII, LXIX, LXX, LXXI, LXXII, LXXIII, LXXIV, LXXV, LXXVI, LXXVII, LXXVIII, LXXIX, LXXX, LXXXI, LXXXII, LXXXIII, LXXXIV, LXXXV, LXXXVI, LXXXVII, LXXXVIII, LXXXIX, XL, XLI, XLII, XLIII, XLIV, XLV, XLVI, XLVII, XLVIII, XLIX, L, LI, LII, LIII, LIV, LV, LVI, LVII, LVIII, LIX, LX, LXI, LXII, LXIII, LXIV, LXV, LXVI, LXVII, LXVIII, LXIX, LXX, LXXI, LXXII, LXXIII, LXXIV, LXXV, LXXVI, LXXVII, LXXVIII, LXXIX, LXXX, LXXXI, LXXXII, LXXXIII, LXXXIV, LXXXV, LXXXVI, LXXXVII, LXXXVIII, LXXXIX, XL, XLI, XLII, XLIII, XLIV, XLV, XLVI, XLVII, XLVIII, XLIX, L, LI, LII, LIII, LIV, LV, LVI, LVII, LVIII, LIX, LX, LXI, LXII, LXIII, LXIV, LXV, LXVI, LXVII, LXVIII, LXIX, LXX, LXXI, LXXII, LXXIII, LXXIV, LXXV, LXXVI, LXXVII, LXXVIII, LXXIX, LXXX, LXXXI, LXXXII, LXXXIII, LXXXIV, LXXXV, LXXXVI, LXXXVII, LXXXVIII, LXXXIX, XL, XLI, XLII, XLIII, XLIV, XLV, XLVI, XLVII, XLVIII, XLIX, L, LI, LII, LIII, LIV, LV, LVI, LVII, LVIII, LIX, LX, LXI, LXII, LXIII, LXIV, LXV, LXVI, LXVII, LXVIII, LXIX, LXX, LXXI, LXXII, LXXIII, LXXIV, LXXV, LXXVI, LXXVII, LXXVIII, LXXIX, LXXX, LXXXI, LXXXII, LXXXIII, LXXXIV, LXXXV, LXXXVI, LXXXVII, LXXXVIII, LXXXIX, XL, XLI, XLII, XLIII, XLIV, XLV, XLVI, XLVII, XLVIII, XLIX, L, LI, LII, LIII, LIV, LV, LVI, LVII, LVIII, LIX, LX, LXI, LXII, LXIII, LXIV, LXV, LXVI, LXVII, LXVIII, LXIX, LXX, LXXI, LXXII, LXXIII, LXXIV, LXXV, LXXVI, LXXVII, LXXVIII, LXXIX, LXXX, LXXXI, LXXXII, LXXXIII, LXXXIV, LXXXV, LXXXVI, LXXXVII, LXXXVIII, LXXXIX, XL, XLI, XLII, XLIII, XLIV, XLV, XLVI, XLVII, XLVIII, XLIX, L, LI, LII, LIII, LIV, LV, LVI, LVII, LVIII, LIX, LX, LXI, LXII, LXIII, LXIV, LXV, LXVI, LXVII, LXVIII, LXIX, LXX, LXXI, LXXII, LXXIII, LXXIV, LXXV, LXXVI, LXXVII, LXXVIII, LXXIX, LXXX, LXXXI, LXXXII, LXXXIII, LXXXIV, LXXXV, LXXXVI, LXXXVII, LXXXVIII, LXXXIX, XL, XLI, XLII, XLIII, XLIV, XLV, XLVI, XLVII, XLVIII, XLIX, L, LI, LII, LIII, LIV, LV, LVI, LVII, LVIII, LIX, LX, LXI, LXII, LXIII, LXIV, LXV, LXVI, LXVII, LXVIII, LXIX, LXX, LXXI, LXXII, LXXIII, LXXIV, LXXV, LXXVI, LXXVII, LXXVIII, LXXIX, LXXX, LXXXI, LXXXII, LXXXIII, LXXXIV, LXXXV, LXXXVI, LXXXVII, LXXXVIII, LXXXIX, XL, XLI, XLII, XLIII, XLIV, XLV, XLVI, XLVII, XLVIII, XLIX, L, LI, LII, LIII, LIV, LV, LVI, LVII, LVIII, LIX, LX, LXI, LXII, LXIII, LXIV, LXV, LXVI, LXVII, LXVIII, LXIX, LXX, LXXI, LXXII, LXXIII, LXXIV, LXXV, LXXVI, LXXVII, LXXVIII, LXXIX, LXXX, LXXXI, LXXXII, LXXXIII, LXXXIV, LXXXV, LXXXVI, LXXXVII, LXXXVIII, LXXXIX, XL, XLI, XLII, XLIII, XLIV, XLV, XLVI, XLVII, XLVIII, XLIX, L, LI, LII, LIII, LIV, LV, LVI, LVII, LVIII, LIX, LX, LXI, LXII, LXIII, LXIV, LXV, LXVI, LXVII, LXVIII, LXIX, LXX, LXXI, LXXII, LXXIII, LXXIV, LXXV, LXXVI, LXXVII, LXXVIII, LXXIX, LXXX, LXXXI, LXXXII, LXXXIII, LXXXIV, LXXXV, LXXXVI, LXXXVII, LXXXVIII, LXXXIX, XL, XLI, XLII, XLIII, XLIV, XLV, XLVI, XLVII, XLVIII, XLIX, L, LI, LII, LIII, LIV, LV, LVI, LVII, LVIII, LIX, LX, LXI, LXII, LXIII, LXIV, LXV, LXVI, LXVII, LXVIII, LXIX, LXX, LXXI, LXXII, LXXIII, LXXIV, LXXV, LXXVI, LXXVII, LXXVIII, LXXIX, LXXX, LXXXI, LXXXII, LXXXIII, LXXXIV, LXXXV, LXXXVI, LXXXVII, LXXXVIII, LXXXIX, XL, XLI, XLII, XLIII, XLIV, XLV, XLVI, XLVII, XLVIII, XLIX, L, LI, LII, LIII, LIV, LV, LVI, LVII, LVIII, LIX, LX, LXI, LXII, LXIII, LXIV, LXV, LXVI, LXVII, LXVIII, LXIX, LXX, LXXI, LXXII, LXXIII, LXXIV, LXXV, LXXVI, LXXVII, LXXVIII, LXXIX, LXXX, LXXXI, LXXXII, LXXXIII, LXXXIV, LXXXV, LXXXVI, LXXXVII, LXXXVIII, LXXXIX, XL, XLI, XLII, XLIII, XLIV, XLV, XLVI, XLVII, XLVIII, XLIX, L, LI, LII, LIII, LIV, LV, LVI, LVII, LVIII, LIX, LX, LXI, LXII, LXIII, LXIV, LXV, LXVI, LXVII, LXVIII, LXIX, LXX, LXXI, LXXII, LXXIII, LXXIV, LXXV, LXXVI, LXXVII, LXXVIII, LXXIX, LXXX, LXXXI, LXXXII, LXXXIII, LXXXIV, LXXXV, LXXXVI, LXXXVII, LXXXVIII, LXXXIX, XL, XLI, XLII, XLIII, XLIV, XLV, XLVI, XLVII, XLVIII, XLIX, L, LI, LII, LIII, LIV, LV, LVI, LVII, LVIII, LIX, LX, LXI, LXII, LXIII, LXIV, LXV, LXVI, LXVII, LXVIII, LXIX, LXX, LXXI, LXXII, LXXIII, LXXIV, LXXV, LXXVI, LXXVII, LXXVIII, LXXIX, LXXX, LXXXI, LXXXII, LXXXIII, LXXXIV, LXXXV, LXXXVI, LXXXVII, LXXXVIII, LXXXIX, XL, XLI, XLII, XLIII, XLIV, XLV, XLVI, XLVII, XLVIII, XLIX, L, LI, LII, LIII, LIV, LV, LVI, LVII, LVIII, LIX, LX, LXI, LXII, LXIII, LXIV, LXV, LXVI, LXVII, LXVIII, LXIX, LXX, LXXI, LXXII, LXXIII, LXXIV, LXXV, LXXVI, LXXVII, LXXVIII, LXXIX, LXXX, LXXXI, LXXXII, LXXXIII, LXXXIV, LXXXV, LXXXVI, LXXXVII, LXXXVIII, LXXXIX, XL, XLI, XLII, XLIII, XLIV, XLV, XLVI, XLVII, XLVIII, XLIX, L, LI, LII, LIII, LIV, LV, LVI, LVII, LVIII, LIX, LX, LXI, LXII, LXIII, LXIV, LXV, LXVI, LXVII, LXVIII, LXIX, LXX, LXXI, LXXII, LXXIII, LXXIV, LXXV, LXXVI, LXXVII, LXXVIII, LXXIX, LXXX, LXXXI, LXXXII, LXXXIII, LXXXIV, LXXXV, LXXXVI, LXXXVII, LXXXVIII, LXXXIX, XL, XLI, XLII, XLIII, XLIV, XLV, XLVI, XLVII, XLVIII, XLIX, L, LI, LII, LIII, LIV, LV, LVI, LVII, LVIII, LIX, LX, LXI, LXII, LXIII, LXIV, LXV, LXVI, LXVII, LXVIII, LXIX, LXX, LXXI, LXXII, LXXIII, LXXIV, LXXV, LXXVI, LXXVII, LXXVIII, LXXIX, LXXX, LXXXI, LXXXII, LXXXIII, LXXXIV, LXXXV, LXXXVI, LXXXVII, LXXXVIII, LXXXIX, XL, XLI, XLII, XLIII, XLIV, XLV, XLVI, XLVII, XLVIII, XLIX, L, LI, LII, LIII, LIV, LV, LVI, LVII, LVIII, LIX, LX, LXI, LXII, LXIII, LXIV, LXV, LXVI, LXVII, LXVIII, LXIX, LXX, LXXI, LXXII, LXXIII, LXXIV, LXXV, LXXVI, LXXVII, LXXVIII, LXXIX, LXXX, LXXXI, LXXXII, LXXXIII, LXXXIV, LXXXV, LXXXVI, LXXXVII, LXXXVIII, LXXXIX, XL, XLI, XLII, XLIII, XLIV, XLV, XLVI, XLVII, XLVIII, XLIX, L, LI, LII, LIII, LIV, LV, LVI, LVII, LVIII, LIX, LX, LXI, LXII, LXIII, LXIV, LXV, LXVI, LXVII, LXVIII, LXIX, LXX, LXXI, LXXII, LXXIII, LXXIV, LXXV, LXXVI, LXXVII, LXXVIII, LXXIX, LXXX, LXXXI, LXXXII, LXXXIII, LXXXIV, LXXXV, LXXXVI, LXXXVII, LXXXVIII, LXXXIX, XL, XLI, XLII, XLIII, XLIV, XLV, XLVI, XLVII, XLVIII, XLIX, L, LI, LII, LIII, LIV, LV, LVI, LVII, LVIII, LIX, LX, LXI, LXII, LXIII, LXIV, LXV, LXVI, LXVII, LXVIII, LXIX, LXX, LXXI, LXXII, LXXIII, LXXIV, LXXV, LXXVI, LXXVII, LXXVIII, LXXIX, LXXX, LXXXI, LXXXII, LXXXIII, LXXXIV, LXXXV, LXXXVI, LXXXVII, LXXXVIII, LXXXIX, XL,

10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's
Term, second floor, in County

The Eugene Security Company of New York; granted a New Jersey charter.

The Outing Publishing Company, Hackensack; dissolved.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The California Insurance Company, recently organized in San Francisco, has been admitted to the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific.

The Columbia Insurance Company of New Jersey has been licensed to write fire insurance in New Jersey.

After a lively debate the New York fire Insurance Exchange has passed by a vote of 25 to 13 the following rule in regard to policies on household furniture:

Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Session I. J. Held to Brownstone Building, Chambers Street.

Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Petitions on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I, II, III, and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Adjourned until Thursday, June 1, when inquests will be taken.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Covring. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Smyth, and Smith for the People.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Smith and Hart for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Appointed—New York.

(compliance) clause, but an indorsement reading, "In case of loss, if the proceeds of the property described herein are not covered by the fire insurance policy (or compliance) clause shall be waived," may be attached to policies covering such property, which will not be contained in a hotel or an apartment hotel.

Fire Marshal Seery reports that there were 7,549 fires in 1904 in the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond. The losses sustained by the fire companies were \$4,890,945, an average loss of \$600.20, the lowest average in the history of the Fire Department, notwithstanding that there was an increase of 762 fires in 1904 and of 170 in 1903, and an increase of 170 fires over those of 1902. Carelessness in the use of matches caused 60 per cent. of the loss of property in the city.

FOR COURT, 18 W. 34th St., N.Y.
Mailing: 314 BORN AGENCY

playing with matches, 200 fires, causing a loss of \$47,514; causes of fires not positively ascertained, 1,087; loss, \$5,615,651.

P. A. Fogarty & Co
Members N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange,
MILLS BUILDING, 35 WALL ST.
Telephone, 6304-5-6 Broad.
CITY BRANCH:
640 Madison Ave., corner 56th St.
Hotel Lancaster, 12th & Kane Sts.
615 Broadway, corner Canal St.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH:
Drexel Bldg., 439 Chestnut St.
Connected by Private Wire.

STOCKS BONDS GRAIN

STOPPANI & HOTCHKIN
Members, N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange,
Chicago Board of Trade.
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Telephone 4490 Cortland.
Branch Office:
1,218 Broadway,
57 East 125th St.,
182 Hestonge St., Brooklyn.

STOCKS, GRAIN, COTTON
CURB STOCKS

favorable margins, or dealt

Write for Daily Market Letter.
W. A. WILLIAMSON,
DEALER IN
NEW JERSEY SECURITIES.

APARTMENT HOUSES FOR

**APARTMENT HOUSES FOR
SEVENTH AVENUE BLOCKS**

**Significance of Big Operation at Fifty-fifth Street and Sale
of Corner at Fifty-eighth Street—Property Peculiarly
Adapted to This Form of Improvement.**

In many respects the most interesting such as the Osborne, at Fifty-seventh

[illegible][illegible]

The sale, although the name of the buyer has not yet become known, will, it is thought, likely lead to some reimprovement of the property, the best being the first deal of that magnitude in many months affecting property along that part

Goodman; lot St. n. s. 120 ft. by 8th
A. demand \$ per cent.
JACKSON 19,000
Guarantee and Indemnity Company; Id
and 72 1/2 ft. by 120 ft. by 120 ft.

| | | |
|-----------|--|--------|
| 4 | per cent. | 10,000 |
| CRYSTAL | to L. Jackson and as-
sociates, Amsterdam Av., s w corner of
138th St., 2 years, 6 per cent. | 19,500 |
| BUTLER | Capt. J. C. Butler, 100 E. 7th
place, 840 ft. e of White Plains
road, 190 St. 5 years | 1,150 |
| BUTLER | S. to E. S. B. Lewis; interior
plot, 840 ft. e of White Plains road
and 400 ft. n of Morris Park Av., 5
years | 1,150 |
| STERN, H. | to S. R. Lewis; interior plot,
190 St. 5 years | 1,100 |

BOSTON.—In his petition in bankruptcy filed to-day in the United States Dis-

| | |
|--|-----|
| QUINLAN, J. and another to A. R. Rabinowitz, \$100,000, 10% per cent, 2 years, 11/1/54 | 530 |
| SCHOENFELT, Charles to E. Pizman, \$100,000, 10% per cent, 4 1/2 years, 11/1/54 | 530 |
| NEPHEW, R. to E. H. Hancher, \$100,000, 10% per cent, 4 1/2 years, 11/1/54 | 530 |
| MARILL, J. to L. Bach, \$50,000, 10% per cent, 3 years, 11/1/54 | 530 |
| TOCH, Jacob, to J. Janowitz, \$50,000, 10% per cent, 3 years, 11/1/54 | 530 |
| TOCH, Jacob, to J. Janowitz, \$50,000, 10% per cent, 3 years, 11/1/54 | 530 |

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| | | | | |
|--|--|--------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| | and 600 ft. n. of Morris Park Av. S | 1.100 | GOLDBERG, Isaac - Max Stone | 100 |
| | HEALY, Margaret G. to E. B. Hay | 1.100 | HORTON, Thomas R. - Samuel L. Frey | 100 |
| | HILL, John - 1/2 sec. 23 ft. n. of | | HARDY, Edwin A. and Adah - Interna- | 1,000 |
| | Road and 376 ft. n. of Morris Park Av. | | HUBBELL, James S. - Chauncey W. | 1,000 |
| | S. 376 ft. | | HUNT, Fred - | 100 |
| | HOLMES, John - 1/2 sec. 23 ft. n. of | | KELPID, Joe - Max Stone | 100 |
| | Maline Ave. S. 23 ft. n. of Oak Tree | 21.000 | KELPID, Joe - Max Stone | 100 |
| | ROAD, 23 ft. n. of Oak Tree | 21.000 | LEWIS, John - | 100 |
| | STOFF, E. M. to J. Whitmore; 11th | 2.000 | LEWIS, John - | 100 |
| | St. to City Real Estate Com- | | LEWIS, John - | 100 |
| | pany; 11th St. to City Real Estate | | LEVY, Herman L. - August Sils | 100 |
| | company; 11th St. to City Real Estate | 22.000 | | |

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| | | | |
|----|--|--------|--|
| 10 | W. 5411 ft. n. of 18th St. & 5 Ave. | 17,000 | STODOL, Joseph-Cotwell Land Co. |
| 11 | LENKINEN, J. n. of P. & E. Ry. Lot 5 | 4,000 | STEVENS, Elizabeth A.-Ellisbach |
| 12 | MAHONEY, J. n. of P. & E. Ry. Lot 5 | 4,000 | STEVENS, Elizabeth A.-Ellisbach |
| 13 | AYERS, L. M. to M. G. Quackebush: 8th
of a block of 10 lots, n. of 18th St.
installments | 3,000 | SCHIFFENBAUM, Gusnie-Morris Him-
man |
| 14 | HAYK, J. n. of P. & E. Ry. Lot 5 | 3,000 | SCHIFFENBAUM, Lee F.-Josephine W. Stuart,
man |
| 15 | BRIGGS, A. n. e. corner of Garfield St. &
18th St. | 3,200 | HELMAN, Isaac-Elizabeth, Prins-
man |
| 16 | BOENENBERG, J. and another, to P.
Lowerford: 1st St. s. s. 139 ft. W of
18th St. n. of P. & E. Ry. | 5,700 | WISNER, Frank H.-C. Ory and others |
| 17 | COHEN, S. and another, to Goide and
another | 5,700 | WIENER, Harry-Alcira H. Co. |
| 18 | COHEN, S. and another, to Goide and
another | 5,700 | WISNER, Frank H.-C. Ory and others |
| 19 | COHEN, S. and another, to Goide and
another | 5,700 | WISNER, Harry-Alcira H. Co. |
| 20 | COHEN, S. and another, to Goide and
another | 5,700 | WISNER, Frank H.-C. Ory and others |
| 21 | COHEN, S. and another, to Goide and
another | 5,700 | WISNER, Harry-Alcira H. Co. |
| 22 | COHEN, S. and another, to Goide and
another | 5,700 | WISNER, Frank H.-C. Ory and others |
| 23 | COHEN, S. and another, to Goide and
another | 5,700 | WISNER, Harry-Alcira H. Co. |
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another | 5,700 | WISNER, Frank H.-C. Ory and others |
| 25 | COHEN, S. and another, to Goide and
another | 5,700 | WISNER, Harry-Alcira H. Co. |
| 26 | COHEN, S. and another, to Goide and
another | 5,700 | WISNER, Frank H.-C. Ory and others |
| 27 | COHEN, S. and another, to Goide and
another | 5,700 | WISNER, Harry-Alcira H. Co. |
| 28 | COHEN, S. and another, to Goide and
another | 5,700 | WISNER, Frank H.-C. Ory and others |
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another | 5,700 | WISNER, Harry-Alcira H. Co. |
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another | 5,700 | WISNER, Frank H.-C. Ory and others |
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another | 5,700 | WISNER, Harry-Alcira H. Co. |
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another | 5,700 | WISNER, Harry-Alcira H. Co. |
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another | 5,700 | WISNER, Harry-Alcira H. Co. |
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another | 5,700 | WISNER, Frank H.-C. Ory and others |
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| 49 | COHEN, S. and another, to Goide and
another | 5,700 | WISNER, Harry-Alcira H. Co. |
| 50 | COHEN, S. and another, to Goide and
another | 5,700 | WISNER, Frank H.-C. Ory and others |

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| of 117th St., 5 years, 6 per cent. | \$1,000 |
| CAIRNS, Jas. S. & Co., 5 years, 6 per cent. | 31,000 |
| — 2d Ave., 2d year, bid \$18,000, 3 years, — | 5,000 |
| — 2d Ave., 2d year, bid \$18,000, 3 years, — | 5,000 |
| DUMMEYER, Charles, and another to William W. Lawson, 181st St., n. s. 265 2d Ave., 2d year, bid \$18,000, 3 years, — | 5,000 |
| — 2d Ave., 2d year, bid \$18,000, 3 years, — | 5,000 |
| MARSH, John, and another to J. J. Mar-
tin, 117th St., 5 years, 6 per cent. | 5,000 |
| ROSENBERG, J., and another to Man-
hattan Life Insurance Company, 51st
St., 5 years, 6 per cent. | 90,000 |
| FEIGL, Frederick, and G. Ebbels and
J. J. Martin, Nov. 30, 1903 | 1,000 |
| FEIGL, Frederick, and G. Ebbels and
J. J. Martin, Nov. 30, 1903 | 171 |

| | | |
|--|---|-------|
| | Lis Pandens. | \$18 |
| HUGHES A.V., w/o, whole front from
AVENUE and 191st St. 126, room 112 back 60-10;
JULY 1, 1902 (cancelled) | FRIEZE, Jacob - G. F. Smith and others,
July 1, 1902 (cancelled) | \$18 |
| STERN, David, w/o, whole front from
Avenue and 191st St. 126, room 112 back 60-10;
JULY 1, 1902 (cancelled) | SAME - same, June 6, 1902 (cancelled)
GOLDEN Meyer - Deane,
1904, (vacated) | \$18 |
| OTTOLING, Louis E. - N. Y. Tel. Co.
HAND, Eleanor - Cooper Exchange
KORN, Lester J. Lehr and others, Doc.
LEAVY, Joseph - J. Lehr and others,
McCOMBE, James J. - L. D. Garrett Com- | | 1,900 |

race Place, s n l 162 s n 115 w 79 to beginning; Trinity Ave. s e corner of Pontiac Place, runs s 115 w s s of Pontiac Place, s e 172 s n 172 s n 179 to beginning; and other property in Kings and Queens Counties; Marie A. Herlihy, David A. Stone and others, last, and vicinity, and no creditors. (Petitioner's) address, 1000 s 7th Ave.

MARY ALBRI, 1901.
SALE - Sales, Dec. 11, 1900.
PERELBERG, Morris - G. F. Smith and another, June 6, 1902. (Cancelled)
PERELBERG, Morris - G. F. Smith and another, June 6, 1902. (Cancelled)
RUNKLE, Maurer - County Exchange Bank April 11, 1900.
RUSKOWITZ, Joseph -
March 4, 1901.

AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
MONDAY, June 12th, 1905,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESHOUSE,
14 and 16 Vesey St., New York.

287 Choice Bronx Lots

At Wakefield,

SITUATED ON
WHITE PLAINS AVENUE.
237th Street. Byron Street.
238th Street. Nereld Avenue.
239th Street. Concord Street.
Between Woodlawn and Wakefield Stations on the Harlem Railroad,
and near the new terminal of the Underground Rapid Transit Rail-
road, double track, trolley line on White Plains Avenue.
Seventy per cent, may remain on Bond and Mortgage for one or three years
at 5 per cent. The Title Insurance Company of New York Policies free of cost.
Book-Maps and further particulars with Auctioneer, 7 Pine St., New York.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auc't'r

will sell at auction
Thursday, June 1, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Sales-
room, 14-16 Vesey St.,
BY ORDER OF
The Board of Rapid Transit
Railroad Commissioners,
CHOICE PLOT,
West Side 11th Av.,
running through to
East Side Hillside Av.,
about 400 feet west of Undergound
Rapid Transit Station.
Size of plot, 188.98 on 11th Av. 2205.92x188.98.
Map and further particulars at the COM-
PTON'S OFFICE, 100 Broadway, or at
Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc't'r,
will sell at auction
THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real
Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
15 CHOICE LOTS,
SOUTHWEST CORNER
BROADWAY AND 135th St.
Size of plot, 149.11x100.
100 FEET WEST OF BROADWAY.
Size of lot, 128.98 ft.
West Side Broadway,
between 140th & 141st Streets.
Size of lot, 199.10x100.
80% on mortgage for 1 year at 5%
Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auc't'r,
will sell at auction
Tuesday, June 6, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real
Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
CHOICE EAST SIDE PLOT,
West Side Rye Ave.,
about 370 feet north of Riverside Ave.
Size of plot, 50x100.52x50.79x141.00.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc't'r,
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1905
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real
Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
East of Dennis Bannan, Dec'd,
140 West 19th St.,
the four-story brick double front and rear
tenement, 140 West 19th St., 140x50.52x
size of lot, 27.10x100.52x50.79x141.00.
10 PER CENT. on bond and mortgage for
one or three years at 5 per cent.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auc't'r,
will sell at auction
TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real
Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
Estate of SAMUEL FISKE, Dec'd.
By order of Executor, Frederick A. Fiske,
382 Grand St.,
NEAR SUFFOLK ST.,
the 3 1/2-story brick tenement with
store on front and 3-story brick tenement on
rear lot, size of lot, 23x100.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

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Estate of SAMUEL FISKE, Dec'd.
By order of Executor, Frederick A. Fiske,
382 Grand St.,
NEAR SUFFOLK ST.,
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TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real
Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
Estate of SAMUEL FISKE, Dec'd.
By order of Executor, Frederick A. Fiske,
382 Grand St.,
NEAR SUFFOLK ST.,
the 3 1/2-story brick tenement with
store on front and 3-story brick tenement on
rear lot, size of lot, 23x100.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

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AT AUCTION.

ACREAGE AUCTION
DECORATION DAY
AT 11 A. M. ON THE PREMISES.
73 ACRES OF SOUND SHORE UPLANDS
AT NEW ROCHELLE

Fronting 1,150 feet on Boston Post Road, on New York and Larchmont trolley, and
both sides new Suburban road. Road frontage, balance in small
acres tracts, in its natural state, suited for residences, investment, or subdivision by
purchaser.
Titles Guaranteed to Purchaser by Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company.
TERMS: 10 per cent cash and auctioneer's fee at sale; balance July 1, or 90 per
cent, may remain on mortgage two years at 5 per cent.
This property, in point of accessibility and proximity to improvements and to salt
water, is the best investment property now offered in the Sound District. City im-
provements reach its very threshold. It has been laid out with reference to the
needs of large and small investors, and is restricted.
Sale will be under a large tent. If weather conditions require, refreshments and a full
banquet will be provided.
Take the 9:30, 10:30, or 11:30 train from Grand Central Station, or the Union Rail-
way's trolley, via East Side Elevated Line. Maps and particulars furnished by
ASSOCIATED BOARD OF BROKERS, SOUND SHORE REALTY & TRUST CO.,
or H. E. COLWELL, Auctioneer,
24 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

George A. Carroll & Co.,
George A. Carroll, Auctioneer,
Office 2804 Third Avenue,
HAFEN BUILDING,
Will Sell at Public Auction
on Monday, May 29th, 1905,
at 10 O'CLOCK A. M.
AT THE
Bronx Real Estate Exchange,
149th Street & Third Avenue,
ABSOLUTE SALE,
12 CHOICE PARCELS,
Marion Avenue, East Side,
50 feet north of 149th Street,
20x100x111, irregular, excavated.
Westchester Avenue, East Side,
175 feet north of 179th Street,
20x121x175, irregular.
Westchester Avenue, East Side,
20x121x175, irregular.
Oak Street, West Side,
275 feet north of Cornell Avenue,
Rock Street, South Side,
325 feet east of Tyndall Avenue,
also 25x175, 25x175, 25x175.
All Rises for improvement.
Maps and further particulars at Bro-
ckner's Office, 2,804 Third Avenue, Bro-
ckner, Tel. 1204.

PETER F. MEYER, Auc't'r,
Will sell at public auction on
Wednesday, June 7, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14
and 16 Vesey Street,
TRUSTEE'S SALE.
By order of Groverman S. Hubbard, Trustee of
JAMES BOBERT'S ESTATE.
The choice and valuable property,
284 and 286 Pearl Street,
Cor. Beekman Street;
163 Bowery, & 133 Chrystie St.
For maps and terms apply to Mitchell &
Mitchell, Attorneys for Trustee, 44 and 46 Wall
St., or at office of Auctioneer, 14 Vesey St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auc't'r,
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1905
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real
Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
East of Dennis Bannan, Dec'd,
140 West 19th St.,
the four-story brick double front and rear
tenement, 140 West 19th St., 140x50.52x
size of lot, 27.10x100.52x50.79x141.00.
10 PER CENT. on bond and mortgage for
one or three years at 5 per cent.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

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MANHATTAN.

FOR SALE.
West Side.
We have a complete list of
Private Houses
For Sale
in Harlem & Washington Heights.
CALL ON US.
Picken & Lilly,
N. E. Cor. 118th St. and 7th Av.

AMSTERDAM AVE.
Double lot, 2nd & 3rd stories; within one
block of Subway station; all improvements;
price, \$40,000; mortgage, \$18,000; at 4 1/2%; 2d
mortgage, \$10,000; at 5%; the 100; cheapest
house in the section.
H. C. SENIOR & CO.,
No. 824 E. 2nd St., at 6th Street.

Rents \$9,072 Price \$85,000
This is a new 5-story house near 110th
St. Subway station; also, 60x100; all improve-
ments; one block from Subway; rent, \$4,000;
price, \$85,000; easy terms; quick buyer.
F. R. WOOD & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 80TH ST.

2 FINE, NEW LAW HOUSES,
one block from Subway; rent, \$4,000;
price, \$48,000; easy terms; quick buyer.
LEVY BROS.,
116 West 135th St.

50 X 100, NEW HOUSE
on fine avenue; 5-story; 22 rooms; 4 stories
and basement; rent, \$12,000; price, \$100,000;
easy terms.
LEVY BROS.,
116 West 135th St.

A. A. Near Broadway and one block from
110th St. Subway station;
Five stories; triple lot, 200x100; four rooms
and bath each apartment; hot water supplied;
no steam heat; perfect order; all rented;
Actual rent, \$3,420; price, \$32,500.
PORTER & CO.,
160 West 125th St. Broadway, at 104th St.

ESTATE SACRIFICE.
Two five-story double flats, vicinity 160th
St. Central Park West six rooms and bath; built
by great works; thoroughly modern; \$38,000;
each; rent about \$4,000; similar houses held
at \$40,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

2 STORY DOUBLE FLATS;
Rent, \$2,500; 10 rooms; rent, \$2,000;
price, \$24,500.
LEVY BROS.,
116 West 135th St.

BARGAIN.
50x100, on Morris Heights, overlooking Har-
lem Valley; fine 5-story house; 22 rooms; select
neighborhood; lots on grade. Price, \$37,500.
LOUIS E. BLISS,
3331 3d Av.

FOR BUILDERS AND SPECULATORS
8 lots, including corner, excavated; price \$55,000;
also 14 lots, including corner, excavated; price
\$140,000. Both parcels located near 140th rapid transit
station.
CORNER 142ND BROOK AVENUE.
BUILDERS, ATTENTION!
Boston Road and Prospect Avenue, plot of
16 extra deep lots, including corner;
excavated; ready to build; a bargain.
Apply L. S. Palmer, 2784 Third Av., 14th,
or your own broker.

Geo. Fox Tiffany,
Westchester Av., cor. So. 8th
Avenue, Corners & Plots on R. T.
Lines.
SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN,
WESTCHESTER AV. COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

A RESIDENCE BARGAIN!
88th St. West; four-story and basement; 20x
150x100; mortgage \$25,000; or to suit; \$33,000 will
buy; price, \$35,000; 17 per cent. investment.
BERG & FIDELL, INC., 200 E. 2nd St.

AVENUE BARGAIN.
Columbus Ave., triple, with store, no heat;
rents \$4,800; 17 per cent. investment.
BERG & FIDELL, INC., 200 E. 2nd St.

ONE-FAMILY
houses on Trinity Av., near Westchester Av.,
"station" 3 rooms, bath, hardwood trim-
ing, plumbing, gas, etc.; price, \$10,000;
rent, \$8,000; 10 per cent. investment. Owner, 615
Wales Av., 146th St.

KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 50 AND 51ST STS.
Will sell or exchange 3 lots in Mount Vernon
near proposed elevated extension, worth
\$700 & up. For terms, apply to F. W. Morgan,
1,057 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
Dwellings,
FOR RENT. FOR SALE.
List on application.
W. D. MORGAN,
1,057 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.
ONTARIO IN THE CATSKILLS.
A desirable cottage at Ontario, in the Cat-
skills, for rent, furnished; five large bedrooms,
four servants' rooms, two baths, a pantry;
newly renovated; centrally located, near New
York City. For terms, apply to F. W. Morgan,
1,057 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

COUNTRY
PROPERTY
ONLY
F. W. MORGAN, 1,057 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

MORTGAGE MONEY.
Have large and small amounts from 4 to 5
percent. on real estate, in New York City and
suburbs; charges reasonable; see us. T. E.
Hayman Co., 317 West 125th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.
SACRIFICE, \$12,000. Summer boarding house
and farm in Massachusetts, near city; owner will
sell for \$10,000 and take \$2,000 in cash; or will
exchange for city property; principles only.
SACRIFICE, \$12,000. Office of Jesse C. Bennett &
Co., 118 Broadway.

BARGAIN. Residence, Catkill Mountains,
acres; fine barn; all kinds of fruit trees;
photograph, particularly good \$4,000; consider-
able paid to brokers. Agents Martin, 1,158
6th St., New York City.

Private dwellings, west side Harlem, convenient
to Subway; some can be bought with little
cash. See J. H. Morgan, 1,057 Amsterdam Av.,
near 144th St.

Double lot, 2nd & 3rd stories; within one
block of Subway station; all improvements;
price, \$40,000; mortgage, \$18,000; at 4 1/2%; 2d
mortgage, \$10,000; at 5%; the 100; cheapest
house in the section.

Double lot, 2nd & 3rd stories; within one
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house in the section.

GRANT WOOD

Year in and year out for nearly 5 years this sign has illumined the Palisades and been viewed by thousands. It accurately marks the location of

GRANTWOOD-ON-HUDSON

(OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB)

ON THE VERY EDGE OF THE PALISADES,

overlooking the Hudson, New York City, the Sound and Long Island, 270 feet above high tide insures perfect drainage and climate of the Catskills. The demand for homes is greater this season than ever before. Our supply is limited, but we still have some beautiful houses from \$5,000 to \$15,000, equal in comfort to a city home and better located.

Booklet free, also transportation. Take Franklin, 42d or 180th St. Ferry and Trolley.

A \$20,000 railway station (erected by us) and park indicate character of improvements. **THE NEW TROLLEY LINE IS NOW OPEN, GIVING QUICK SERVICE BETWEEN CITY AND COUNTRY.** In twenty minutes from ferryhouse at 120th St.

This new line means a tremendous demand for **MORSEMEERE** lots. Here is your opportunity to live in the country, **WITH THE FISHING AND BOATING** at hand, and yet be within half an hour's ride of the city. Rapid transit connections with Suburban and Main Street Lines.

Excellent train service, 35 minutes from Chambers & 23d St.

LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNTS OR TERMS TO SUIT YOU.

COLUMBIA INVESTMENT & REAL ESTATE CO.,
 TIMES BLDG. 424 3d & B'way.
 (PHONE 4261-38TH.)

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE. | LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE. |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|

DECORATION DAY OUTING.
You are cordially invited to join us to visit the next
boom suburb of Greater New York,
RICHMOND HILL, L. I.
Just the place for a man of moderate means to get a start—perhaps lay a founda-
tion to a fortune. No large amount is required—\$25 or \$50 down will secure

Richmond Hill is but 15 minutes from 34th Street Ferry—half as far from the business section of Manhattan as the Bronx is. Macadamized streets with

Few Manhattanites are aware of the fact that the southern terminal of the New York Subway will be at Flatbush Station, Brooklyn, by way of tunnels from the Battery Park under the East River, there making a connection with the Atlantic Ave. Rapid Transit road, the tunnels of which are about completed now. Next year you will be able to travel by way of the Battery to Richmond Hill

in 20 minutes. Investors of to-day will double and treble their money, as investors in Bronx property did last year when the Subway was opened. Homeseekers and investors should look at our Richmond Hill property be-

Do not buy property miles out when you can obtain our Richmond Hill lots for \$229, \$300 and \$350 on easy terms.
For free passes and particulars call or write. Phone 4229 Madison.

Concord Realty Co., 158 East 28th St., City.

P. S.—Free excursion every Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, or by special appointment.

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| REAL ESTATE WANTED. | CITY HOUSES TO LET-UNFUR. |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|

OWNERS, ATTENTION.
We have buyers waiting for 2 houses,
Westchester County, New Jersey;
also double or single flats in city.
PEAVEY & DUGAN,
Real Estate,
Broadway & Columbus Av., at 96th St.

**23D STREET TO 10TH STREET,
EAST OF WEST SIDE**

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>THOMAS & ECKERSON,
25 WEST 30TH ST.
MAKE YOU A LOT?
Let me make your plans and specifications for a single or double building, loan and I will also loan you the money. I can build you a house or business block and pay off the debt, if any, on the highest rate of interest obtainable in Wall Street. Room 417, Telephone 3083 Broadway.</p> | <p>SOUTH SIDE OF 74TH ST.,
Between Central Park West and Columbus Ave.
No residence has ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipment, appointments and detail.
They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.
Bookings for a limited number of</p> |
|--|---|

MORTGAGES
On property on Manhattan Island; we loan half the value at 4%; 4½ and 5% on values more than half; immediate attention. W. H. At-

wood, 40 West
will take tenement or flat houses off owners' hands on lease; will result in increased income. Apply to J. J. Murphy, 348 Lexington Ave., 348 Lexington St., Brooklyn.

\$5,000 cash.
Waterfront, east side; price not to exceed \$15,000. Investing. Box 200 Times Downtown.

Wanted to lease—300 ft. flat, 30 ft. wide, containing 70,000 square feet; heavy construction; no elevators. Location—100 ft. Astor.

Want to buy two five-story flats, double or triple, hot or cold water. Kerkville or Harlem. Glauber, 1,787 Lexington Ave.

FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT.
These houses can be inspected by applying to Janitor at 67 West 73d St.

For particulars inquire of
CLARK, ESTATE
Corner of 67th St., No. 2381 Broadway

Brooklyn.

Have cash buyers for cheap cold water tenements; send particulars. Lefkowitz, 57 East 105th St.

Properties of every description; Bronx espe-

Country in City.—Beautiful Beverley Road section, Flatbush; lower part perfect two-family house, corner Cortelyou and Arden Road; location and view unsurpassed. **OWENS**

cially: ready buyers waiting. MARKS, BROWN
AV., CORNHILL 18TH ST.
Properties of every description. Bronx special-
ties. Call for particulars. **W. MARKS**,
CORNHILL 18TH ST.

Wish to buy desirable triple flat, garage, no
rent. **Guardian**, Box 171, Times Downtown.

Triple tenements, doubles, triples, anything
cheap, at \$1000.00. **W. MARKS**,
CORNHILL 18TH ST.

Have \$10,000.00 to invest in five-story cold water
buildings. **W. MARKS**,
CORNHILL 18TH ST.

Have cash customers for triple flats. C. A.
Heifer, 141 Broadway.

490 2d St., Brooklyn.

**COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—JUR-
YIMISHED.**

Tarrytown-on-Hudson. Desirable home to rent.
Furnished for Summer. Ground, covered,
to railroads and trolleys; river view; shade
trees. Call for particulars. **W. MARKS**,
CORNHILL 18TH ST.

SUBROGATE NOTICES.

ESTATE FELIX WARLEY.
All persons having claims against the estate of
FELIX WARLEY, deceased, former of

Lots wanted. Upper Bronx. Wakefield, William's Bridge sections; principals only. Lin: & Butcher, 132 Nassau.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.
Excellent opportunity for merchant to rent
first floor of 2-story building on L Street,
between 4th & 5th Sts. Apply to Speltz on prem-
ises.
46 West 54 St.—All light, hot, 200100, elevator,
all improvements.
Faulhaber & Co., Agents, 820 Broadway.
To Let.—Three light flats, 602525; steam heat,
electric, gas, elevator.
Faulhaber & Co., Agents, 820 Broadway.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.
FELIX WARLEN, QUINCY AGENCIES,
100 N. 10th St., Phone 1000.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.
American Domestic Exchange, 140 East 34th
St., Phone 1000.
Employment Agency, 140 East 34th St.,
waitresses, nurses, landladies, chauff-
eurs.
High-class employment bureau, 27 East 33d St.,
Room 74, supplies first-class servants in all
capacities, including butlers and second
class.

John Kreeb, 418 East 25th St.,
3-story frame, 17 rooms; corner 160th St. and
Washington Av.; rent, \$70. Randall, corner
160th St. and Franklin Av.

Lofts, Entire Buildings.—Over 600,000 ft. floor-
age. Easton & Co., Factory Specialists, 208
West 42d St.

283 West 142d St.—Finest location in city for
laundry; rare chance; rent cheap.

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OLD FEATHER BEDS WANTED

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NEW JERSEY
FOR SALE OR TO LET

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Palisade

If the great trees that now shade the Palisade could speak they would recall those who more than a century and a quarter ago when Washington and his soldiers camped under their spreading boughs.

That was long since, but the forest trees still stand guard over the site of that encampment—still stand an undying monument to the memories of the past.

You can plan a more enjoyable trip for Memorial Day than a visit to Palisade—the great trees that overlook the Hudson, the shaded lawns, the forest-clad promontories and the beautiful houses that have been built among these ideal surroundings.

Then you will realize what it means to live in Palisade—will abandon your confined city quarters and move to this, the garden spot of the East.

Aside from its historic associations Palisade offers you not only a real home but an investment of the highest value.

Houses range in price from \$10,000 to \$30,000—some a little less. A beautiful descriptive book is yours for the asking.

Hudson River Realty Company
Paid up Capital, \$50,000.00
Selling Agents
W. W. & E. E. SLOCUM
Sole: 1025 Times Building, Broadway and 42nd St., N. Y.

CRESSKILL SLOPE.

When you have searched the suburban towns within a radius of 20 miles from the New York City Hall, and have not found a suitable house to rent, which is the condition of affairs at present, come out to Cresskill where I have just completed 5 new houses. Now ready for sale or rent, eight rooms, tiled bath, porcelain fixtures, butler's pantry and laundry, electric light, sewer, water, s'dewalks, large restricted grounds and a view which is unapproached in any suburban town anywhere.

Cresskill has 21-19 trams to and from, and 42 minutes time to New York—18 miles distant. Commutation \$6.50. Northern Railroad of N. J. You cannot find houses anywhere with the up-to-date improvements and appearance of these houses for a similar rental, \$25 up.

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"The New Residential Suburb."

(35 Minutes to Broadway)

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Different from all others. Developed on the most up-to-date and scientific plan ever applied in this country. Unexcelled as a really investment or for a home. Plots containing 3 to 4 city lots, \$450 to \$1,500. We are preparing to build several houses planned from

English Country Homes.

Our Easy Payment Plan will suit you to secure a city or country home. The guaranteed. Send your address or call and we will tell you all about it.

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J. W. DOOLITTLE, Pres.
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OWN YOUR AT SOUTH ORANGE HOME HEIGHTS

Houses and building plots for sale on easy terms or you will build to suit. Restricted, high-class property, having gas, water, electricity, sewer, paved streets etc. Buy now, as prices are sure to advance. Easy terms.

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DECORATION DAY owner will sell property. Representative will meet all at South Orange Station, Lackawanna Railroad.

A Home Bargain
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45 minutes via Erie R. R. A modern, artistic house, near railroad, contains eight rooms, bath, electric light, gas, water, and heating; gas and electric light; newly decorated; patio; built-in refrigerator, gas range, and electric range. Only \$1,500; cost \$1,800; small cash payment, balance same as rent. Don't miss this chance.

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East Side.

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Ave. & 125th St. 12 rooms, bath, electric light, gas, water, and heating; gas and electric light; newly decorated; patio; built-in refrigerator, gas range, and electric range. Only \$1,500; cost \$1,800; small cash payment, balance same as rent. Don't miss this chance.

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THE WYOMING

141 St. 4th St. 12th St. Elevator apartment; 6 and 8 baths; hot-water supply; select; tiled; modern; gas; water; and heating; gas and electric light; newly decorated; patio; built-in refrigerator, gas range, and electric range. Only \$1,500; cost \$1,800; small cash payment, balance same as rent. Don't miss this chance.

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THE LEXINGTON, 144-8 East 22d

Five rooms, bath; elevator; improvements; rent \$50. William Henry Polson, 244 East 22d St.

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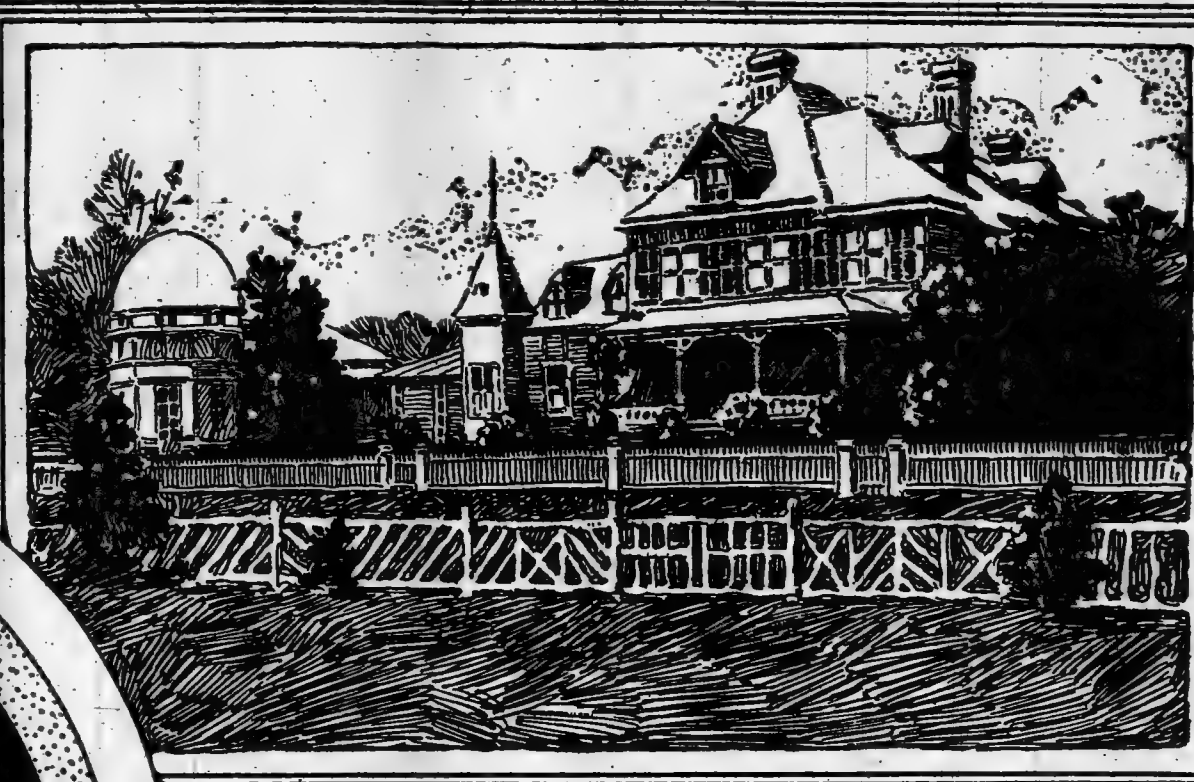
West Side.

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N. E. COR. MADISON AV. & 17TH ST.
(CARNegie HILL)
One Short Block from Central Park
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
SUITES OF 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 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BY MARY PROCTOR

MAY

1905



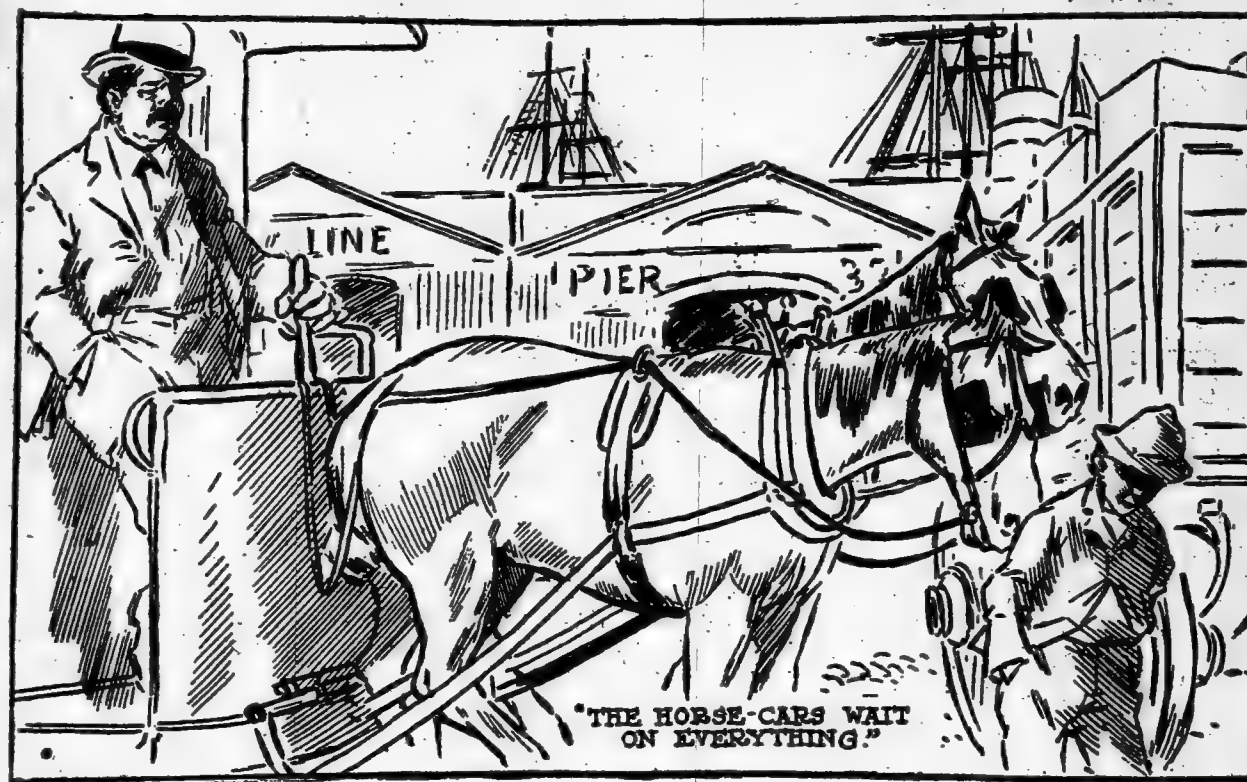
OBSERVATORY & INSTRUCTION
AND PROFESSOR YOUNG'S HOUSE

He is a member of the Congregational Church, and is a Deacon during his residence at Hanover. In fact, he was one year (1855-6) in the Andover Theological Seminary, studying for the ministry, but eventually changed his plans. He fitted for college in the local academy, and was a private teacher in September, 1856. He entered Dartmouth college, was graduated A. B. at the head of his class in 1858, and A. M. in 1860.

On Aug. 26, 1867, Prof. Young married Augusta S. Mixer of Concord, N. H., who died in Princeton Jan. 13, 1904. There were three children: Clara M. (born in 1868, died in 1870), widow of J. H. Gibbs, Jr. (died in 1870), widow of J. H. Gibbs, Jr. (died in 1870), and now residing with her father and her son, Charles Y. Hitchcock, aged nineteen.

Charles Y. Hitchcock, aged nineteen, the

"On the Rim of Manhattan": From Battery to Bridge



What a Ramble Along the Lower Water Front Disclosed to an Inquisitive and Observing Feminine Explorer—A Territory Unknown to Hundreds of Thousands of New Yorkers.

THE woman boarded a commodious open-faced car, found a choice end seat, and sped breezily down a wide sunlit avenue which skirted the west side and the river, passing brilliant fruit stands on her left, and drug stores radiant with variegated bottles, and fetching candy shops; catching glimpses in between streets of imposing tower and turret and pinnacle and glimmer of gold domes apparently Venetian, but in reality topping tall dry goods houses on Sixth Avenue, and on her right catching also between streets ravishing atmospherically united etchings of the blue and white Hudson, framed in by the soft dull red brick of ancient buildings, on her way to the river front to see what manner of people lived there, and what they were doing.

Further down the wide avenue narrowed, the Jersey shores melted into sky and cloud, the masts and spars of ships upon the Hudson advanced a pace—and the open-faced car stopped more than once to let some huge wagon heavily laden with bag or barrel lumber across the track and out of the way.

Then it sped on and on, and on, past tenement houses out of whose windows bulged airing featherbeds, then further on yet to where upon her right there appeared the tall still masts of great Atlantic greyhounds resting awhile before they started out to sea again, and on her left she skirted giant wholesale houses, the windows of which palely encircled men and women and boys and girls who hardly ever rested and who never went to sea.

The car took many turns, turned many corners, jerked wheel, and wheezed, and at last stopped.

Then an intrepid frozen-faced conductor slammed one pole down and another up, turned all the wide seats facing the other way, and said:

"Get out!"

But the woman who was not yet at her journey's end was loath to get out. She spent some futile moments in arguing with him as to a transfer to the little horse car which was destined to take her the rest of the way.

Nothing doing. She was forced, after all, to pay her extra fare upon that horse car or go foot. She paid her fare.

Much has been said against the few-and-far-between horse cars in this otherwise up-to-date metropolis, but heretofore nothing in their favor.

As a pedestrian the woman had timidly faced many dangers. She had dodged automobiles, fire engines, ambulances, bicycles, and boys on roller skates; but she wasn't in it so far as timidity went with that horse car.

It was little enough of itself, but two inoffensive who frightened her horse car served to add to its insignificance and the right of others to impose upon it. Those horses stopped and waited for things to pass till the woman thought she would never get there. They dodged wagons, big and little; they looked at the furniture, till she came to the immigration bureau of free labor, where the immigrants stand

all day long patiently waiting for a job and offering up silent prayers to an indulgent Providence that they may not get one; and after a parting view of the beautiful sea over a bed of glowing sand, she passed the immigration landing and a few ferryhouses and an old woman who sold oranges for their weight in gold and a man who sold priceless cherries, coming at last to a dock before which three small

A great green park, with many benches and many people sitting thereon, their faces turned delightedly seaward.

It was a very pleasant sight to come unexpectedly upon, out of the rush and whirl and turmoil of the street. Rows of people quietly idling so early in the busy morning, basking in the warm gold sunlight with the green grass growing all around them.

The woman walked swiftly to her right to where some boats were launched, two tugboats with big, soft coils of rope at their prows, a fluff of rope that at a distance looked like a buffalo head, to where a beautiful white boat, shining with cleanliness, surged gently with the roll of the water, its signaling tubes gleaming after the manner of elephantine electric light bulbs in the sun.

A boy stood looking pensively out at the boats and the sea.

She stood near him.

"What is the fine, clean boat?" she asked him.

"That," he said, "is a police patrol boat."

"Do you mean," she queried, "that if the big boats get too gay this little boat will handcuff them and drag them ignominiously off to the station house?"

The boy occupied a moment in reflection, his sad eyes still on the sea.

"Not exactly that," he answered, solemnly, "but something like it. It keeps the big boats in order. It is the Captain. There are a lot of other little policemen boats around ready to come to its assistance whenever it calls them," and, thus explaining, he fell into silence, while the woman just saved herself from falling into the sea by holding on to the rail.

By and by she walked on around the river front at that particular spot, gazing upon the people who stood about everywhere gazing upon the sea.

They were not to be blamed. The sea was very beautiful in the morning sun. The little waves broke into bits that had the look of out glass. The Statue of Liberty gleamed mistily. The boats called out to each other in a neighborly way. The water lapped musically and a strong and pungent odor of salt sifted healthily up from the waves.

She walked slowly on and on past these quiet people. Many were foreigners. Most were foreigners. She thought perhaps with that far-away look in their eyes they were trying to see across to their own country.

She knew how that was.

Many a time she had stood on foreign shores and wished she might see across to the tall gray towers of her beautiful Manhattan, encircled by the sea.

She walked on and on past these wistful and little, but the woman had timidly faced many dangers. She had dodged automobiles, fire engines, ambulances, bicycles, and boys on roller skates; but she wasn't in it so far as timidity went with that horse car.



"HE'S HAD HIS BREAKFAST"

boys gleefully turned on a hydrant, trying to flood the surrounding tank and take a surreptitious and much-needed bath.

She stopped and laughed with them at the splashing water till they tried to work a game of graft, holding out wet brown palms to her, begging for nickels.

"Not on your life," she said, "I've got to get home," and left the fun, going on along the dock by the sailboats, one of which, clean and white as scrub brush and paint could make it, rocked a little as it lay in the dark deep water.

The woman had bought one of the expensive oranges. She sat down near this sailboat to eat it. A sunburned man, who had been slowly pacing the deck, came near and stood idly leaning over the rail, looking at her.

He was picturesquely garbed in old dull blue of some sort. His hair was sunburned, done in gorgeous tufts by generous tropic suns. He was not the Captain. He was the second mate.

"Where did you come from?" asked the woman, pleasantly, "and where are you going?"

"I came from South America," he answered, "and I'm going back there."

"What is your name?"

"I am going back there," he said.

The woman peeled her orange and offered him a little piece, which he refused, politely.

"When?" she asked further.

"Next week," he answered.

"What is your country?"

"Tea, sugar, and other things."

"What are those great big white barrels in a row on the deck?"

"Barrels for water."

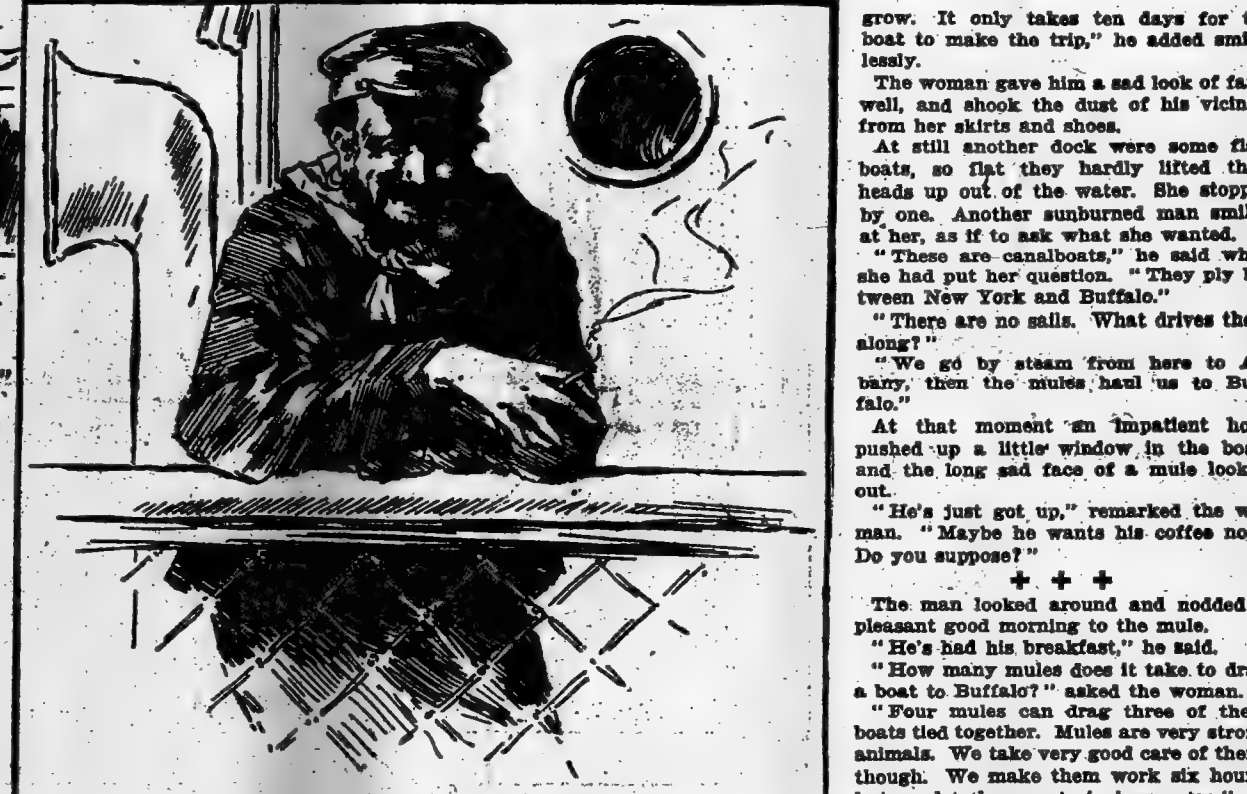
"Never anything else?"

"Never anything but water."

"You never happen then to stop by Kentucky in your travels?" she inter-



"MEN EATING THEIR LUNCHES OUT OF TIN BUCKETS?"



"IDLY LEANING OVER THE RAIL."

gated, "and take on anything else?"

"Kentucky," he repeated. "Kentucky! What country is that? Is that by the sea?"

His question was worse than hers. She stared into another channel.

"Do you ever take passengers?" she asked him.

"Never," said the second mate.

"Well, then," said she, finishing her orange and throwing the peeling into the water, "I must say good morning and go."

On the same dock were large wagons of iridescent balls of light.

"Scrap tin," the men told her they were. "We are sending them to New Jersey to make window weights of."

Many interesting things that were not at all what she expected them to be adorned those docks. She turned and visited another. There a ship had landed only that morning. It was full of coconuts. Sunburned men were throwing these coconuts into baskets, others were



"EAST LIVES STATUES OF POLICEMEN"

this morning," remarked a bystander. "The boat is from the West Indies."

"When is it going to sail?" asked some one.

"Next week," was the reply.

The woman left this dock and came to another. Hard by an old blue wall, just before she came to it, four men reposed, eating their luncheons out of tin buckets. They were sunburned men, but their faces were thickly covered with white powder. So were their shoes. She was about to ask them why they powdered their shoes as well as their faces, but they smiled so cheerfully at her that she lost her courage.

At this dock lay a large boat, also rocking with a lazy motion. Two men stood on the deck, talking earnestly, looking over down into the internal workings of the boat at something.

She stood looking at them. A sailer approached and asked her very politely if she would like to go aboard. It was now about dinner time. An East Indian cook emerged from a cabin with a basket. The basket shook as she stepped out the door and spilled the coffee. Nevertheless she thanked the sailor kindly and refused to go aboard.

"Where are you going when you get away from here?" she questioned.

"To Cayenne," he answered.

"Where is Cayenne?"

"In the West Indies."

"What cargo do you carry?"

"Yes, yes, luggage."

"When do you sail?"

"Next week."

"Will anybody be left on the river front at all next week do you think?" the woman begged to know wistfully, trying hard to think of some friends who might remain in town to console her for this wholesale departure, trying to remember that these were people she had known only an hour or so anyway, and it didn't much matter.

"I don't know, I am sure," the sailor replied.

The woman wandered on and on, past other docks waiting to see sail next week, by tugs pointing seaward, by yachts whose decks were being bricked, scrubbed preparatory for their going next week, by more canalboats manned by mules and decorated gayly by the week's wash, by little boats taking passengers, out to the big boats, by sluggish lumber boats, gullies of decoration or heavy, by sailors and sea captains and sunburned second mates and crews, till she came to where the great gray skeleton of the Brooklyn Bridge peeped to her mad career and turned her suddenly right about face homeward.

And she was not sorry for that, to tell the truth, for, with all this holding of sails and resting up for journeys and getting ready to go "next week" to the four corners of the universe, in spite of her love for her beautiful Manhattan of the tall gray towers, encircled by the sea, she was just a little afraid of catching the fever of Wanderlust, of which a microbe already existed in her veins, and setting sail, too.

ZOE ANDERSON NORRIS

SCIENCE'S DEBT TO PROF. YOUNG

(Continued from preceding page.)

pany, Philadelphia, and Frederick A. United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. His father was Ira Young, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy from 1839 till his death, in 1858. He was a lineal descendant of Sir John Young, who, with five others, received in 1628 a grant of the "north shore" of Massachusetts, extending from Boston to the mouth of the Merrimack. The grandfather of Ira Young was present at the battle of Lexington.

Prof. Young's mother was Eliza Minot Adams, daughter of Prof. Ebenezer Adams, Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy from 1809 to 1833. Prof. Adams was a son of Ephraim Adams of New Ipswich, who was a member of the Committee of Safety, and for a time in the Revolutionary Army, the ancestry dating back to a Rev. Charles Adams, in Charlestown, Mass., about 1636, (not the Presidential family).

Personally Prof. Young is most unassuming, and although it was with some trepidation that I ventured to approach him in search of material for the above article, his cordial greeting when I stepped from the train at Princeton placed me entirely at ease. Together we wandered across the university campus, on the way to the Committee of Safety, and for a time in the Revolutionary Army, the ancestry dating back to a Rev. Charles Adams, in Charlestown, Mass., about 1636, (not the Presidential family).

of Princeton, in 1777. Being a Britisher myself, I naturally resented the idea of our soldiers "running away and hiding themselves," as Prof. Young expressed it, but when I turned and looked at him in surprise, I saw a merry twinkle in his eyes, and that he was just having a little joke at my expense. By the way, those who know him well among the students often refer to him as "Twinkles," on account of this peculiarity I had just noticed. I ventured to ask him if he was aware of this fact and he replied:

"Yes, indeed, and they call my grandson 'Twink'."

When we arrived at the professor's house two cats were stretched out at full length on the porch step, and regarded us with a calm air of indifference as we approached. The professor seemed very much amused at them, and informed me that their names were Bob and Bobina. They apparently expected the professor to play with them, and he did, showing that even astronomers will sometimes stoop from observation of things celestial to terrestrial objects such as cats.

We then went into the professor's library, where I felt very much at home, as I recognized books and pictures of the same kind which had become familiar to me for so many years in my father's study. The professor then showed me the beautiful loving cup which was presented to him May 18, and of which he is very proud. He pointed to the Greek inscription (quoted at the beginning of this article) and explained the meaning of the

Observatory of Instruction, which is devoted entirely to the use of students, and is fully equipped for its purpose. Here are the telescopes, spectrometers, &c., already referred to as being in use at Wadesborough, N. C., at the time of the total eclipse of the sun May 28, 1900. There were also two standard clocks and five subsidiary clocks, including one specially invented by Prof. Young. I then had a glimpse of the nine-and-a-half-inch telescope which was the telescope until the installation of the great equatorial of nearly twenty-three inches aperture and thirty feet focal length. It is housed in the Halsted Observatory, a stone building with a dome thirty-nine feet in diameter, the power for moving it and its sliding shutter being furnished by an electric motor and a storage battery.

But time was fleeting, and once more we wandered across the campus, but this time in the direction of the Princeton station. There was something pathetic in the thought as I said "good-bye" to the professor, that he, too, would soon be saying "good-bye" to Old Nassau, with all the associations which must (for him) cling around its ivy-clad walls.

MARY PROCTOR

A Shame!

First Gospel—Did you hear about the Superintendent of the Rockefeller Bible class losing the job?

Second Gospel—You don't say so! How did it happen?

First Gospel—They say his wife said

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE—A POET'S SYMPOSIUM

BY AL-G-N CH-S SW-NB-NE.

Sweep of the surges, songs of the sailors,
born of the boats that are battling the
billows;
Froth at the floating feathery foam,
strewn in the shimmer and sheen
of the sea;

Clouds that career in the coil of the
Cosmos, flaunting the fast flying foam
in men's faces—
Faces that feel the frail foam in its fall-
ing; men mention the foam as the keen
Cosmos shun

Swift through the tilt of it, lit of it; built
of it; built of the tremulous toss of its
treachery;

Fate with the president pulsing of Promise,
palpitant pride in their passages
past;

Flushed with a fury to fling off their fol-
lowers; straining in struggle still stay
the stray stragglers;

Afar Thy people try their skill—
Fond race of Seamen—England's Flag
is Thine; is Thine. Defend it still.
Our heritage the timeless Sea:
From sky to sky, from pole to pole—
Our Ships, of England's majesty
The token—Lord, preserve them whole.

Across the trackless Ocean's waste
Let England's Ships still lead the way:
Let lesser breeds in lawless haste
Still vainly strive—unanswered pray.

Flag that floats 'neath all earthly skies,
Still lead the broad Sea's goodly van;
Thou, Lord, bestow the Imperial Prize
Upon Thy Bravest Englishman.

BY ST-PH-N PH-LL-PS.

Now fast the rival nations press to seek
The prize once offered by the imperial
hand,
That shall denote the mastery of the sea—
Lordship of Ocean and the swelling flood—
Potent commandment of the encircling
waste.

And first gaunt England guides her lord-
ly ships;
By right of old pre-eminence she avers
Hers the proud trophy. Germany rides
fair,
And flings her pennant to the imperial
breeze;

With powerful strokes and horrid puffing
noise:
But now their screws are safely left at
home,
And by no force impelled save kindly
wind.

The rival ships are battling with the
wave.

And now I've got them safely to the
start.
I hear the observation somewhere made
'Twere well for me to cease this powerful
verse:

The yachts' course being three thousand
miles or so;
And were I to continue in this vein,
I might reel off some fifty thousand lines
Ere I had led them half the way across.

BY J. W. F. L. Y.

I wish that I could sail win of them yote
those racing for the prize the emperor gives
like like to take the tiller in my hand
a sailors life that's not I want to live
the sea the sea for me my but I no
I wood just overhauling make her go
if I could hold the tiller want an feel
the salt waves beating an me not let go.

thay say the sea is awful salt an deep
I spones the river where we go to swim
wood be displeased an scorned by sailors
bold
why I remember want last year when jim
bedell he went an visited his ants
an every day hede pool his short an pence
an swim out in the ocean moset a melle
an all the boys we wisht weds got the
cheats.

giving orders to the sailors gash
ide raise my hand an say I stabbed there
stabbed your hellum an sometimes heve
the led
an then I gash that shade feel kinder
bad
that she had spurned me an wisht she was
ded.

McCREADY SYKES.

WHY SHE MISSED 'RASTUS.

THE conversation turned on the di-
vorce evil, when a white-haired wo-
man from Virginia told the following
story of an old black mammy whose
husband had died. Meeting her one day
shortly after her bereavement, the lady
asked:

"Well, Mammy, you miss 'Rastus,' I
suppose?"

"Oh, honey, I done miss him dretful.
You see, Miss Cammy, honey, we's libed
tubeduh so long we done got seamed
tuh each o'uh."

Well informed.

The tourists followed the guide about
St. John's Church, Richmond, interested
in all the historical facts he was able to
give them.

"Right here," he said, dramatically,
"Patrick Henry stood when he uttered
those famous words, 'Give me liberty
or give me death.'"

All the visitors were suitably impressed,
but one, an eager gleaner of information,
asked if he could tell her who was the
error of the

MAY

1905

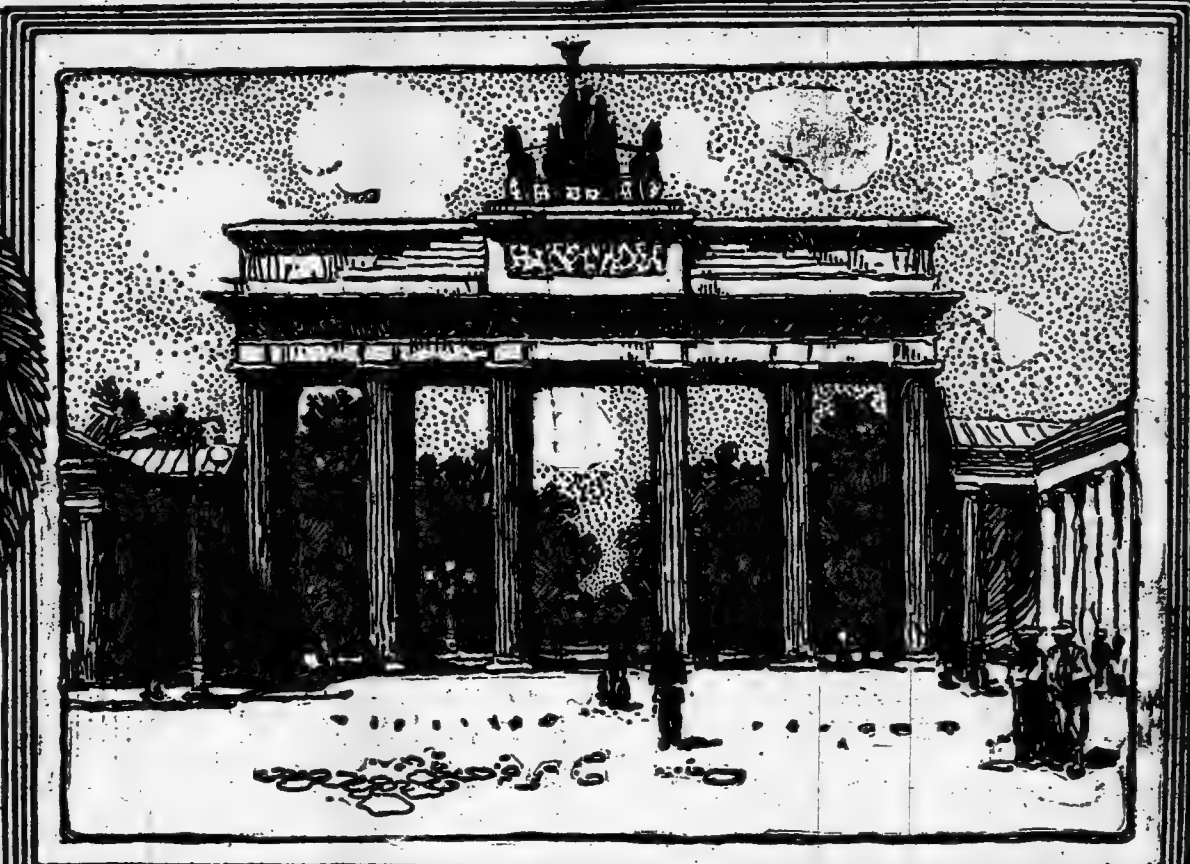
When the Royal Wedding Bells Ring in Germany



THE CROWNPRINCE & THE DUCHESS



THE CROWNPRINCE AS A STUDENT.



THE BRANDENBURG GATES.

How the Union of the Future Kaiser and the Duchess Cecilie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin Will Be Celebrated---A Splendid Trousseau and Bridal Gifts Galore---Personal Characteristics of Crown Prince.

A FEW days ago, at the memorable Schiller celebration of the Berlin University, I had occasion to see the Crown Prince, who sat in the royal box of the Royal Opera House, representing his father, the Kaiser. In a few weeks, I said to myself, this modest, boyish-looking young man will be the centre of interest when he marries the Duchess Cecilie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. A proud day it will be, indeed, for him when on Saturday, June 3, at the head of his magnificent-looking regiment, he will march up Unter den Linden, and passing through the famous Brandenburg gates and the Thiergarten, receive his future wife at Castle Bellevue. The Princess on her ride from the station to the castle will be escorted by the guild of Berlin butchers.

It is an old privilege which the guild for time immemorial has had before all other trade organizations, of escorting royalty. The butchers on this festive occasion will appear in frockcoat and top hat. They will bear before them an old guild flag which has been in their possession for over 200 years, and which was used at the crowning of Frederick I., the first King of Prussia. From Castle Bellevue the royal procession will pass through the Thiergarten and stop at the Brandenburg gates, where the Princess Cecilie will be formally received by the Mayor of the city and by representatives of the guilds.

The Brandenburg gates and surrounding square, the Pariser Platz, will be beautifully decorated for this purpose. The poetic idea which will be carried out in the decorations is: Berlin streves forward before the Duchess. She will be received at the Pariser Platz, in the middle of which two reviewing stands have been erected. Behind the stands are to be seen a row of pillars of various sizes, bearing on the top the images of bears, who are represented in the act of throwing flowers. Long festoons composed of flowers will extend down the pillars. The Princess will be greeted by a line of happy children, dressed in immaculate white, wearing wreaths of red roses on their heads, and in their hands will bear twigs of roses which they will wave toward the Duchess. She also will be greeted by a line of maids of honor, who, like the children, will wear wreaths of roses on their heads. The columns of the Brandenburg gates, from capital to capital, will be connected by wreaths of flowers, intertwined with ribbons of gold. All these decorations will amount to 150,000 marks, which will be paid by the City of Berlin.

The entry of the Duchess into Berlin will be followed by a gala dinner at the Schloss and a special performance at the Royal Opera House in the evening. On Sunday a family dinner will follow. On Monday there will be an advance celebration which at German weddings always precedes the regular marriage ceremony, the so-called "Polterabend." Finally, on Tuesday morning, the civil marriage will be performed by the master of the royal house, Count von Wedel, while at noon the religious ceremony will be performed by Dr. Dryander, the royal court preacher. Finally, on Wednesday, an old historical wedding custom will be executed, the so-called Game-cour.

King and Queen and the newly married couple sit at a regular gaming table, and similar tables are provided for the other Princes and Princesses. Behind them stand their courtiers. Then in lines of three and four the invited guests appear before the royals, make a deep bow, and retire on the other side of the hall. Formerly during the "cour" regular games were indulged in, but now only the tables remain. This "cour" will be followed by the so-called torch dance, (torch etanz). The Court and the guests return to the "white hall," and the Kaiser gives the order to the Court Marshal to give the sign for the beginning of the dance. The Marshal precedes the Ministers, who bear torches in their hands and walk around the bride, the Kaiser, and the royal Princesses. Similar attention is then shown to the bridegroom, the Emperor, and the Princesses. At the close all those present enter again in line, while the torch-bearers escort the married pair to the bridal chamber. After the young people have retired, the chief lady in waiting bestows small silk garters on the guests, bearing the name of the bride and the date of the wedding. A complete collection of such garters given to former Prussian Princesses can be seen in the archives of the royal household. Several weeks thousands have been made their way to see one of the bride's garters.

erla, exhibited at the Museum of Applied Arts. The design for this garment was made by Prof. Doepler, who was born in America. The silver embroidery was executed in the studio of Frau von Wedel. The train is made in the style of Louis XVI., and consists of red plush on which flowers of all kinds, roses, forget-me-nots, etc., are embroidered in silver. I am told that twenty women worked on the train for six months before it was finished.

Contrary to heretofore published reports, most of the trousseau of the Duchess Cecilie has been made in Germany. All the underwear has been produced in Schwerin. A few silk embroideries and tennis skirts have been made in Cannes. The elegant evening toilettes and calling gowns were ordered in Paris. The bridal dress, consisting of train and corsage, was made in Berlin. The silver embroidery, a gift of the grandfather of the Duchess, comes from Moscow, where the finest silver and gold brocades are woven.

The Prussian cities have united in a wedding gift, and the cost will be divided according to the population of each municipality. At the marriage of the Kaiser ninety-six cities, with a population of 4,700,478, contributed to the wedding present. Prussian cities having a population under 25,000 have decided to give a separate gift, of fine chinaware, to cost 19,300 marks. The share of Berlin in the present of the larger Prussian cities will amount to 90,000 marks. The presentation will take the form of a table service in gold and silver, which was likewise Prussia's wedding gift to Kaiser William. As on that occasion, only a model of the service will be exhibited on the wedding day, and several years will be required to complete the service itself. The designs are in the hands of four artists, each piece being submitted to the approval of a committee of six judges.

An original wedding present will be given by the famous City of Bismarck, in Silesia. The Chief Magistrate of the city has given an order to four of the leading earthenware manufacturers of the place to make a lot of earthenware for the kitchen of the new couple. An interesting wedding present will be given by the Provincial Council of Hanover. It consists of a replica of the famous silverware found in 1883 in the neighborhood of Hildesheim. Investigations made have shown that this silverware was captured by the old German Cheruskers from the Romans in the famous battle in the Teutoburger Forest.

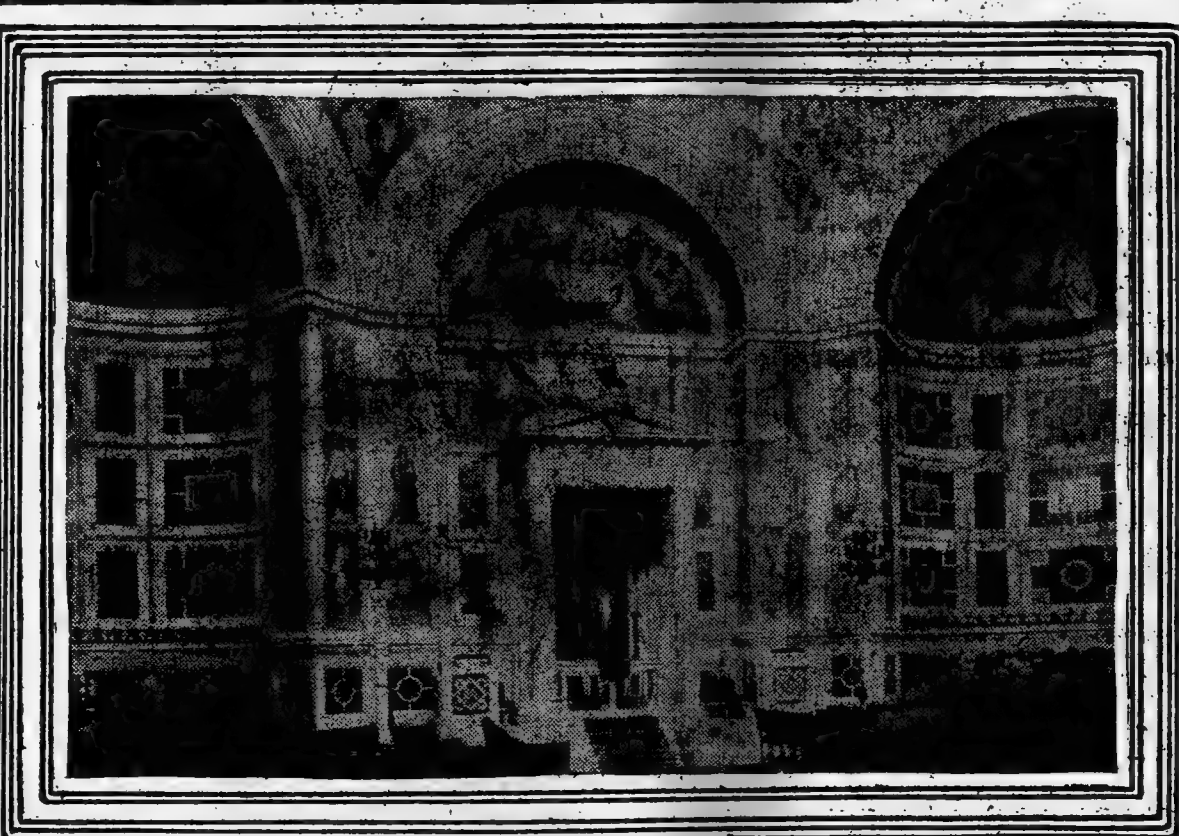
The Province of Silesia has decided to present its gift in the form of furnishing in an artistic fashion two rooms in the Crown Prince's Chateau Oels. Two amateur composers, one a simple policeman, the other of royal blood, have composed pieces for the wedding. The policeman, Herr Graf, living in Potsdam, has composed a wedding march, to be played by a band when the Duchess Cecilie enters Berlin. A similar work of love has been rendered by the Kaiser's cousin, the Prince Regent of Brunswick, who is the author of a torch dance, to be played at the festivity in the Schloss already described. Something should also be said of the guests who will attend the wedding. From Japan come Prince Arisugawa and wife, while Turkey will be represented by the Minister of Monkeys and Churches, Turcha Pasha, and Gen. Abdullah Pasha.

Several of the royal castles are now being put in order for the Crown Prince and his wife. Their regular abode will be the Stadtschloss, in Potsdam. In the summer they will live in the marble palace of the same city. This castle is on a charming lake, the Helliggen See. It was built by Frederick William II. in 1787, but first assumed its present shape in 1833, under Frederick William IV. The castle will be provided with all comforts. Several rooms in the building will be enlarged by the taking out of walls. The kitchen, for example, connected with the castle by a subterranean passage, has been entirely renovated. The marble castle will be rebuilt in such manner that it can serve the Kaiser as a summer residence, for the monarch and his wife have a great liking for the marble palace at which they lived in the first period of their marriage. In 1806 the Castle of Babelsberg, also in Potsdam, will be ready for the Crown Prince and his wife.

Babelsberg was the favorite summer residence of the old Emperor. After his death the castle came into the possession of his daughter, the Grand Duchess of Baden, but so great was the cost of its maintenance that she turned over her rights in the property to the present Kaiser. He has, however, never lived in it, as he desired to maintain it as a memorial to his grandfather. Now at the express wish of the Crown Prince he has given orders to enlarge the castle by adding a dining room for 150 people, and a stable in which fifty horses can be quartered. The cost of rebuilding the castle will amount to \$3,000,000 marks. The rooms where the old Kaiser lived will remain intact.



THE CHAPEL OF THE SCHLOSS WHERE THE CEREMONY WILL TAKE PLACE.



THE CROWNPRINCE PRESENTING HIS REGIMENT TO THE KAISER.

THE CROWN PRINCE SHOOTING AT OELS.

given orders to enlarge the castle by adding a dining room for 150 people, and a stable in which fifty horses can be quartered. The cost of rebuilding the castle will amount to \$3,000,000 marks. The rooms where the old Kaiser lived will remain intact.

Directly after the marriage the Crown Prince and his wife will go to Castle Oels, in Silesia. It is not generally known that the Crown Prince is the possessor of an estate of his own. This domain is located in Silesia, where the River Oder flows toward the City of Breslau. The estate takes in the little City of Oels. The surrounding country is a typical hunting ground, the forest consisting of magnificent alder trees. The City of Oels retains its mediæval appearance, being still surrounded by walls which have not been destroyed by the modern spirit.

The Crown Prince's palace at Oels is very old. Crown Prince Frederick, who later became Emperor Frederick III., was the first to assume possession of the estate, and spent at least a few months a year there, as his favorite dragon regiment was quartered in the neighborhood. His son, the present Kaiser, however, did not go to Oels, as his Crown Princehood was too short. The Crown Prince of today has been frequently at Oels in recent years, where he enjoys the hunting. He has erected at Klein Ellguth a charming hunting chalet, where the couple will reside until the royal castle is put in repair. The castle contains some valuable treasures and artistic decorations. Closely connected with the castle in Oels is the old castle church built in 979 A. D. It is filled with numerous old escutcheons, historical inscriptions, and ancient monuments of former rulers of Oels. Of more recent date is the City Hall in the place, erected in 1410. Three lines of railroad pass the City of Oels, Russian exports such as grain, fowl, etc., must pass Oels before reaching Breslau. Oels now has a population of 12,000 people. It contains

three churches and an excellent gymnasium. Ten days after the wedding the royal pair will be formally received by the City of Potsdam. Just as in Berlin they will be awaited by the officials of the place, by the garrison, the guilds and various societies. The City Council has allowed 15,000 marks for decorative purposes. In the evening the city will be brilliantly illuminated.

Frau von Thiele-Winkler will be chief lady in waiting of the Crown Princess, while Count von Bismarck-Böhlen will serve as chamberlain to her husband. Count von Bismarck-Böhlen is the son-in-law of Count von Wedel, the House Minister of the royal family. Frau von Thiele-Winkler is the stepmother of Count Franz von Thiele-Winkler, a friend of the Kaiser. He has been in America, and on his return wrote a book on his experiences in our country. All these personages are closely related.

The Crown Prince was enrolled at the University of Bonn in 1901. This was an important event, because he was the first Crown Prince of the new German Empire to become a student in the institution. The Kaiser himself brought his son to the city. Bonn was festively decorated, and the matriculation took place with much pomp. The Crown Prince attracted much attention by his youthful appearance. The next day the students of the university had occasion to meet him at a concert. The affair in honor of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the aristocratic students' organization, the Borussia, took place in the Beethoven Hall. The Kaiser presided, and when the sword fell three times his Majesty, after commencing "allegretto," said: "I pronounce the Crown Prince a fox major," ("freshman major.") The Crown Prince in a few words thanked the corps for the honor, and then commanded a toast (salvander) in honor of his mother.

When the Crown Prince first entered the corps the sons of sundry wealthy noblemen also became members, in order to be much in his company. But they were doomed to disappointments. The heir to Germany's throne took no pleasure in students' enjoyments, and particularly disapproved excessive drinking. He was not allowed to engage in the merriment, although he attended several dueling affairs. The day is still remembered in Bonn when the Crown Prince entered the corps to witness his first duel. He came in company with his future brother-in-law, the present Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

The Crown Prince was not at all supple while at Bonn. He frequently met with the freshmen when there was no room at other tables. It is related that while automobiling the machine which he drove ran into a gutter and was injured. He helped the driver to get out, and also aided to carry water from a neighboring pump. Besides automobiling the Crown Prince while at Bonn greatly enjoyed tennis playing. As he once declared, "I need fresh air, if I would be any good." He took no particular pleasure in the games, but he was greatly interested in the tennis parties, particularly when dancing was indulged in.

The Crown Prince takes a great interest in music. He is an accomplished violinist, and plays with a round, clear tone. At an early age the young Princes took music lessons. The Kaiser declared that the famous violinist Joachim should give the Crown Prince lessons, but the master declined.

Only on two occasions has the Crown Prince shown any inclination to take part in political affairs. The first time was when addressing a delegation of workmen at Oels after the sad Krupp affair, he spoke of the Socialists as the "Elenden" (miserable ones). Later some comment was aroused by his address delivered at a banquet of the Society of German students, an occasion with strong anti-Semitic tendencies.

That the Crown Prince has no talent whatever for public speaking I had occasion to observe at the Düsseldorf Exposition. A more frightened individual I have never seen in my life, although he must be said to be a man of a very serious disposition, and has a good knowledge of German literature. He is a good Christian, but is extremely tolerant, taking no interest, however, in liberal theological discussions.

As has already been said, the Crown Prince loves to play tennis, but also enjoys other athletic sports. He is frequently present at wrestling matches and horse races, and, like his father, is a fine yachtsman. It will still be remembered how he rode with his regiment up the steep stairway at Castle Sans Souci, in Potsdam, and how, on another occasion, in a wild storm, he won the first prize.

The Crown Prince, like his father, is a passionate hunter, and it was in that way that the guidance of the Kaiser was followed by his son.

Only on two occasions has the Crown Prince shown any inclination to take part in political affairs. The first time was when addressing a delegation of workmen at Oels after the sad Krupp affair, he spoke of the Socialists as the "Elenden" (miserable ones). Later some comment was aroused by his address delivered at a banquet of the Society of German students, an occasion with strong anti-Semitic tendencies.

That the Crown Prince has no talent whatever for public speaking I had occasion to observe at the Düsseldorf Exposition. A more frightened individual I have never seen in my life, although he must be said to be a man of a very serious disposition, and has a good knowledge of German literature. He is a good Christian, but is extremely tolerant, taking no interest, however, in liberal theological discussions.

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Cooper Union's Crowning Glory, Its Museum of Decorative Art

COOPER UNION, New York's unique philanthropic institution, will celebrate the coming week the close of its forty-sixth year. Thursday evening the Woman's Art School will have its annual reception and exhibition, while Friday evening the Male Art Department will be at home to its friends. The annual commencement exercises will take place Saturday evening in the large hall. Thursday and Friday evenings the entire building will be open for public inspection. This has been one of the most prosperous years in Cooper's long history of usefulness. No other institution in the country, perhaps, has fitted gratuitously so many young men and women to earn a livelihood in the science, arts, and crafts.

Have you ever been to the fourth floor of Cooper Union? Not well, the loss is yours—a loss it behooves you speedily to remedy, if you would know what one museum of decorative arts is doing toward filling a gap in our educational system which Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke deploras—namely, "art museums given to instruction in the application of art principles to the country's rapidly increasing industries."

"Has Cooper Union a museum of decorative arts?" the Curator of the Metropolitan Museum is reported to have asked in a recent interview. "No! Well, the loss is yours—a loss it behooves you speedily to remedy, if you would know what one museum of decorative arts is doing toward filling a gap in our educational system which Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke deploras—namely, 'art museums given to instruction in the application of art principles to the country's rapidly increasing industries.'"

There is no red tape, no restriction beyond what individual common sense and decency dictate. Application at the office admits student or workman from 8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 6:30 to 9:30 P. M.—any time except Saturday evening, Sunday, and Monday. Copies of the book are sold at 50 cents.

The objects displayed are chronologically arranged, and so simply, plainly labeled that he who runs may read. There is no occasion for catalogue, and the least intelligent workman can grasp the meaning of every article. In a chronological series of casts are representative models of French decoration from the early Gothic to the Empire period, covering architectural, pure, exterior and interior decoration, furniture, together with original objects showing color and arrangement when in use.

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lyric drama. Ten brocades are attributed to the Chinese.

A word is also due the gold, silver, jewelry crafts, ceramic arts, bookbinding, lacers, samplers—all interestingly suggestive, while the art of engraving is shown in a very complete collection of prints in good condition. The engravings are the gift of the late George Campbell Cooper, nephew of the founder, Peter Cooper. Visitors cannot fail to be impressed with the generous loyalty of Peter Cooper's descendants to the institution that immortalizes his name. Everywhere are contributions bearing the names of Coopers, Hewitts, and their collateral kin, while no less numerous are names associated in the public mind with much that makes for art and general culture. Where it has not been possible to secure originals for each decorative trade photographs and reproductions have been substituted, all of which are accessible to the workman.

Not the least interesting innovation is becoming an established feature—periodic loan exhibits. Mrs. Douglas's fine collection of fans is a source of inspiration to decorative designers, particularly now, when there is a fan design contest open to women art students. Miss Elsie de Witte's valuable collection of shoes and slippers of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, as well as footwear of the Orient, is sought by theatrical showmen and illustrators. A well-known society woman about to go abroad lends a collection of snuff boxes, which will be exhibited from May until November.

With either site secured, the Museum

thousand students from the architectural and designing classes, as well as large numbers of manufacturers and professional trade designers, have worked in the museum and library.

"It is our great desire," said Miss Hewitt, who is indefatigable in her labors for the institution, "to make the museum the active centre of all art industrial workers until such time as similar small museums may be established in accessible sections of Greater New York. Such a series of working industrial museums is bound to come."

Managers of local art schools with industrial classes are invited to bring students to the Museum. Many have done so, including the Newark Technical School, the New York School of Applied Design, and the Young Men's Christian Association. "It is our dream—and it will come true some day—to have the Museum, like South Kensington, exchange periodically with other museums in the city and elsewhere. South Kensington is the centre of a system of travelling art industrial exhibits like the travelling libraries that obtain in this country."

Cooper Union has reached a turning point in its remarkable career as a free educational institution. The Museum of Decorative Arts is rapidly outgrowing its quarters. Happily, the Trustees have set on foot a movement toward securing the sixty-ninth Regiment Armory or Astor Library for Cooper Union's general library and reading room. Both structures, in close proximity to Cooper Union, will be vacated shortly.

Why There Are No Murder Mysteries in Jersey City

A Talk with Chief Murphy, Who Has a Record of Twenty-five Years of Which to be Proud--His Forceful and Original Method of Dealing with Suspected Criminals.



BENJAMIN MURPHY, CHIEF OF JERSEY CITY POLICE.

MAY

TRUTH is stranger than fiction" is a paradox that even the most daring have hesitated to apply to the achievements of the wonderful detectives of past and present literature. In this branch of fiction, at least, imagination has overshadowed the actual, and the strange and unusual, the breaks and surprises, and the startling abnormalities that frequently occur to interrupt the natural sequences of events have no place in the metropolitan world of criminal detection. Leeco, Vidson, Chevalier Dupin, and, pre-eminently, Sherlock Holmes, have arisen in their appointed times to set impossible standards for the sleuths of real life, and have instilled into the public mind such conceptions of what a sublimated detective ought to be as to cause patronizing smiles even at the memory of the great bygone.

And yet, how about Benjamin Murphy, Chief of the Jersey City police? It is true that he is no Sherlock Holmes either in practice or theory, but he approximates that fictitious master in a vastly more important way—he gets results. And the husky young men of Mulberry Street, who are adding year by year to that long list of unsolved mysteries in Gotham, might do well to study him.

Jersey City has no unsolved murder mysteries, and in fact few unsolved high crimes of any kind. This is Chief Benjamin Murphy's boast, and he adds proudly that of all the murder cases that he has solved fully 99 per cent. of the persons arrested in connection with them have been convicted. Now that is a wonderful statement when you come to think of it, and yet it is verified absolutely by the police records.

On the 20th of next August Chief Murphy will celebrate his twenty-fifth anniversary as Chief of the Jersey City department. In that period he has had to deal with 232 murder cases, some of them as mysterious as any barrel, or cab, or other kind of mystery that has confounded Mulberry Street. And of that number there is no record of the perpetrator of any one of the crimes escaping arrest and conviction except in two cases, and in one of these the fugitive was arrested in South America, but never extradited.

In the other case a group of young roughs standing on a corner in the outskirts of the city became involved in an altercation with a tramp, who finally drew a revolver and let fly. One of the roughs fell dead, and the tramp escaped. This escape bothered the Chief at the time, but his failure to capture the man is not regarded by him as a blot on his 'scutcheon, and neither it is. The main point is that he has never failed to solve a murder mystery, and that the murderer has always been apprehended, and as has been said, convicted to the extent of 99 per cent. That this is an enviable record no one can deny, and it marks Jersey City as a remarkably precarious place in which to indulge murderous passions.

How does he do it? Benjamin Murphy smiled his peculiar little smile when this

question was put to him and shrugged his shoulders very much after the manner of the vaudeville magician when he looks at his audience and whispers, "Isn't it marvelous?"

"Well, I am no Sherlock Holmes," he said, finally. "No, but then—well, let's see—including all editions I reckon that Sherlock solved some 100 high crimes; we may not have used his highly spectacular methods over here—in fact, I am willing to admit that we did not—and yet Mr. Conan Doyle will have to write many more Holmes stories before his great detective can approach us, numerically, at least." Then the smile faded away.

"Oh, we work in a perfectly logical way over here," he said. "There is nothing terrible involved in the way we go after a murder mystery, or in the way we solve it, either, for that matter. We have a perfected system, that is all, and results show that it is a very fine system. No, I am not averse to telling you all I can about it; not at all. Sit down," and the Chief opened a drawer and drew out several sheets of the city and some blank forms.

"At the outset," he said, "I might say that our cardinal precept is 'get moving quick.' The minute a high crime has been committed—and by high crime, of course, you know that I refer to murder, arson, grand larceny and the like—every man in the department is on the jump. Right on the second. We endeavor, so far as getting started is concerned, to take pattern after the Fire Department. When a crime is committed the reserves of the precinct in which the murder or whatever it happens to be are shot out of the station house on the jump, as are also the Captain and the precinct detectives. Before they are well started I and my detectives are on the scene, and the work of investigation begins forthwith. And this is a good point, I think—we never drop that case until it is solved. The papers may drop it after the novelty has worn off, but that does not affect us; we keep going, and sometimes the mystery may continue for a few weeks or for a year, but at the last we fathom it and sometimes land our man. I have arrested many men charged with burglary more than a year after the crime was committed.

"There was that murder in Suydam Avenue more than a year ago. A woman, keeper of a boarding house, was found strangled in her cellar. Inside of twenty-four hours we had learned the identity of the murderer, but within that time he had the chance to escape on one of the German steamships. We knew that he was a Hungarian, and as in this country all roads lead to New York, and in England to London, so in Hungary all roads lead to Budapest. So we wired the police authorities there, and about two months ago he was arrested.

"That lifted a great load off my mind, and I felt very happy, because I considered that a blot on my record. He is to be tried this week in Budapest. You know Hungary will never allow the extradition of her own citizens, but they do

Former Inspector McLaughlin arrested him several times. He has done time in every important prison in the country. Now he is a man of leisure, with an independent income, coming from nobody knows where. "Little Joe" Elliott, or as he is known, to give him his correct name, lives in Brooklyn in a nice house. Among his neighbors he is believed to be a manufacturer of ink. Policemen who have seen his picture in the Rogues' Gallery for years and who frequently meet him on the street, have never been able to find out his place of business or seen any of the ink he is supposed to manufacture. Edward Darling, Charles R. Titus, Edward Condit, and other check forgers were famous in Byrnes' time as were living in New York. Two are in Philadelphia. They are frequently called upon to give information to the police and private detective agencies that leads to the arrest and punishment of younger forgers now in the game. Circumstances go to show that they give similar information to the Protective Committee of the Bankers' Association.

There is no questioning the fact that the Bankers' Association is greatly feared by check forgers, and that it has almost driven them from the field. Not long ago a job was put up to rob a bank up

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The association will spend thousands of dollars, if necessary, to run down its man. Its resources are virtually unlimited. It has fine central offices in Pine Street, this city, and branch offices in every important city. Once it gets on the trail of a forger it never quits until the man is run down, and if he is sent up on one charge it finds out if there are other charges against him and prosecutes him

on the second as soon as he has done time for the first, and so on. As the association works through the police of the various cities as well as through various private detective agencies, and is liberal in its payments, it stands high with all classes of men whose business it is to run down criminals. In the banks robbed, so far as known, between September of last year and February of this year, the total loss to the non-members of the association was \$32,983, as against a total loss of \$8,117 to bankers who are members of the association.

"While the American Bankers' Association cannot always tell you who did forge a check when a big transaction of that nature comes to light," said a former Detective Sergeant of the New York police force, "it can invariably tell you who did not do it. Its officers seem to know all the old-time forgers who are out of prison, as well as those who are inside, and are informed as to what they are doing. I will not go so far as to say that the association pensions those men for keeping idle, but it is pretty generally understood that the old-timers have ample assurance of support if they give no further trouble. The association works very much on the same principle that Byrnes used to do with thieves and

crooks. He used to keep his eye upon them and keep posted on what each man was doing. By eliminating from the equation the crooks whom he knew could not have been implicated in a certain crime, it was easier for him to run down the person likely to be guilty.

"There are three methods of bank swindling—by draft raising or altering, by forging signatures of indorsement of a depositor or payee, and by gaining the confidence of an officer of the bank and raising money on bogus notes. In draft or check raising, which is the simplest and most common form, four men divide the profits. The forger and the man who presents the check get 80 per cent. each. The purchaser and another middleman get 20 per cent. each. If they get pinched the four men who forged the check take the punishment. While in the business forgers are more loyal to one another than any other class of criminals. They never 'peach.' In looking for the forger it is not much use to look in haunts frequented by half Orin population and other counterfeits. The forger looks by himself. He does not believe in associating with convicts of great reputation unless they are in his own line of business. An old-time forger told me the other day that the men now at work feared the telephone more than all the police and the detective associa-

tions put together. That was the way the man who tried to negotiate the Bloomingdale checks was caught. When a crook who tries to pass a bogus check sees the man he hands it to move toward the telephone booth he gets away as quickly as he can.

"A man who is clever enough to forge a check is a man whom an employer wants to keep if he can," said Detective Charles Heideberg. "While I was in the department under Inspector Byrnes I knew of several instances where employers who had been arrested for forgery refused to prosecute and took the men back into their employ. There was Chin-Fong, a clever Chinese forger, who was arrested in December, 1898. He was taken back by his employer. So was Henry Plumer, whom I arrested in February, 1902, for a very ingenious forgery. But he was six months in Ludlow Street Jail before his employer decided he was worth him again in his business. Gustave Koehler, who was arrested for forgery in October, 1905, and who admitted his guilt, was taken back by his employer. In Harlem without punishment. I have even known employers to take forgers back after they had done time. Byrnes used to know of these cases and ask the men to come down to Headquarters to see him now and again."

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"I have made a deep study of criminology," continued the Chief, "and this coupled with my personal experience has convinced me that no man can ever take human life without an adequate motive. If the murderer is not caught red-handed the discovery of a motive is our first task. I attribute a large part of our success in catching murderers to our careful preliminary work in considering motives. What we first wish to know, what we must know when we are investigating a murder case is to find what person could have had a motive to do a human being to death, and what that motive was. After that we are ready to place our hands on the murderer; at least, that has been my experience."

This naturally brought up the question of circumstantial evidence, and upon it the Chief had well-formed opinions.

"Do you approve of it?" he was asked.

"Certainly I approve of it. In many ways I consider it the best kind of evidence. Circumstances never lie; witnesses sometimes do. Circumstantial evidence properly collected and worked up is the most damning evidence there is, in my opinion. I have secured many convictions in that way, and have never failed to convince juries that my deductions were correct."

"Well, Chief Murphy, that is all very good, but your statement that 99 per cent. of your arrests result in convictions argues even more than you have said with regard to your system for the detection of crime. Over in New York, you know, an arrest need not necessarily argue a conviction—in fact, far from it."

Chief Murphy raised his eyebrows and whipped up from his desk a blank form. All his movements and his facial expressions were soft and smooth—velvety, if the word be permitted. It is a small man with bushy, reddish eyebrows shading blue eyes, and above, the thinly thatched dome of the thinker.

"Here," said the Chief, "here is the secret of our success in convicting criminals. When a prisoner is arrested, I—interview him—alone. There are no lawyers present. Or, in Jersey, we do not think that our business is the detection of crime, and we proceed along those lines with no interference from lawyers or any one else. Here is the way this form reads:

"I am Benjamin Murphy, Chief of Police. I am going to ask you a few questions concerning the crime for which you are arrested. You may answer or not as

you please; for what you say must be of your own free will—in other words, a voluntary statement. What you say will be taken down in writing and used against you at your trial. You are arrested on shooting—at—o'clock on—affirmation, noon, etc." This," resumed the Chief, "our business. When the statements are properly handled there is little chance of the trial going wrong. The statements have been tested in all courts and have stood the ordeal. Mind you, there is no brutality, no third degree, in the accepted meaning of the term; the prisoner is questioned, that is all, and we do not put our hands on him."

"Well, how do you make them talk then?"

Chief Murphy smiled his inscrutable little smile and remarked patiently that there were some secrets that he did not intend to give away even to help his reputation.

"No harm is ever done," he said, "and my theory is—and it is a good one—that an innocent person never can say anything that would hurt him, which is as true as sunlight. Many times these statements have helped our brethren across the river. In the case of the negro Frazer, arrested for that West Thirty-ninth Street murder in Manhattan, we arrested him over here, got our statement system going, and handed a complete and deadly case to the New York authorities.

"Another precept of ours is that there is no earthly use in arresting and presenting for trial a prisoner against whom the evidence is faulty or incomplete. Our aim is to get the proper evidence against the prisoner, and then when he is placed on trial the prosecutor is provided with sufficient ammunition to hurl so many damaging and incontrovertible facts in the faces of the jury as to convince them beyond all doubt. We never put a case on trial until we are certain that we have the right man beyond all question of doubt.

"Of course we are smaller over here than they are in New York, and have less cases, but I will compare our system and our results with those of any city in the world."

"You would have liked to have had a chance at the Caesar? Young murder, would you not?"

The Chief leaned forward. "Now, don't quote me," he said, and then he talked in a low voice, ending with a hungry smile. "ah, perhaps—well, you know, I should like to have tried it. And Florence Burrell Oh, well, there is no use talking about it. But I can say this: Get hold of your prisoner quick. Then sit down in a private room with him or her, and then apply this statement system. That is all, after it you will know whether or not the prisoner is guilty. That is certain."

"Jersey justice," he said, "is no such thing as a meaningless term. No, it surely is not. It is full of meaning. You see, our life over here is less complex than in New York, perhaps that has something to do with it. We have time to get at things quicker here and to concentrate our energies—perhaps that is the secret—'I don't know.'"

Old Time Forgers Who Live Here Without Any Visible Means of Support

IN behalf of the Protective Committee of the American Bankers' Association, James R. Branch, Secretary, gives emphatic denial to the statement brought out before a Magistrate in the last week that was connected with the case of the cleverest forgers and check-risers in this country are now pensioned on their promise not to do any work of the sort that banks most fear.

"This charge comes up every two or three years," said Mr. Branch. "It was made not long ago in connection with a forgery committed in San Francisco. The rules of our association expressly prohibit anything in the nature of compounding a felony; and that is precisely what a pension to these forgers out of jail would be. On the contrary, we make it our business to keep up the vigilance prosecuting them on one crime after another until we virtually have them in prison for life. We never let go. What is the use of pensioning them when we can put them behind prison bars?"

In spite of the denial it is well known to men engaged in both public and private police work that old-time expert forgers, many of them supposed to be either dead or in jail, are living quiet and fairly luxurious lives in this city, although they do not work for a living and have no visible means of support. They are

much in evidence at the race tracks and the baseball grounds. One of the cleverest of them, not even excepting the famous C. O. Brockway, considered king of all forgers in his day, was seen to doff his hat to form the Chief of Police Byrnes the other day in front of the Standard Oil Building. His name is Charles Becker. The Bankers' Association credits him with being safe in jail on the Pacific Coast for check-kidding in San Francisco. But Becker is here in New York, according to the statement of one of Inspector Byrnes' old detective staff, who has twice arrested him, and who knows him well. He is sixty-five years old now. His hand, which trembles like that of a man afflicted with palsy, has been known to write a check for a chemist, and would be a dangerous man in the business if he cared to work at the old game. He frankly confessed to an ex-detective whose duty it once was to keep him on the uptown side of the Hudson Lane denials that it was for his pecuniary interest not to work.

There are others. "Billy" Ogle, who worked and has served terms in prison under the alias of Frank Somers, is also wandering at will around the streets of New York with plenty of money in his pocket. He was a pupil of Brockway, who picked him up somewhere in Chicago.

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"I have made a deep study of criminology," continued the Chief, "and this coupled with my personal experience has convinced me that no man can ever take human life without an adequate motive. If the murderer is not caught red-handed the discovery of a motive is our first task. I attribute a large part of our success in catching murderers to our careful preliminary work in considering motives. What we first wish to know, what we must know when we are investigating a murder case is to find what person could have had a motive to do a human being to death, and what that motive was. After that we are ready to place our hands on the murderer; at least, that has been my experience."

Russian Army Now Confronts a Formidable Foe in the Plague

DURING the past year the plague has appeared at numerous places in Russia's vast territory, European and Asian, but the recent outbreak at Harbin, where 300 deaths a day are reported, is the most menacing of all, with the prospect that that country may find itself confronted with a foe in the East as formidable as the armies and fleets with which it is now contending. It has faced the same dread malady a good many times in the course of its history, and has not, on the whole, been so successful in contending with it as have other European countries.

When it appeared in 1878 in the Province of Astrakhan and Volhynia, brought across the Caspian from Persia by some Cossack soldiers, out of village populations which it attacked in some cases as high a proportion as 95 in 100 per cent. Over all the territories named, with others contiguous, it was of terrible violence, leaving in many places but a remnant of the population. The inhabitants lived in great filth and squalor, many of them in cabins with neither window nor chimney, men, women, and beasts together, affording conditions for the spread of the pestilence which may

but could hardly be found in any other European country. The Government immediately established a cordon sanitaire around the infected districts, and thus in a measure arrested the spread of the disease, though cases of it appeared now and then throughout the entire country, even Moscow and St. Petersburg being threatened. A convention of physicians was called in the latter city to consider the disease and the best means of arresting it, but except to recommend enforcement of local sanitary precautions they could do little.

The doctors sent to watch it nearly all sacrificed their lives in the service. Dr. Morozov of Volhynia fell early at his post; Dr. Kvarowski, Medical Director of the Russian Army, followed him; Dr. Koch and his six assistants officially sent to report to the Government upon the pestilence, all fell victims to it. No remedy was found for the disease. Some of its symptoms were those of typhus, but others identified it as the true Eastern plague. The bodies of those attacked became marked with little red patches, great reddish trains developed themselves upon the skin, making a sort of gangrene, spot, ending in suppuration. The lymphatic glands of the groin and axilla swelled

and became painful and a complete disorganization of the blood seemed to take place, the patient dying sometimes in a few hours and sometimes in two or three days following the attack. If the disease at Harbin should take on similar aspects and show a like severity, Russia would have even greater reason to remember its visitation as a national affliction and perhaps as a formidable element of danger to its military campaign in

Manchuria, sorely enough beset without the alliance against it of the pestilence which walketh in darkness and which no armor or strategy can avail to ward off. Records of this ineradicable malady are as old almost as any historic records. Thucydides described its visitation to Athens nearly five centuries before our era, and at the same time it laid waste Egypt and Ethiopia, the latter country being anciently regarded as its fountain-

head, as China, where it is always epidemic, now is. The historian himself was one of the few who suffered from it and recovered. Pliny's records, some three centuries later, of its various visitations are copious and particular, giving a tale of its ravages not equaled by any modern experience, though the story of the Black Death of the fourteenth century comes fully up to it and is nowhere exceeded by any of the pestilences which in any period

Poetic Proverbs from Strange Shores

GERMAN.
Let him woo a widow, if a wife he needs,
While the airy creature still wears
blackest weeds.

WELSH.
To wife, my son, is business devote,
And sometimes breeds less love than
mordant hate;
So when thou wilt, take not the dame
vain
Of one great fault—choose her that hideth
twain!

RUSSIAN.
Then women do more faithful are
And true.

No hound e'er barks from star to star,
Or seeks to jar
The peaceful quiet where his masters are.

SPANISH.
The dog who never barks, and he
Who holds his tongue—
Beware them both! both traitors be
Fit to be hung!

ENGLISH (Goldsmith.)
Kindly stranger, do not worry
O'er the age of either sex;
Songs and women in no hurry
New Yorkers.

FRENCH.
Alas! that woman's short and long!
She lays such trifles by, to scan
For sense her hair be thick and strong.
Her tongue is short as springtime's snow.

ITALIAN.
No woman reads like stupid man,
Within the plain, black-printed book;
She lays such trifles by, to scan
Humours words with saws look.

NEWYORKER.
First Drive—Who yer workin' for, now,
Boys?

have visited mankind. That broke out in China, according to its native historians, in 1338. The same authority asserts that it destroyed 18,000,000 lives in China, and it was computed that more than twice that number fell before it in Eastern Asia and Northern Africa. Its progress toward the European countries. These were entirely overpowered by it from Spain and Italy to Scotland and Russia. Boccaccio's "Decameron" recalls its ravages in Florence in 1348. Italy lost half its population and other countries suffered in a corresponding degree. Probably the Great Plague in England in 1664, described by Defoe, presents to modern readers the most thrilling story of the pestilence which has anywhere been set down, though, had as that was, its mortality was not to be compared with that of many earlier appearances of the malady. At its worst London did not bury so many of its dead daily as Harbin is doing now.

It is the follower of war and famine, thus providing the elements of which it best thrives, but in general the old torments are abated. In the modern world it is only a very virulent and

a giant shadow used to go before it is now much reduced in its proportions. Russia's battle with it at Harbin may be a severe one, and it is possible it may spread to her Manchurian armies in the field, but there is so far little reason to apprehend that it will take on the terrifying aspects which it has sometimes worn.

Occurring in a Chinese province, it is natural that it should threaten contiguous provinces the most thickly populated in the world, but the countess of the west have probably little to fear from it. There is hardly one of them where scattered cases of this always dreaded and sometimes terrifying scourge have in recent years appeared, but it has now shown anything like the severity which it now exhibits in the Russo-Japanese war. Three hundred deaths were sun to sun would have darkened Boccaccio's recital for afflicted Rome in the Black Death days, and that is what is now set down for calamity-stricken Harbin, built to be Russia's Orient gateway and treasure house, the proud of her hope, now with a new wave upon it well-nigh breaking.

Captivity Makes Queer Friendships Among Animals

True Story of Spud the Yellow Dog and King James the Royal Bengal Tiger—Most Human Affection Existing Between Tommy the Little Grey Monkey and Buldo the Big Baboon.

In a large barred packing box in the "tween deck section of the Hamburg-American line freighter Christiana, now pounding her way to Hamburg through the North Atlantic turmoil, are confined two friends—King James, a royal Bengal tiger, and Spud, little Spud, the homeliest, "crneriest" bunch of yellow mongrel hair and snapping black eyes that ever traveled on a ferryboat. That was what Spud did. He came from New York to Hoboken on a Lackawanna ferryboat, and somehow fate, instinct, or perhaps just dumb luck led him to Hexamer's lively stable where King James, the young Bengal was lunging nervously about within the narrow confines of his packing box.

Spud was dirty. One of his hind legs was askew, and his tail resembled a piece of moth-eaten fringe. A part of his left ear was gone. The Hexamer people viewed the visitor with little sympathy and yet not unkindly, for an animal is an animal, and by a certain inductive process men who handle beasts, whether wild or tame, develop a sentiment concerning them that is rather difficult to define.

So they let him run about the stable until fate, instinct, or just dumb luck take your choice—led him to the prison of King James. The stablemen heard the mongrel's joyous yelp of discovery, and to a man they wagging tails and Spud's finish. But there was no finish: it was a beginning. The men saw Spud—they gave him that name later—standing on his hind legs, his paws against the bars of the cage, his ears cocked stiffly, and his fringes of tail wagging swiftly, that it was nothing but a pale chrome blur.

And King James—the fur was unruffled, even along the back of his neck, and that was good for Spud. The Bengal slouched lazily over to the bars and gave his guest a thorough sniff, and then—lowered his head like a great big contented cat and rubbed it against the bars as near as possible to Spud's little moist nose.

The pact of friendship had been consummated, and the stablemen looked at one another wonderingly. Men who are much with wild beasts see things like this occasionally—but only occasionally—and so the wonder of it all never wears off. Just for a test they made believe to drive Spud away from the cage, and wonder of wonders, this humble little prod of the gutters turned and showed his teeth, and as for King James, he roared and roared until the stable shook.

Well, there was only one thing to do. They opened the grating and tossed Spud in, and Spud was not afraid, not one bit. He walked right up to the tiger with a happy squeal, and the great beast made him know his temerity by a gentle box with his sheathed claws. And thus having asserted his majesty he rolled about and played with his new friend until both were so tired that they lay down, very near together, and slept.

Spud never thought of leaving the cage after that, not even when the street sounds and the barking of other dogs called, and when the time came to ship the tiger to Hagenbeck's Zoo in Hamburg they let Spud stay, and no doubt so they will remain until death them do part.

Now this is a true story. Is it, in its simple way, any less inspiring or striking or touching than the storied devotion of Damon and Pythias, or of David and Jonathan, or of Darby and Joan? Friends! Yes, Spud and King James were good friends, according to all human conceptions of the term, and yet just how much of the human element entered must of course remain a moot question, and may well be left for answer to our popular animal writers and to their bête noire—this is not a joke—John Burroughs.

As has been suggested, the case in question, while rare enough to warrant recording, is by no means so unusual that some incident of a similar nature has not come under the observation of the directors of perhaps every large zoo in the world. What is this animal friendship? Aside from the outward manifestations that liken it to the friendship of human beings, has it an emotional, mental, spiritual significance akin to that of mankind? In other words, is it knowing and reasoning, this animal devotion, or is it an outshoot of mere tribal instinct? Answer, to suit yourself, animal men do.

"Of course animals think and feel the bonds of a friendship the same as we do," said Mr. Dittmars, the Curator of the Bronx Zoological Park. "You must not think that human beings are the only animals who can feel friendship, you know—who can feel things." But then these words perhaps were born of the fact that Mr. Dittmars in his experience among wild beasts and tame beasts of every species has witnessed the only animal example of animal love. In fact, there is one at the present time in Bronx Park, a few feet away from his office door—Bridge and little Zu-Zu, the silver fox.

Bridge is an Eskimo dog. He is Lieut. Peary's dog, the leader of the pack, and the mainstay of the Arctic explorer's last dash for the pole.

Bridge would die himself, and finally in despair he seized upon little Zu-Zu, the silver fox. According to all theories Bridge should have leaped at the animal and broken his pretty sleek back with just one crunch of the wolflike jaws. But he did nothing of the kind. With grave dignity, as of one who has borne his sorrows and is weary of the world, Bridge walked slowly over to the cowering Zu-Zu and licked his little head with his tongue, caressingly—that is just what he did. And by and by after a few hours the beautiful little fox and the great big, noble dog were romping about delightedly. And they are together now, and they will stay together until Peary starts on his next dash to the pole—and then what? Ah, can you not foresee the immense tragedy that the separation is going to entail?

There was a tragedy up here last Fall, and you will have to go deep in your proberings of the human heart to find anything more touching in its pathos, or sweeter in its devotion. It was Buldo, the terrible Gelada baboon, and little Tommy; little Tommy, just a plain, gray hand-organ monkey—no bigger than a whisper.

Mr. Dittmars had placed Buldo in a cage by himself. That was the only way to go for Buldo had the alarming fury of all the elemental passions in his heavy black eyes, and he had two tusks as long as the fingers of an ordinary man's hand. Standing three feet on his ironlike legs, he could take an ordinary steel bar in his hand and bend it over his knee. Day after day he sat in his cage in ugly grandeur, and regarded the keepers with a surly mien that could not be tempted from his face even at feeding time.

One day a consignment of some fifty little gray monkeys arrived from an animal dealer downtown, and while the keepers were placing them in the cage adjoining that of the baboon one of them, little Tommy, got loose and whistled! He had leaped between the bars of Buldo's cage. In a twinkling Buldo was upon him, and then while the keepers looked on in amazement, he hugged the little fellow up to his breast as a mother would a baby. Just as gentle, he was, as ever a mother could be. And you may be sure that he had no intention of letting Tommy leave the cage again. Tommy was not obliged to watch his back, and he did not live very long. And by and by there came a time when Tommy grew to love his big companion so that Buldo was not obliged to watch his back, and he did not live very long. And by and by there came a time when Tommy grew to love his big companion so that Buldo was not obliged to watch his back, and he did not live very long.

And, said Mr. Dittmars, who told this story, "It might have been consumption, or it might have been a broken heart. Who knows?" Yes, who knows?

When a pan of food was placed in the



cage Buldo would always allow little Tommy to look it over first and take out the very choicest bits for himself. Then after Tommy had skinned the cream, so to speak, Buldo would approach the pan and take the leftovers. And this one fact places the friendship of Buldo and little Tommy far above any animal friendship that Mr. Dittmars has ever observed; for as a rule when feeding time comes animals become well, merely animals.

And thus it went on for two years, and then last Fall good old Buldo began to go the way of all baboons in this country—he grew weaker, and daily little Tommy grew in tenderness. At first it was the strongest, bigger animal that gave all the favors, but now Buldo was ill and Tommy was full of health and strength and agility, and so it was that he let the choicest bits of food for Buldo, but by and by Buldo stopped eating, and one morning when they came to the cage they found Buldo dead, and he looked at you in such a way that you laughed in spite of yourself. You almost felt like sticking your hand between the bars and saying:

"Shake, old pal; have you heard the latest funny story they are telling downtown?"

Well, somehow or other this sun bear, let's call him little Billy, learned that at night the keeper did not snap the padlock on his cage door, but instead ran a staple through the hump. Long days of investigation, or observation rather, showed him that the cage of the Red River hog was confined in the same way. One night when everything was quiet, little Billy got up on his hind legs, reached his paw through the bars and pulled out the staple and opened the door. Leaving the cage he made his way along the gutter that runs in front, and pulled out the staple which locked the door of the hog's cage. And then what do you think? He closed the door after him—very softly. He did not want the hog to escape. Of course not.

In the morning the keepers, hearing a series of delighted porcine grunts and urrine woofs, hurried down to the cage and found little Billy clapping about the cage, playing tag with the hog, which had entered delightedly into the sport.

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Light was confined, solely to action upon the surface, because the Finzen light or sunlight did not penetrate the body. Dr. Morton's extension of this beautiful doctrine enabled him to obtain the action of fluorescent substances in the interior of the body. His step was one of invention—the utilization of well-known facts to produce a new result.

It has recently been denied that radium and X radiation can set up fluorescence in fluids. Such denial is futile in the face of an experiment which any one can make for himself. Take a weak solution of quinine or a weak solution of fluorescein in water, equivalent to about one-eighth of a grain to a pint of water, and so into the dark room with a tube of aluminum containing high-powered radium, and insert this tube into the liquid. Before making the combination, observe that neither the radium tube nor the fluorescent liquid is emitting any light. Bring the two together by immersing the tube in the liquid, and the result is inevitable. A faint glow, like that of the Milky Way, may be seen to diffuse itself throughout the liquid. The glow will be strongest at the surface of the tube, and will weaken as it spreads outward. On a simple experiment rests the entire physical basis of what Dr. Morton has claimed. If it is true, his claims stand; if it is false his claims fall. (To convince himself of the character of this test, the writer took a celluloid test tube filled with a solution of fluorescein and acetic acid, and held it up to the light. The process of evolution was so constituted that light that it could be penetrated. The

And such a good time were they having that, Dittmars allowed them to stay together all day. Then they put little Billy back again. He spent some months studying a new contrivance devised by the keeper to secure the door without snapping the padlock, and last week he opened it again. Now they keep the padlock snapped all the time, and all day little Billy sits there thinking about this new scheme of security, and pondering new ideas; for he enjoyed that game of tag with the Red River hog and he will not rest in peace until he repeats it.

In Bronx Park they say that rattlesnakes and burrowing owls and prairie dogs have been known to live together in the same holes, but at the same time they added young owls and young prairie dogs have been found in the interior of rattlesnakes, and so the hospitality of the rattlers may be set down as not entirely self-sacrificing or devoid of selfishness.

Out in the big animal station which Barker & Co. maintain on the Hackensack meadows they have additional evidence to give of animal friendship, and here they go even deeper into the question than they do at Bronx Park, assigning as the motive for this friendship the instinctive pity that animals, whether human or otherwise, feel for the weak.

"That's all it is, and nothing more," said a keeper. "Half the time when a wild animal, one of the big fellows, gets off color and needs some warm blood, we put him in live animal with a dog or a cat, and the big beast will not touch it. In fact, he is likely to go to the other extreme and make friends. Naturally, this depends upon the nature of the beast, for a bad-tempered tiger or lion or leopard will eat anything. But then, again, as I say, the instinct of friendship and protection for the weak frequently triumphs over their hunger."

A noteworthy instance of this occurred a month or so ago at this animal farm. In a cage they had a big Bengal man-eater, full grown, designed for shipment to Germany. This fellow got off on a feed, and it was decided to give him a live animal. The Secretary of the Bartels Company some weeks before had purchased a yellow mongrel, to be used, as he put it, for "snack food." The dog was kept in the New York office, at 160 Greenwich Street, and seemed so intelligent that the Secretary decided to preserve him for some better resting place than the interior of a bag constrictor.

About the time that the tiger went off his feed the Secretary paid a visit to the farm, and the dog followed him. Here, then, was just the place for the cur-in-the-making meal of the tiger. So, without a word, he leaped upon the dog, and with the neck and tossed him in. The dog cowered in a corner and the tiger walked majestically over and sniffed him for a few seconds, and then walked away. The Secretary returned to New York a few days later, leaving the dog behind.

When he visited the farm by the following day he was edified by the sight of the dog, perched upon the tiger's back, tugging with might and main at one of the

And, said Mr. Dittmars, who told this story, "It might have been consumption, or it might have been a broken heart. Who knows?" Yes, who knows?

ment; the question naturally follows: "What are the benefits to which it may possibly lead?"

Light is well recognized by all scientific men as being one of the essentials of normal growth and vitality, as well in the animal kingdom as in the vegetable. To give a concrete instance: In a dark cellar a potato sends forth long white sprouts several feet in length and absolutely unhealthy in appearance, but if the cellar windows be opened the potato becomes green and normal in aspect. The fluorescent method above described would seem to have for its explanation the fact that light is introduced within the human being's interior very much as light was introduced within the cellar mentioned. It must not be thought that very great quantities of light were necessarily employed. If such were the case no human being could stand it, nor did Nature mean that a great quantity of light should exist within our interiors. That some light such as derived from sunlight will enter tissue can be demonstrated by holding the ear before a hole in a partition where a beam of light penetrates. The ear will be rendered translucent by the light that passes through it.

A simpler experiment would be to hold the glass bulb of a common incandescent light in the hand and observe that the flesh between the bones of the fingers is illuminated like pink wax by the translucent light which is penetrating the flesh. This merely shows that light can penetrate flesh and that flesh is the process of evolution was so constituted that light that it could be penetrated. The

big cat's ears. For a while the Bengal did not object, and when he did he simply rolled over on his back and sent the cur spinning with a blow from his padded paw. They were such good friends by the time set for shipment of the tiger to Europe that the keepers did not dare part the two, and so they were put aboard the steamer in the same cage. For aught the Bartels people know, the tiger and his friend are still together.

An interesting point about this friendship—and it has been noticed before in animal friendships where a dog is concerned—was that the tiger seemed to appreciate the fact that the dog had more sense than he had. And so whenever anything made him nervous—the rush of a train or a red parrot, he would instinctively turn to the dog, and the dog, being accustomed to human beings and things of the world, always reassured him. On the other hand, when the keeper on the Bartels farm made as though to whip the mongrel the dog always knew that he would be comparatively safe right under the tiger's leg, and he was safe, and the keeper knew it better than any one else. It is rather an ideal partnership, is it not, the worldly knowledge of the dog and the strength of the tiger?

Devoted friendships between elephants and dogs and cats are well known. In the Central Park menagerie the elephants are on good terms with several cats, who sleep against their legs and in other ways show their utter contentment in the society of their Brobdingnagian friends. Over in Coney Island two years ago the trick elephant Alice and that chattering cat, tiger, worked together beautifully, and in many ways showed that their feeling for each other was something more than the result of the work of the trainers.

Animals of a like species are often placed together, and in the large zoos where male lions or tigers are confined in the same cage it is as much as the lives of the keepers are worth to separate them, and certainly the interests of peace and harmony at the Zoo suggest that no such change be made once the animals have been placed in the same cage and have grown to like one another.

And yet as in human affairs things occur to break these friendly relations. The case of Polix and Prince, the Hagenbeck lions who were brought to this city from Chicago in 1894, comes to mind. They had been in the same cage for months and were on the terms of the greatest friendliness. They shared their food without fighting or snarling, and demeaned themselves as two kings should. But Mignon the lioness came between them and one Sunday morning occurred one of the most desperate fights which man ever witnessed between animals in captivity. The fight lasted an hour at the end of which time Prince dragged himself whining to his corner, beaten almost to death.

Separate cages were necessary after that, but this is an exceptional ending to animal friendships, of which it may be said that as a general thing once they are formed they are abiding, constant and consistent—explain the fact as one may.

LAWRENCE PERRY.

The New Cancer Treatment—Its Theory and Method of Operation

THE case of Dr. Harper, President of Chicago University, has attracted wide attention. From a condition "due to the advanced development of an unmistakably cancerous growth which put his valuable life in jeopardy he has so far progressed toward recovery that he can give attention to his exigent duties and believes he is getting well. A brief explanation of how he has been treated and upon what theory will be of interest and value to many persons who have the disease, or who are afraid of cancer as equivalent to a death warrant, and for whom it seems the worst of earthly misfortunes. Anything which holds out a reasonable hope that cancer may be cured is sure to appeal to the whole world.

It is well known that certain solutions—quinine, aesculin, fluorescein, and many others—are rendered fluorescent by radioactivity and by the X-ray. If any of such solutions is applied internally, time being allowed for the saturation by it of the blood vessels, and radium rays or X-rays are applied to a particular organ that may be diseased—to a cancer in the stomach or the liver, for instance—there is set up in the part affected an active stimulus which promotes the process of making new and normal tissue. In other words, as skin diseases may be cured by the application of the Finzen and other lights, so internal diseases may be cured by the creation—through fluorescence produced by radium rays—of light within the body.

The discussion of this subject would seem to have narrowed itself down to two theories, and between these two theories

treatment. A certain section of the medical profession claims—with apparently inexplicable insistence—that the treatment has no merit; that "liquid moonshine" would be a more fitting name for it than "liquid sunshine," the name by which it is often spoken of; and that, in point of fact, the solutions claimed to be fluorescent will not fluoresce at all under the influence of the radium emanations. In other quarters it has been as strenuously maintained that the new method is destined to banish forever the terrors of cancer and kindred scourges.

The experiments of Rutherford and Soddy have shown that the radiations from radium are of three (and possibly of four) kinds, and they early divided these radiations into three distinct types, the Alpha rays, the Beta rays, and the Gamma rays. Further investigation showed that a gaseous emanation also occurred, which they called the radium emanations. The Alpha rays constitute about ten per cent of the total disintegration, the Beta rays a small percentage, and the Gamma rays still less. The Alpha rays are positive electricity, or, if not positive electricity, particles of matter conveying positive charges of electricity. The Beta rays are negative electricity, or, if not strictly units of negative electricity, particles of matter carrying negative charges. The Gamma rays, on the other hand, are ethereal vibrations resembling the Roentgen ray and ordinary light.

Radium was first utilized in medicine in glass tubes. Through glass can escape only the Gamma rays, the rays resembling light. The next therapeutic step was to use the radium within aluminum

but also the Beta rays were brought into active use. A later step, in which Mr. Lieber has taken a prominent part, has been to use the radium as far naked as possible—that is to say, without any envelope whatever. His object was to be possible to secure the effect of the Alpha rays and the emanations. But naked radium itself could not be inserted into the human flesh, as it would cause death if dissolved in the blood. The so-called naked radium must therefore be protected with a thick coat of varnish. The varnish tube allows most of the radium emanations and radiations to escape than either the aluminum or the glass, and exactly to that extent is an improvement in some conditions of administration. Thus, for tumors in favorable localities, as for instance upon the surface, where they may be watched, this method has been adopted with advantage by various practitioners.

The fundamental fact that certain fluids introduced into the system are rendered highly active through the influence of radium rays was shown in Dr. Morton's address on "Fluorescence Artificially Produced in the Human Organism" at the St. Louis International Electric Congress, and have been fully established in Germany and elsewhere. A well-known physician, on being asked as to this principle and its utilization, said: "What Dr. Morton did was to take a tube further than that involved in using sunlight or the Finzen light and such fluorescent agencies, and to establish by direct physical experiment that the radiations of the X-ray and of radium, in themselves another kind of light, would

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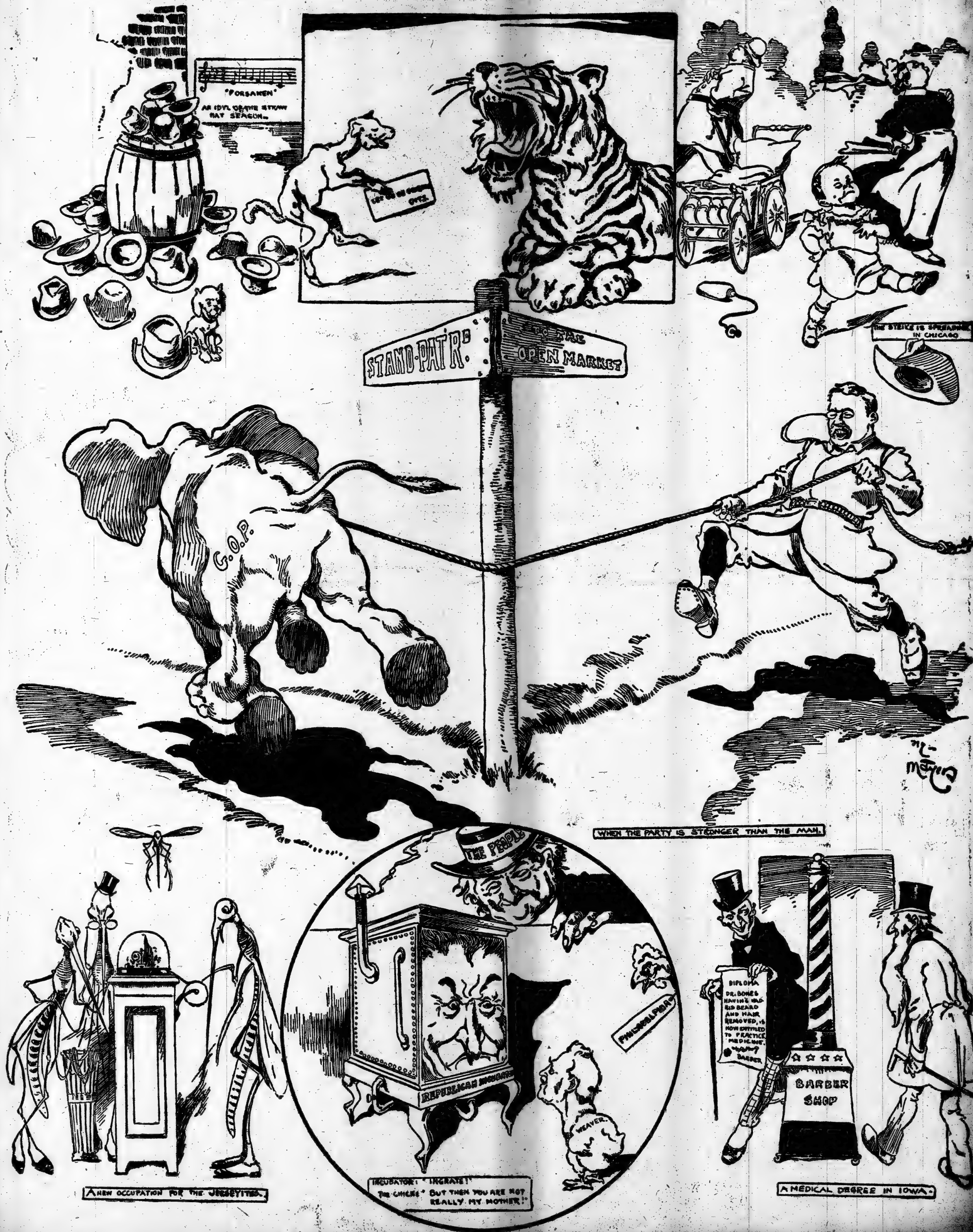
able to work nine hours a day at his university duties, the patient, whose life had been despaired of and was given up, who had only a few months to live, and who bravely met that pronouncement, restored to what for the moment appears to be very nearly his normal health.

"No one can say to exactly what extent this improvement will continue. It is simply a question of doing the best that can be done. There is no question in this method of curing cancer per se; there is no question of a specific cure for cancer, or of a cure-all. There is, indeed, no claim that any two cases will act exactly alike. It is recognized that we are a long way off yet from the absolute cure of cancer, and the most that can be said for this method is that it largely increases the percentage of cures, that the chances for the patient's recovery are better than without this treatment. It enters into competition with surgery. There is a matter of work to do where surgery is unnecessary.

"It is probable that the cure of cancer will never be found until the cause of the disease is known, and that is one of the profoundest mysteries of nature, penetrable as yet even at its outer edge. When the causation of cancer is announced we shall know that it will soon be discovered.

In the meantime, as I have already said when putting forth these views on the medical profession, experiments are being made, deductions must be drawn, certain degrees of eventual success are reached, and yet, after all, it is a tentative, and what is left is a matter of degrees of eventual success. It has merely been a conspicuous patient and a

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SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

MAY

1905

MEMORIAL DAY being celebrated on Tuesday gives to many of the financial institutions an extra holiday, and in consequence there will be much latitude for house parties in the suburbs and at the early summer resorts. The first phase of the suburban season has passed with the final races for the Spring at Belmont Park. The coaching is also over, and the horses which day by day went to Ardley and Belmont Park have been sold. The attendance at the sale on Thursday was fashionable, and quite a society event was made of it. With Belmont Park and Ardley for the present out of the running, there remains but a month of "between the seasons" until Newport will open in all its glory, and Narragansett and Bar Harbor will again throb with life, and Southampton and the Long Island seaside towns will be in the whirl of their summer activity. Society has left town.

Memorial Day is always the outpost of the summer, and its yachting events are the avant courriers of sports and amusements in the open. Already the wayfarers from Europe are coming westward, and each ship brings quite a list of well-known people who have been in Paris, in London, on the Riviera and the Continent. Owing to the extreme coolness of the weather, there has been much lingering in New York, and the theatres have been well patronized and the restaurants are crowded in the evenings as well as at luncheon time. In fact, now with the advent of the motor car and the desire for suburban estates New York is never absolutely dull, even if there are no fashionable arrangements on the social calendar. The "little between seasons" is always most enjoyable. It is in the nature of an intermezzo.

Among the departures for Europe have been the Gerrys, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton, and Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies. Mr. and Mrs. Eliza Dyer, Jr., and Miss Swan have been among the number returning. The yachts which have been cruising in the Mediterranean are homeward bound, some of them stopping a while in English ports en route for America. The Narada will be at Newport by the middle of June, and Mr. Walters and Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones and Miss Jones will be here shortly and then take up their residence at the Rhode Island Summer capital. Miss Jones is to make her debut this summer, and a ball will be given for her.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, who sailed last week, will be abroad until the middle of July.

Meadow Brook has been occupying itself with polo, and the games there have attracted a large attendance. They will be continued this week. Brookline has had its horse show, and among the visitors well known in New York have been Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, whose little daughter was christened at Newport before they left for Massachusetts; Mrs. Frederick Nelson, and Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter. This week will see Philadelphia's horse show, and there will be an excellent representation from New York present. Both Alfred and Reginald Vanderbilt have exhibits, and Mrs. Grosvenor and Mrs. Roche are also among those who are interested. Horse shows will follow in rapid succession, as will also the different polo contests. The first of the summer exhibitions takes place at Monmouth Beach early in July. Another event of much interest to those in the suburbs will be the housewarming on June 8 at the farm of Ira Kip, Jr., near Orange, N. J. Nearly all the yachts are in commission, and preliminary cruises will be made before the regular sailing season. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer are entertaining on their yacht. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gould will be about this month, and Commodore and Mrs. Bourne will also entertain in June on their yacht.

Americans abroad are in the full tide of the London and Paris seasons. Mrs. John Jacob Astor has arrived in London and taken possession of her residence there. Ambassador and Mrs. Reid and Miss Reid are booked to sail this week, and former Ambassador and Mrs. Choate leave London on Tuesday, sailing for this country and passing the summer at their country seat at Stockbridge. James J. Van Alen also comes over for a short period. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps and Miss Phelps are also sailing, and the marriage of the Hon. Mr. Frederick Guest to Miss Amy Phelps takes place in June in London. The reception will be given at the residence of the bride's parents in that city. Mrs. Golet has arrived in England. Mrs. Gordon Golet was on the Continent last week, but the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire have settled in London for the season. Mrs. Astor will not change her plans this year. She will be at Newport in July.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry White and Miss White have been in Rome about a month, and the new Ambassador has been widely entertained. The Roman season has been quite an event. It is usual for it to end shortly after Easter, but Europe is experiencing the same cool weather as is enjoyed in America. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Iddings, who are soon to go to Egypt, were among those who entertained Ambassador and Mrs. White. Mr. Iddings was First Secretary of the American Embassy. He is succeeded by Mr. Pitt, whose wife was Miss Grey of Newport. Mrs. Ogden Mills, the Misses Mills, Miss Cavenish, and Miss Evelyn Burden have been among the Americans in Rome this season.

For its weddings, rather rare occurrences in this month. The June weddings are many, and Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday of this coming week will see a number of happy couples united.

The marriage of Miss Georgiana Wilmerding, the only daughter of Mrs. John Wilmerding, and Ansel Phelps will take place on Wednesday at the home of the bride's cousin, Mrs. John Magee Elsworth. Mrs. Elsworth was a Miss Van Rensselaer. Miss Wilmerding will not have any bridesmaids. The best man will be Stowe Phelps, brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers Coster Wilmerding, Ezra Lincoln, Frederick O. Spedden, and Howard Sherwood. The guests will be limited to relatives and intimate friends, owing to the recent death of the bride's father. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps will pass the summer abroad, and will return to New York in the autumn. Miss Wilmerding is a niece of John G. Heckscher and a first cousin consequently of Mrs. George B. McClellan and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr. Another cousin, Stephen Van Rensselaer, has just announced his engagement to Miss Marion Parlin of Elizabeth.

At St. Bartholomew's Church Miss Eva Lawrence, the daughter of Frank Lawrence, President of the Lotos Club, will be married to David H. Taylor. The ceremony will be an imposing one. It will be performed by Bishop Greer, assisted by the rector of the church, the Rev. Leighton Parks, and will be witnessed by a large number of relatives and friends. The bridesmaids will be Miss Eulalie Matthews, Miss Gertrude Easton, Mabel Letterts Jones, Adelaide N. Hageman, Frances P. Bingham, Isabel Cary, Dorothy Corbiere, and Janet Blackwell. The best man is Mr. William Taylor, the brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers are the Messrs. E. Raymond Bossange, Joseph S. Stout, Herbert E. Lawrence, Arthur I. Taylor, Louis G. Smith, Connor Lawrence, J. Augustus Barnard, and Edward R. Othman. The bridesmaids will wear gowns of white and blue tulle. A reception will follow the ceremony at the residence of the bride's father, 534 Madison Avenue.

At Meriden, Conn., Thursday, will take place the wedding of Miss Mary Alice Unkles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Unkles, and Harrie Victor Schieren, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Schieren. A number of friends will go on for the ceremony and reception.

Saturday will be a favorite date with June brides. One of the largest weddings of the season will be that of Miss Helen White Stevens, daughter of Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn, and Gilliat Ghequiere Schroeder. It will take place at St. Mark's in the Bowdrie, which has been the wedding place for the bride's family ever since it was built. The bride is one of the descendants of Peter Stuyvesant, and is a near relative of the Chanlers, Rutherfords, and other representative New York families. The church ceremony will be followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's mother. The bride's younger sister will be her maid of honor. Mr. Schroeder is the youngest daughter of the venerable John Bigelow, at one time Minister to France. She was married to her first husband, from whom she has been divorced, at an early age after one winter in New York society, where she was the toast of the season. Those who remember her brilliant mother, about whom there was always a mass of anecdotes, as she was one of the most democratic as well as original of women, will recognize many of her most admirable traits in her daughter. The late Mrs. Emperor Frederick and his wife, who was the Princess Royal of England, were sincere admirers of Mrs. Bigelow, and at the review at Windsor on the occasion of the first jubilee the then Crown Prince, perceiving Mrs. Bigelow on the reviewing stand, quietly dismounted from his horse and went up and shook hands with her, to the great astonishment of the assemblage of royalties and the audience generally.

John Bigelow, father of Mrs. Dodge, recently sailed for Europe with his eldest daughter, Miss Grace Bigelow. For nearly three years and ten years Mr. Bigelow has been constantly engaged in literary work, quite independent of his diplomatic career and his place as a statesman and a jurist. A recent work from his pen shows the vigor of his mind. Mrs. Dodge was one of four sisters. One married the late Mr. Harding of Philadelphia, son of the patent lawyer, and another the late Charles Tracy, a relative of Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan. Poulitney Bigelow, the writer, is her brother.

The Hon. Lionel Guest is the fourth son of Lord Wimbome. His mother was a daughter of the seventh Duke of Marlborough, and he is consequently a near relative of the present Duke. It is his brother, the Hon. Frederick Guest, who marries Miss Phelps next month.

Another engagement of an international character and of much interest is that of Miss Beatrice Winans to the Prince de Beau, who was attached to the French diplomatic service in Washington last winter. The Winans family has lived abroad for many years. It comes from Baltimore, and the old Winans mansion, Alexandroffsky, was occupied last year for the first time in its history.

June 1 will also see a Roosevelt wedding. Miss Mirilla Roosevelt of New York will marry Mr. J. C. Roosevelt of New York.



ton is to be married to Orme Clark of England on that date. Miss Roosevelt is a daughter of Mrs. T. J. Bowler and a cousin of the New York Roosevelts.

The announcement in *The Times* last Sunday of the engagement of Mrs. Flora Bigelow Dodge to the Hon. Lionel Guest was not a surprise, as this event has been rumored for some time. However, Mrs. Dodge has always denied it, and has added the proviso that when she was ready for an announcement she would make it. The match is a brilliant one. Mrs. Bigelow Dodge is an exceptionally clever and beautiful woman. She is the youngest daughter of the venerable John Bigelow, at one time Minister to France. She was married to her first husband, from whom she has been divorced, at an early age after one winter in New York society, where she was the toast of the season. Those who remember her brilliant mother, about whom there was always a mass of anecdotes, as she was one of the most democratic as well as original of women, will recognize many of her most admirable traits in her daughter. The late Mrs. Emperor Frederick and his wife, who was the Princess Royal of England, were sincere admirers of Mrs. Bigelow, and at the review at Windsor on the occasion of the first jubilee the then Crown Prince, perceiving Mrs. Bigelow on the reviewing stand, quietly dismounted from his horse and went up and shook hands with her, to the great astonishment of the assemblage of royalties and the audience generally.

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Winans made a large fortune in Russian railroad securities, and have a town house in London and a country seat.

Newport is filling up rapidly. It is nonsense to predict anything like a June season. That month and the late autumn, after the crowds have left, are considered by those who know their Newport to be the most enjoyable. Among the June occupants of cottages or villas will be Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, who have not been at Newport for two seasons; Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives and Miss Rives, Mrs. Work Roche and Miss Roche, the Reginald Vanderbilts—out at their farm—and later the Alfred Vanderbilts; Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webster, Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beckman, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lorillard, Mrs. Clermont Best and Miss Best, Miss Anna Sands, Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore and Mrs. Wetmore, Mr. William Rocker and Mrs. J. Todhunter Thompson. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, who have just sailed for Europe; Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wynson, Royal of England, were sincere admirers of Mrs. Bigelow, and at the review at Windsor on the occasion of the first jubilee the then Crown Prince, perceiving Mrs. Bigelow on the reviewing stand, quietly dismounted from his horse and went up and shook hands with her, to the great astonishment of the assemblage of royalties and the audience generally.

Mr. Abram Hewitt and the Misses Hewitt sailed on the Baltic for Europe. They will be absent all summer. Dr. H. Barton Jacobs and Mrs. Jacobs of Baltimore were on the same ship. They are to return for a part of the Newport season. Mr. and Mrs. William E. Shepherd and Mrs. James Brown Lord went also on the Baltic.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Collier sailed on the Deutschland, and Mrs. P. F. Collier went with them. There were a number of foreign people of title and native and other dignitaries on the same vessel. J. Henry Smith and Mrs. Claus A. Spreckels and Miss Spreckels were on the passenger list. The Count and Countess de Dombasle, who were married on Wednesday, sailed on the French ship. Others who are to go this week include Mr. and Mrs. Lewis R. Erreston, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Teyford Peters, and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells.

The Gerrys, Harrimans, Loews, and Vanderbilts have become a little set to themselves, and the coaching tips of the Venture, which ended on Wednesday, were almost entirely devoted to them. Matchmakers are immediately arranging marriages between the young people, and perhaps it is a natural conclusion. Whichever prophet makes a correct guess, the arrangement will be satisfactory, as all of the young women are bachelors of this particular set, and families which would benefit by alliances of their descendants.

not accompany his parents and sisters abroad, finding the neighborhood of Tuxedo Park and Goshen very attractive just at present. There is no doubt that El Victor Loew will cross the ocean shortly. It is unlikely when young people ride, drive, dine, and dance through a season or more that Cupid will keep off his arrows, and society is only waiting for authoritative announcements.

Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., has sailed for London. She will be the guest of her parents, the Earl and Countess of Dysart. Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Post were passengers on the same ship. Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Beresford sailed last week. Mrs. Beresford has a place in Ireland where they pass a great part of the summer.

On June 8 Mrs. J. Hood Wright will hold a charity festival at her country seat on the King's Bridge Road in aid of the J. Hood Wright Hospital. This will be the last large charity entertainment until next autumn anywhere near town.

On Thursday Henry Gelshenen and Miss Florence Carpenter, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whitney Carpenter, will be married. Mr. Gelshenen is one of several brothers. His mother is the widow of a wealthy contractor and has a beautiful residence in Fifth Avenue. Charles W. Morse was one of the executors of his father's estate. Miss Lillian Carpenter is to be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Adele and Beatrice Carpenter, the Misses Madeleine and Corinne Gelshenen, Miss Kate De Forest Prentice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William S. O. Prentice, and the Misses Louise and Mabel Freeman, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Freeman of Ridgewood Hall, Morrisstown. George W. Carpenter will be best man, and the ushers Paulding Fosdick, second son of Mr. Charles Childs; C. Vagney Carpenter, Miss Buck, C. N. M. Mackay, G. H. Nevill, Hal Phelps, and C. D. Rafferty.

The Suburban will be run on June 15, and the second week in June will also see the exhibition of the Ladies Tennis Club at Hempstead. These two events, of course, are not allied, but they are both important dates in the Long Island calendar. Few of the houses near the Meadow Brook centre have been closed, and there are many entertainments in prospect for the month of June. The Great Neck colony, especially, will have a series of sports in the open, including polo on private grounds, steeplechases at the different private race courses, and other entertainments. The Oyster Bay season is supposed to begin with the advent of the President's family. Miss Roosevelt, who spends only a short time each year at the paternal country seat, will visit the Oyster Bay estate.

the rest of the year. The Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club will have an "opening" on Memorial Day, and during the summer dances will be given there each fortnight. It will be a racing and anchorage point for the various yachts and fleets which cruise in the Sound in summer.

Miss Sara Means, niece of Mrs. James D. Layne, and Vivian Spencer will be married on Saturday at Mount Kisco. Miss Thompson will be maid of honor, Henry D. Spencer will be best man, and the ushers will include Henry Talmadge, second, James D. Layne, Jr., George J. Byer, and Charles H. Welles. Other weddings in the month of June will be those of Miss Rosemund Curtis Low, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Gilman Low, to the Rev. John Henry Chapman at Grace Church on the Heights, Brooklyn, on Monday; of Miss Louise E. Hollins, daughter of William E. Hollins, to Henry Chaucey Cryder at St. James's Church on June 6; Miss Helen Barber, daughter of Mrs. Charles G. Barber, to Elbert P. Wilmerding at the residence of the bride on June 7; Miss Janet Stewart Heath, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kemble Heath, to Robert Fowth Little at the West End Collegiate Church on the same day; Miss Marie J. C. Delmonico to Edward Frith Du Vivier at St. Ann's in this city, and Miss Margaret Robison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Robison, to Samuel A. Walsh, Jr., at Massapequa, L. I., on the same day, and on June 2, in Philadelphia, that of Homer Saint-Gaudens to Miss Carlotta Dolley, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles S. Dolley.

Among the engagements announced are those of Miss Elisabeth De Votion, daughter of Mrs. John De Votion, to John A. Sherer of Brooklyn; Miss Kathryn Whiting, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elliot Butler Whiting, to Arthur Ebbe Wilson, and that of F. Kingsbury Curtis of this city to Miss MacLanahan of Washington.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.
MISS BEATRICE JONES has written an article on Le Notre, the famous French landscape gardener of the time of Louis XIV., for the July issue of Scribner's. Miss Jones is one of the few women landscape gardeners of the day, a young woman who made her debut less than a half dozen years ago, and who comes of one of the oldest families of Philadelphia and New York. Miss Jones is a daughter of Mrs. Charles Jones of West Haverhill Street, who was Miss Mary C. Wylie of Philadelphia, and a relative of the old Cadwalader family. She married Frederick R. Jones, and a few years since, the marriage proving an unhappy one, divorced him. Mrs. Jones has long been prominent in older New York society, and with several other women started a dozen or so years ago the class of smart subscription dances named the Cinderellas, a class still existing under the management of Mrs. John S. Barnes. Miss Jones early betrayed a taste for other than society pursuits, and persuaded her mother to allow her to take up landscape gardening as a study, and later as an avocation. She became duly qualified to practice her profession, and has laid out several fine gardens, notably at Bar Harbor. With her mother, Miss Jones has traveled extensively in Europe and studied landscape gardening there, and a year or so ago devoted several summers to the study of Versailles, which includes the garden of Versaille, the Tuilleries, and St. Cloud, so that she is well qualified to write on the subject. For several years she has spent the summer months abroad perfecting her knowledge. One of these trips several years ago was to the study of landscape, for she met and became engaged to a Mr. Mahaffy, son of John Pentland Mahaffy of Trinity College, Dublin, a distinguished scholar and author, although later they broke it off. Mrs. Jones is prominent in the New York literary set, and her literary tastes are quite famous for the lions thereof. Among the notabilities usually at her table when in New York are Marion Crawford and John La Farge, while Henry James has also been a guest thereat. Among the literary and artistic set in which the Joneses move are Mrs. Edith Wharton, who is a relative of Mrs. Jones; Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, and others.

Walter Townley, who has been promoted to be Counselor at Washington, and whose former official home was Constellation, is one of the Townleys of Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire. England. The younger branch of the Townleys of Townley—note the omission of one e in the name of the younger branch. His wife, Lady Susan Townley, is a sister of Lord Albemarle. Just before she left Constellation she was decorated with the Grand Cordons of the Order of Chevaliers by the Sultan. The house occupied in that city by the Townleys was burned to the ground a short time before their intended departure therefrom.

Mrs. Flora Bigelow Dodge, whose engagement to the Hon. Lionel George William Guest, fourth son of Lord Wimbome and brother of the Hon. Frederick Guest, was announced in this paper in April, has always been regarded as one of New York's most handsome women. Mrs. Dodge has spent a considerable time abroad. The Hon. John Bigelow, was at one time our Minister to France. Some sixteen or more years ago she married Charles Stuart Dodge, by whom she has two children, a girl, Lucy Bigelow Dodge, about fourteen, and a son about ten. The marriage, however, did not turn out happily, and some two years ago Mrs. Dodge settled in South Dakota and procured a divorce. In the meantime the marriage of her brother, Poulitney Bigelow, to Miss Edith Jeffray had not turned out happily either, and Mrs. Bigelow had sought and procured a divorce. Last winter Mrs. Bigelow and her three daughters spent the winter here, and Miss Mildred Dodge remained with a relative, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, when her mother and sister returned. One of Mrs. Dodge's daughters, who is now in New York, is Miss Edith Bigelow.

The Duke of Bedford, King Edward, Lady Derby, Lady de Grey, Lily Duchess of Marlborough, Alfred Rothchild, Sir Alfred Hammerton, and Mrs. McEwen, Sir Basil Montgomery, and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Sr., are the few who have boxes at Covent Garden for the opera every night of the season. The first named is the ground landlord of Covent Garden. South Africa is represented in the boxes by the Messrs. Rubs, Sir Basil Montgomery, Neumann, and H. J. King; the Scotch by the McEwens, the Americans by Mrs. John W. Mackay and Mrs. Martin, and the world of finance by the names of Arthur Sassoon and Leopold and Alfred Rothchild. One of the rules of etiquette governing English opera is that the women must remain as though fixed to their chairs; a stroll in the corridor is impossible, and so is visiting between the boxes. No refreshments are permitted except on a Wagner night, when a light dinner is sometimes served. The Duke of Bedford's box has a sliding door.

Falls, where she has lived almost continuously for several years. At the time she procured her divorce it was rumored that she would marry Lionel Guest, whose attentions were marked, but it was not until ten days ago that Mrs. Dodge announced her engagement. Mr. Guest is immensely wealthy, and only twenty-five years of age. Mrs. Dodge is the mother of a daughter now about fifteen years of age. Mrs. Dodge is like her father, clever with her pen, and wrote one strikingly clever novelette for a well-known fashionable monthly. She has much originality in dress. Her gowning is usually characterized by the greatest simplicity of both material and cut, and the writer remembers a charming frock of dotted muslin of the simplest possible cut and which might have been duplicated provided one were clever with the needle for \$10, and in which she was a picture. She has for years been an intimate friend of the Countess of Suffolk, formerly Marquis de Letter. When the Earl of Suffolk came over a few months ago to marry Miss Letter, the Hon. Lionel Guest came with him, and was his best man at the ceremony. Mrs. Dodge's intimacy with the Letters led also to the report that Joseph Letter was her ardent suitor.

In appearance Mrs. Dodge is a very handsome and unusually noticeable woman. She is not very tall, although a little over medium height, but she is large and Juno like without being stout, her broad shoulders, splendid torso, and well poised head with its dark coloring and slightly aquiline nose and her cordial and unaffected manners are all marked features.

One of her gowns, a light heliotrope, embroidered in violets and topped by a simple hat, violet trimmed, formed the subject last winter of a spectacular description, than which nothing could have been further from the mark.

He came of fighting stock. He was the son of James Ferguson de Peyster, who was a Captain of the regulars in the war of 1812 at the battle of Plattsburgh, and his mother had been Miss Frances Goodhue Ashton of Salem, Mass. He was named Frederick after his grandfather, who was a staunch Tory and was at seventeen a Captain in the British Army, fighting under Cornwallis in the Revolution. He took the initial F. to distinguish himself from a cousin of the same name. Mr. de Peyster was graduated from the Columbia Law School, receiving the degree of LL.M. After traveling extensively in Europe he practiced law in New York, and in 1871 married Miss Augusta McEwen Morris, elder daughter of William H. Morris of Morrisania. He founded the American School of Classical Studies in Greece, and for thirteen years was its Treasurer. He was one of the founders also of the Archaeological Institute of America and President of the New York Branch, and was an active member of the New York Historical, American Geographical and Numismatic Societies and a Fellow of the National Academy of Design. In later years he was much interested in the St. Nicholas Society, of which he was several times President, and in the Society of Colonial Wars. He was Governor General of the General Society of Colonial Wars, and the week previous to his death had been re-elected for three more years. His funeral in New York City, lower Broadway, was one of the most largely attended in years; the church was filled, and his remains were laid at rest in the old family vault that has belonged to the de Peysters for nearly 200 years. His pallbearers were a notable lot of well-known New Yorkers, and among them T. G. Carter, Adria Inell, Jr., Robert Stuyvesant, Gerard and J. W. Beckman, Seth Low, W. Emlen Roosevelt, F. de Peyster Foster, Dr. Beverly Robinson, John M. Bowers, Howland Pell, Austin G. Fox, Henry Swords, George Gordon King, and Philip Rhinelandt. Edward de Peyster, a younger son of the late Frederick de Peyster, was, with his widow, named in his will as executor of his estate. This estate was divided into eight parts, five of which went to his five children, Frederick Ashton de Peyster, Helen Van Courtlandt de Peyster, Francis Goodhue de Peyster, Augusta Morris de Peyster, and Ella Morris de Peyster, and three parts to his widow, Mrs. Augusta Morris de Peyster.

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SOCIAL NEWS AND GOSSIP

room attached, where dinner is served, and there is also a private stairway and exit to a side street. Certain evenings are dubbed "tara" nights by our English cousins, for then the wearers of these atrocious appear in all the glitter of their jeweled crowns. The more artistic women wear garlands of flowers. Mondays and Thursdays are the smart evenings; here Mondays and Fridays bring out the more fashionable crowds. Now that the King has declared against Saturdays and Sundays out of town, the Saturday night performance at Covent Garden are gaining much socially in brilliancy.

Mrs. Lewis Vernon Harcourt of England is being congratulated on the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Harcourt was a New York girl, Miss Mary Ethel Burns, daughter of the late Walter Burns, and her marriage to "Lulu" Harcourt was celebrated six years ago. The Harcourts have a beautiful home, Nuneham, with a fine park and extensively wooded grounds, in which are miles of winding walks. Mrs. Harcourt is tall, dark, and vivacious, and is devoted to music. Mr. Harcourt is noted for his smart dressing and is a great favorite in society.

The Duchess of Portland, famous for her romantic marriage, her Malmesbury pink, and her collars, has arrived in London. She married the Duke sixteen years ago, and in that time has earned the sobriquet of the "Good Duchess." She induced her husband to turn his winnings on the turf over to charitable works, and she has eschewed the so-called "smart set." She is not athletic, although a good swimmer. Among her small circle of intimate friends are Lady Granby, Mrs. Craigie, the authoress, and Mrs. Beerbaum Tree.

THE SOCIAL WHIRL

MRS. SEARLES BABBITT, 14 West Seventy-fifth Street, gave a small bridge party and luncheon on Friday, at her country home in Allenhurst, N. J., to a number of her New York friends. Covers were laid for eight. The seven invited were: Madames Drake, Baggs, Laumon Angles, McDermott, Richard Hudson Stearns, H. C. Grant, and F. K. Taylor.

Mrs. John Chambers, 231 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, will open her Summer home in Great Neck, L. I., early next week.

Mrs. Louis Ullman, who is well known in upper west side society, and is an earnest worker in the Little Mother's Aid is at present traveling in Rome. She will remain abroad all Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Baker, 10 West Ninety-ninth Street, will shortly sail for Europe to remain for the rest of the season.

Mrs. John Morris, a resident of the Bedford, Central Park West and Eighty-first Street, has gone to California for a visit of several weeks.

Mrs. S. C. Adler left the Belvedere last week and sailed for the other side to be gone until Fall.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Browner and Miss Mildred Browner have taken permanent apartments in the Hotel Ansonia.

Mrs. David Williams of 176 West Eighty-seventh Street has gone to Montclair, N. J., for the season.

About 300 invitations have been sent out for the reception to be given this afternoon in the home of Mr. and Mrs. De Young, 203 East Eighty-first Street, to celebrate the engagement of their daughter, Miss Birdie, to Walter W. Jacobs.

Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Oakley and Miss Grace Oakley are spending the Spring and Summer months in Larchmont.

The final meeting for the season of the Columbia Luncheon and Whist Club was held on Monday. This club was organized by Mrs. Foster Costello, the Marie Antoinette and Mrs. Whitney Lyon of 147 Riverside Drive rather late last season, and has been one of the most successful and enjoyable of the west side clubs. At the final meeting there were about sixty ladies present.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Hurd of 145 West Seventy-second Street have gone to West End, N. J., for the Summer.

A musical and strawberry festival was given on Wednesday by Mrs. E. Howe at her residence in Bayshore, L. I., to the members of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Metropolitan Hospital, of which Mrs. Camille Birnbaum is President. Among those who participated in the delightful programme were Miss Ida Appleton, Miss D. J. Geyer, Mrs. Birnbaum, and Wilmer Gaunt. Some of those present were Messames J. E. Root, M. H. E. Scripture, H. A. Ostrom, J. S. Volton, F. H. Jones, J. F. Miller, L. Ferris, A. J. Brown, E. Hamilton, and the Misses Katherine Owens, M. Ritterbusch, L. Stocking, and L. Davis.

Mrs. Acker, 117 West Seventy-fifth Street, and Mrs. Carrington, 490 West End Avenue, are planning to take a trip of several months together, through California and the West. They will start early next month.

Last evening Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Taylor entertained nine of their friends at dinner in the Columbia Yacht Club House. Those invited were Mrs. and Mrs. McDermott, Mr. and Mrs. Baggs, Mrs. and Mrs. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, and Mrs. A. K. Wright.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur D. Ellis, 138 West Seventy-second Street, will sail early in July for Europe.

Mrs. James Griswold Wentz, 312 West Eighty-second Street, has opened her cottage in Kay Street, Newport, for the Summer.

On Thursday Miss Florence Snow will be married to George Gilbert Cummings at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. A. J. Cozzino, 56 West Fifty-third Street. The ceremony will be read at noon by the Rev. Dr. Davenport, and will be followed by a reception.

There will be a fête-champetre on Thursday, June 8, for the benefit of the J. Hood Welch Hospital. Mrs. J. Hood Wright has given the use of her house and grounds, at One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street and Kingsbridge Road, for the occasion.

Mrs. Charles A. Terry, 124 Lenox Avenue, will leave town early in June for her Summer home in Patchogue, L. I.

Mrs. F. K. Taylor, a resident of the



Mrs. Grosvenor Porter Orton.
Painted by
Elizabeth Gowdy Baker

Belleclaire, will leave the last of June for Shelter Island, where she will remain three weeks.

The members of the Girls' Social and Industrial Club were entertained on Friday by Mrs. Alexander Walker, 414 Riverside Drive, Vice President of the association. Work was planned for the Summer; also arrangements made for a sale in November. After the business of the day was disposed of there followed a pleasant social hour. Some of those invited were Messames Frank E. Wise, Judson Lawson, D. F. Kellogg, Homer Bush, James Kemper, Le Grand Cannon, J. P. Robertson, H. C. Copeland, and J. A. Arnold.

Yesterday there was a meeting of the Women's Press Club of New York City. Rev. Phoebe Hanford, President, in the Waldorf. The topic of the day was "Art." The Chairman was Mrs. Isora Chandler. There was a reception after the programme of readings by Miss Anna Maxwell Jones, William Cary Bostington, the Hon. James A. Barcum, and Mary Bacon Ford. Mrs. Von Klenner had charge of the Entertainment Committee.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Roberts, 1066 St. Nicholas Avenue, have recently announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss M. Grace, to H. Depew Lent.

On Tuesday Mrs. Kingsley Oht left town for a visit of some weeks to Mrs. C. W. Wetmore at her country home in Oyster Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred I. Crawford, 9 West Ninety-first Street, will be among the number who will leave town for the Summer the 1st of June. They will open their Summer home in Avon, N. J., and will remain there until Fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. Rolston, 318 West Seventy-sixth Street, will leave for Bell Haven, Greenwich, Conn., early next month.

Miss Anna Wood Weir of 412 West End Avenue will be married to Arthur Chapman Cheney on Wednesday, June 7.

On Saturday, the new home for Crippled Children at Claverick will be dedicated. The home was given by Mrs. Thorley in memory of her daughter, Lulu Thorley Lyon.

Mrs. Alexander Walker of 414 Riverside Drive will spend the Summer at Sound Beach, Conn.

About the first of June, Mrs. Emil Glogau of 113 West Seventy-fifth Street will sail for Europe for a trip of several months.

On Thursday, Miss Eva Lawrence of 644 Madison Avenue will be married to David H. Taylor, in St. Bartholomew's. The ceremony will be performed by Bishop Greer, and will be followed by a reception in the home of the bride.

There was a progressive euchre and dance in the Hotel Endicott on Tuesday evening. The decorations of palms and artistically arranged lanterns were particularly attractive. The patronesses of the affair were Messames A. E. Pierce, Clarence Burns, A. P. Phelps, H. P. Nourse, L. Liebes, D. J. Sprague, S. R. Mass, C. A. Dunlevy, T. Mansfield, J. P. Wadsworth, J. H. Gutches, and S. Wormer.

Mr. and Mrs. William Powers, residents of the St. Andrews, have gone to Asbury Park, where they have a cottage, for the Summer.

H. T. Walbridge and family of the Ansonia have opened their country home at Fort Washington, L. I.

The annual reception and election of officers of the Professional Woman's League took place on Monday at 3 in the large room, 108 West Forty-fifth Street. The reception was the largest in the history of the league. The house decorations were enormous growing palms and a profusion of lilacs, arranged most tastefully throughout the rooms. An attractive programme, in which Miss Christine Zucchi Ferrigno, Miss Anna Boyd, Miss Helen Wildman, and Mrs. Blumhazy took

part, was followed by the presentation of new officers. Mrs. Edwin Arden, the re-elected President, was assisted in receiving by Messames Almee Abbott, Ralph Delmore, Fountain, and Stern. The guests of honor were: Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Lasky, Miss Harrod, Miss Percy Haswell, and Miss Hilda Spang. The new Vice Presidents and Miss Rosa Rand, Ida C. Nahn, M. D., Madeline Craigen, May Shaw, Mrs. Helen S. Parker, and Mrs. Charles J. H. Child.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert James Frost, residents of the Belleclaire, announce the marriage of their daughter, Mabel Duryea Mitchell, to Frederick William Beeson, Jr., on Wednesday, May 17. Mr. and Mrs. Beeson sailed for Europe immediately after the ceremony and will remain abroad for about two months. The bride is a member of the old Duryea family on her mother's side. Mr. Beeson is a member of Company H, Seventh Regiment.

On Friday, the final meeting for the season of the Friday Afternoon Euchre Club was held in the home of Mrs. Bartlett, 345 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. There was a large attendance, all the members who have not left town for the season being present. Some of them were: Messames Charles S. Brook, Joseph Sipe, George Banfield, Charles Camp, Anna McLean, Arthur Glor, and William Rader.

Thomas Adams and family have left their apartments in the Ansonia for a Summer trip to Bay Shore, L. I.

J. L. Livermore of the Belleclaire recently entertained a party of friends at dinner. Covers were laid for eight. The decorations were tulips and dainty maidenhair ferns.

Mrs. Helena S. Tonjes, President of the West End Woman's Republican Club, will entertain the officers and executive committee of the club at her home, 5 Cooley Place, Mount Vernon, on Wednesday. The party will spend the day with Mrs. Tonjes, leaving One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street at 10 in the morning.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Shayne, 522 West End Avenue, sailed on Wednesday for a four months' trip to Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Hawkins sailed on the Potomac Tuesday, and will spend several weeks on the other side.

Harold L. Person has returned to Albany after a week's visit to Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Kendall, at their apartments in the Ansonia.

Mrs. Frank Toussy of the Majestic will sail for Europe on June 16. She will not return until late in the Fall.

Miss Malda Pierce, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Henry F. Pierce, 272 Lenox Avenue, sailed yesterday on the Graf Waldersee for a four months' trip to Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Wadsworth sailed for the old country Tuesday on the Slavonia.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Gardner have closed their home in West Ninety-first Street, and gone to Twilight Park for the rest of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Squires of Brooklyn are visiting Mr. Squire's father, W. H. Squires, of the Ansonia.

Mr. and Mrs. William Powers of the Hotel St. Andrews are summing at Asbury Park, N. J.

One of the pleasantest affairs in clubland for this season was the reception given by the California Club in New York last Thursday evening at the Hotel Astor, when music and conversation filled the hours from 9 to 12, a buffet luncheon being served throughout the evening. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Mansfield, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Delmar, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Vivian, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence S. Vanau, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Bazel, Mr.

and Mrs. Ernest Diehman, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Van Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Rice, and Mrs. E. J. Cantin, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Ransome, Mr. and Mrs. Art J. Bowne, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. De Young, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hearst, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey Millard, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey W. Corbett, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Cravet, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. John Haselrig, Mr. and Mrs. William Scheide, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Snook, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Jerome, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wesley Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Banner, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Beyer, Mr. and Mrs. David Belasco, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher C. Shayne, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Pendegast, Mr. and Mrs. C. V. G. Forbes, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. Robert M. Mackenzie, Dr. and Mrs. W. P. Simpson, Col. and Mrs. J. B. Mulligan, Dr. and Mrs. E. Hillier, also Misses L. F. Lacey, C. P. Somerly, R. H. Batheol, A. M. McComas, A. W. Hasard, H. A. Bunker, W. F. Beck, Angelina Gratian, E. M. von Ryhiner, H. M. Dunklin, M. L. Castle, T. F. Johnson, and Frederick Goodwin. Besides these were the Misses H. M. and Irene A. Mason, May Hogan, Katherine Keyes, Ada Chambers, Fannie and Maud Delmar, A. C. Smith, Grace Longley, Kathrin Hilke, Alice McComas, Blanche Donnell, Bessie Diehman, Constance and Helen De Young, and Messames Eugene and William Delmar, A. Landman, H. M. Hubbard, J. Catron, I. Eveleigh Hassell, Harry Dunklin, R. B. Fox, Oscar B. Miller, Orrel Parker, F. T. Morrell, S. Monroe Fabian, Dr. Jordan, and others.

The musical programme was given entirely by the following California artists: Miss Kathrin Hilke, Miss Maud Delmar, Miss Ada Chambers, Miss J. Banda, Mrs. E. M. von Ryhiner, Miss Grace Longley, Mr. E. L. Hassell, and Michael Banner.

On Wednesday Miss Carrie Losh, 2309 Seventh Avenue, was married to E. H. Schloss at the Herstatt. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Goodman and was followed by a pretty reception.

Col. and Mrs. D. M. Taylor, who have been visiting friends in this city, have returned to Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.

Mrs. Watson A. Brown, who returned Thursday from a trip South, the date to-morrow for California. Mrs. Brown expects to remain in the West for some months, returning to her apartments in the St. Andrew late in the Fall.

F. A. Parson of West End Avenue has closed his Winter residence and taken rooms in the Ansonia for the Summer.

An interesting engagement that has recently been announced is that of Miss Jean McGay, 469 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, to Albert Crouch.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kenley have returned to this city after a two months' trip through the South.

After a stay of six weeks in Bermuda, Mr. and Mrs. E. Green have returned to her apartments in the Ansonia.

Mrs. Rastus Ransom, 246 West Seventy-fifth Street, will spend the Summer in the Catskills.

On Wednesday, June 7, Mrs. Floyd Crahe, who has opened her country place in Larchmont, will give the second of a series of small receptions to her New York friends. These affairs are dubbed "Informal Hours in the Country."

There were ninety-two graduates in the Paerback Institute class which held its commencement exercises on Monday evening in Carnegie Hall. The diplomas were presented by Byron Horton, President of the institute, and the Rev. Dr. Cadman made an interesting address.

Mrs. F. B. Schaffner has again taken up her abode in the Ansonia. Mrs. Schaffner is a resident of the city.

They got from \$12 to \$14 a month, in addition to tips, and the employer pays the fare from New York, Conn. If not, the return fare will be at reduced rates, and the girls come home with a nice little nest egg of money in their pockets. One of the advantages of the work, it is claimed, and housewives might consider this, is that the girls work for men employed as a rule, a fact which they find very satisfactory. They go to the Sunday morning and evening sessions, and

and Spring with friends and relatives up State.

Early next month the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Devotion to J. A. Sherer will take place in the country home of the bride's parents in White Plains.

Spear Paine has returned to Princeton after a week's visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elias H. Paine of this city.

To-morrow Miss Carrie Heinman, 224 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, will be married very quietly at home to Emanuel A. Brecher.

PERPETUAL LEAP YEAR AT WEST POINT.

IF ANY fair young dame with ambitions goes to West Point and expects to have perpendicular rows of brass buttons following her around, it is because she's never been there before. The way the female victors, "femmes," call them, call them—attack and literally take by storm the hearts of the West Pointers would bring deep blushes to the cheeks of those demure creatures who are used to staying at home and having the "young gentlemen" call on them. The conditions are partly responsible; indeed, it would be kinder to the "femmes" to say the conditions are wholly responsible. For, unless one of the soldier boys is summoned forth from barracks by a visitor, he can't leave. But when his sweetheart—if it has reached that stage—sends in for him he may emerge and take a stroll on Filartion Walk.

And so it is a regular practice now for the girls to walk boldly into the quadrangle formed by the gloomy barracks, enter the guardhouse confidently, and direct the Officer of the Day to send in for Cadet Jones or Cadet Smith. The young girl who goes up for her first trip and learns the West Point way of doing things looks at it with horror. She vows she will never be so unmanly. But after she has sat in her room either in the West Point Hotel or at some officer's house alone for three or four days she changes her mind.

In every way the love affairs are the reverse to the love affairs of the outside world. Any day a woman will carry in a five-pound box of candy, call for her favorite cadet, and deliver it into his hands. It is a perfectly natural thing to do—at West Point. It happens so often that the cadets pay no attention to it and are rather surprised that any comment should be made on such a trivial and commonplace performance. The same girl who brings a box of candy to the army lad would probably die before she would make a similar presentation to her civilian lover in New York, or Kansas City, or New Orleans, or wherever she may have from.

A woman's inordinate fondness for brass buttons and shiny uniforms does not cease to be amusing and interesting because it is so old and well-known a fact. It's like a journey to the world of upside-down to walk about the grounds at West Point and see the "femmes" trying to wheedle the cadets into some show of affection. Where there are 500 or more youths at one place, all of whom are as old as which petticoat has the greatest charm, it would think the wish of a girl would bring thrills of unaccustomed joy.

But it is not so. There are always more than enough women to go around—as is the case at Annapolis, where the navy lads disport themselves in uniforms just as gay. From every part of the country they come, from far California, from near by Brooklyn, from Jersey, and South Carolina, and Arkansas, and Massachusetts—from everywhere. The United States Army Academy seems to be a sort of woman-magnet. It has been said that the best thing a fortune hunter could do would be to get an appointment to West Point, go there, sit down—and wait for the girls to come in petticoats to come and claim him. Never by year passes but three or four embryo Lieutenants marry rich before the ink on their commissions is dry.

Especially are the women thick at the big football and baseball games, though there are enough of them all the time. There is a hop every Saturday night, and that's enough to draw them by the hundreds. On one occasion a girl who had never been to the Point went up three or four days before a hop. She knew several Point etiquette. So she sat and waited for her uniformed friends to come and see her. They didn't come. Another woman, an old-timer, saw her on the hotel veranda, noticed her downcast expression, and accosted her.

"Excuse me," said the old-timer, "but I see you don't know the fellows up here. I'll tell you one or two. Never wait for a cadet, for if you do you'll never see him. Forget you're a woman and he's a man, strut into the guard house, and make him bring him out. It may be queer at first, but you'll get used to it."

And the new one got used to it. It was not hard—in fact, after the first scare the women rather like it. It gives them a grip they might never get otherwise. The cadet who is "sent in" for considers it a point of honor to go outside and send back a cool "not at home."

"Two things we have plenty of," remarked a cadet to a male visitor not long ago, "work and women."

WAITRESS VACATIONS.

WAITRESS vacations are features in the life of the working girls of New York, and the season of preparation is just beginning.

The girls who take these vacations are those who are employed in shops of "dressing-making" establishments, largely the latter, during the colder months of the year, and in the Summer, during the hotel season, they are sent out to different resorts to wait on table, breathe good fresh air, get plenty to eat, roses in their cheeks, and a stock of health for the Winter, though they have plenty of hard work to do.

This is one instance where the working girl does not take exception to house work. She does not look upon waiting in that light. College girls who have asked out scanty incomes by this same work have thrown a glamour over it, and the girls from New York, where care lines in labor are strongly marked, like the change and look upon their Summer outing as a delightful kind of Bohemianism.

They get from \$12 to \$14 a month, in addition to tips, and the employer pays the fare from New York, Conn. If not, the return fare will be at reduced rates, and the girls come home with a nice little nest egg of money in their pockets. One of the advantages of the work, it is claimed, and housewives might consider this, is that the girls work for men employed as a rule, a fact which they find very satisfactory. They go to the Sunday morning and evening sessions, and

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EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR.
I carry an immense assortment of beautiful hair goods in only the choicest qualities, rarest shades and such superior workmanship as cannot be found elsewhere.
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING.
by experienced artists of ability; marcel waving a specialty; my method of shampooing, singeing, clipping and hair coloring to any desired shade assures your entire satisfaction.
HAIR ORNAMENTS.
of novel and original designs only and of exquisite workmanship in Tortoise and Amber shell, English Cut Jet and Parisian Diamonds.

THE recent discovery of the missing Hon. Arthur Reginald French, heir to the title and estates of Baron de Freyne of County Wick, common, Ireland, among these Sam's war recruits at Fort Slocum is not an unusual experience among officers familiar with the recruiting service. Among the Germans, Swedes, and Norwegians, who have the credit of making the best soldiers, recruited to Fort Slocum, New York, Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, and the Columbus Barracks, Columbus, Ohio, are a number of young men who have authority to wear titles in the land of their birth. In the United States a foreign title is no bar to a man's enlistment.

The officer at Fort Slocum who gave this information to a reporter for the New York Times could not remember another instance of a titled Englishman enlisting, but he knew of several Britishers of aristocratic birth who made for the recruiting office almost as soon as they arrived in New York.

"There is nothing discouraging in the life of a soldier to young men who may have been connected with the army in foreign lands, and who come to America for reasons of their own to begin all over again and forget things," said this officer. "Many of those who come here from continental countries would be required to serve in the army if they remained at home, any way, and they prefer to cross the water and enlist to better advantage. To the average workman who comes through Ellis Island the pay of an American soldier seems almost princely. True, the wages are only \$10 a month, but all the necessities of living furnished gratis to an American soldier make his earnings equivalent to \$30 a month.

"So long as a recruit meets the physical requirements of the service, and can speak and write English, he has no trouble in enlisting. His progress in the army depends entirely upon the same conditions that insure success elsewhere—that he shall do the work required of him and behave himself.

"By the time the soldier who enlisted at twenty-one and has served fifteen years out of the country is forty years old he is entitled to be retired. He gets a pension of \$25 a month if he remains nothing but a common soldier from the time of his enlistment. But under the conditions of the service to-day a man who could not attain the rank of non-commissioned officer, such as a Hospital Sergeant, Quartermaster's Sergeant, or some place like that, would be so dull and stupid that it would be a question if he passed the physical examination. He does earn a place on the non-commissioned staff; his pension is \$50 a month, instead of \$25.

"There he is, then, at forty years of age, with a reasonable expectation of twenty years of life before him, with a permanent income of \$50 a month, and \$5,000 in cash to start in business with. Nothing slow about that, is there?"

"To men in the service it is no wonder at all that healthy, hearty young fellows with a love of travel and adventure, and a considerable reserve of vision for the old age, should prefer the life of a soldier to that of a poorly paid artisan grinding through an uneventful life in the slums of some big city!"

"We have to be careful in absorbing these ambitious young foreigners into our service. Some of them are real soldiers. During the Spanish-American war we passed one likely young Prussian, whose fluency with English subsequently aroused our suspicion. While he was in barracks we discovered that he was an officer in the Prussian army. He was nothing to him. He was sent out for service, as he desired to be. But we spoiled his usefulness by sending him to Alaska, instead of to Cuba."

THE SYSTEM DIDN'T WORK.

SOME of the feats in remembering names and faces of persons only seen once or twice by bank clerks and persons in similar positions are astonishing. But it is a fact that very few of them owe this facility to any of the artificial systems of mnemonics so widely advertised. Either the gift is a natural one or is acquired at the expense of much hard work.

The cashier of a downtown bank was noted for his memory for names and faces and for talking the other day about his faculty and confessed that it had been acquired with much labor.

"When I was a young fellow," he said, "I was recruited into the Prussian army. I was a New Jersey bank, and I made up my mind that a good memory for names and faces would be a valuable asset, and set to work to supply what nature had not given me. I invested \$50 in an elaborate system of mnemonics, and the first opportunity I had to use it was when my employer sent me to a hardware store on a personal errand.

"My system consisted in associating the man in my mind with some simple article connected with his trade and prefixing or suffixing a letter or more as necessary. For instance, if it was a hardware store, I would be associated in my mind with sand, and I would of course remember to add the three letters needed to form his name.

"Well, I framed up a plan on this system to remember the hardware store's name, and in two weeks I came back again. My system was working beautifully. I walked in as brisk as you please and hailed my friend.

"How are you, Mr. Snail?" I said. "Are you in the man's face made me fear that I had been a snail, a slow creature where. 'Are you not Mr. Snail?' I asked.

"Young man," he said, "you are the blamed frog. My name is Snail."

Always Hearing About Life.

"A young man goes everybody around to the 'strenuous life.' He was working in a room painter, as he tapped his head alongside of his empty glass and said significantly at the bartender.

"Then came the 'simple life,' and of which made almost any kind of life worth the living. This was accomplished by universal getting about that stated period known as the 'Older Days.' And now, to make sure that

Domestic Economy.

Boulder—Patently raises quite a furor with his evening mustache.

GOWNS OF THE MOMENT

THE princess skirt with bolero or Eton coat is among the smartest of the short costumes, and in no other is perfection of fit so essential; in this particular skirt the least fault is exaggerated, and none but first-class makers can turn out such costumes and have them a success. This alone will prevent the princess skirt from becoming common.

In Vienna there has originated the latest thing in skirts, a draped effect on the centre gore of the skirt directly below the waist line. In London this variation is meeting with great success. The bell-shaped skirt, tight fitting over the hips, is the smartest for the short skirt; some are plaited and others are gored, or have invisible plaits, but the skin tight finish around the hips is essential.

In coats the Empire for outdoor wear and the Directoire or Louis coats as a part of the costume lead. In some of the new coat and skirt costumes for afternoon and evening wear the coat is plain instead of the skirt, and the skirt is striped or figured.

The redingote and long coat are being much worn during this very chilly Spring weather.

Parisians prefer checked and plaid silk suits for short street costumes, the English women stick to serges and the lightweight cloths in plain colors, but light shades.

The draped bodices continue to be about the only bodice for costumes, and the effect of many such is a deep girder pointed both above and below the waist line. The bodice portion set on the top in more or less bouffant drapings, shirtings, or puffings. In nearly every one the fichu effect is retained.

There is to be great variety this Summer in gowns, and also in accessories, while as for hats, almost anything that suits one's tastes may be donned. The exaggerated French styles in chapeaux suit but few women, and even those few have looked more handsome under other chapeaux. A reigning beauty may wear almost anything and be beautiful still, where an ordinary looking woman or a plain one would be a freak.

Small trimming buttons are at present the dernier cri in trimmings, and also fancy braids, and the latter will undoubtedly continue to be extremely fashionable for months to come; indeed, braid may be obtained in so many different grades, colorings, mixtures, and weights that no other trimming could possibly take its place.

Plaids are not only on the top wave now, but promise to continue to be for serviceable gowns of all sorts in both the lightest weight as well next Autumn.

The all-black hat, for some time relegated to the rear, is again making its appearance in smart shops, and will doubtless before long be again quite the thing with any costume. It has too many advantages and good points to be long dismissed from even fashionable favor.

Lingerie hats—in white, of course—will be much worn this Summer, and even in delicate colors to match costumes, but this last supposes the getting of the hat with the costume and as a part of it, or of having the gown material made up over a foundation frame.

Lingerie parasols accompany these hats, and many of these parasols match exactly in material and trimming the gowns and hats they are to be carried with.

One's handbag is distinctly smart only when it matches the gown or some color or shade in it, and bags either with or without handles or flat straps are equally smart; that is, the smartest women carry either.

While the sleeves of the separate blouses for wear with handsome coats and skirts have the sleeves, when made in this country, showing puffs above the elbows or at the shoulders, some of the imported blouses show drooping puffs just above narrow shaped cuffs, so that no one need fling away a handsome and expensive lingerie blouse because of last year's puffs above the hands.

Separate hair sleeves in all sorts of patterns of mull and lace may now be obtained, and obnoxious puffs may be removed from blouses of last season and the new lower sleeves joined on with lace or beading.

The princess motif in sheer lingerie fabrics is one of the latest modes. These gowns must be cleaned, of course, by professionals, but as most handsome lingerie gowns are so cleaned, anyway, this makes no material difference. Miss Daisy Pierces wore such a gown at a recent fashionable wedding. It was a blue and white organdie. These princess lingerie fashions are in one piece from the bust line to the knees, and are shirred to fit around the waist and hips and above; or tucks and shirrs may be combined, and from the knees down several ruffles, or a Spanish flounce, have narrow tucks on to form the bottom of the skirt. These princess gowns clear the ground.

Fine laces are being used for frocks, hats, and parasols, all being trimmed with lace, and all parasols being lined with some soft silk.

In ribbon narrow velvets in both black and colors are much used, while for the shirred and bow-neck designs narrow, lustrous silk ribbons as well as the soft lilies are used. Ombré and Dresden, as well as chine and other varieties, are all smart.

Mrs. Harry Lehr, who has just returned from a trip abroad and the purchase of many frocks in Paris, was seen at Sherry's at the luncheon hour in a new frock of a deep prune or purplish material, with a girde, vest, collar, and gird effects in pale lavender, the whole topped by a small hat matching the color of the gown, and trimmed with large, shalilike-rosettes of the lighter shade. This small hat was set on top of her head, slanted down toward the eyes, and was turned up at the back and left side very sharply. At the right side some purplish wings slanted from the front up, and on the upturned left side were two large rosettes, one near the back, the other in the centre of the side brim. The skirt of the costume touched the ground all around. The material looked like a silky volle. There was a hip yoke effect, whether a plain yoke, to which the skirt was joined, or an effect produced by seamed-in plaits, was not easy to discern. This yoke was perhaps six inches deep, and was a wide band in the center covered the back of the neck and cord. The coat extended some six inches below the waist line, with the side seams slashed up to the waist line, and a similar opening in the centre front, each of the three openings showing a V-shaped effect of the skirt. Over the shoulders midway between the neck and the sleeves were the bretelle-shaped applications of cloth. These were some three inches across and of side-plaited cloth, the plaits being very shallow and stitched down perhaps an eighth of an inch from their outer edges. The cord covered the back of the neck and also traced a path down the front of each bretelle.

a quarter wide. At the sides near the back were noticed several little lengthwise strappings of the material caught with little self-colored buttons. These picket-pointed strappings were perhaps three inches long, and were set on lengthwise, half on the yoke and half on the skirt, as though the two were joined by them. Down over this prune-colored hip yoke extended a plain, pointed, tight girde of light lavender cloth buttoned in the centre and forming a deep point in the front. The Eton jacket was short enough to show the lavender girde, and swung out loose but plain from the figure, its only ornamentation being a band of braid, similar to that on the skirt, around all the edges. A border of lavender cloth was inserted as a finish to the neck and also down the fronts. These bands were each perhaps an inch and a half wide, and dark buttons closed it down the centre front. The sleeves were quite simple, full but not puffy at the tops, and widened to the elbows. They were finished above the wrists by braid and cloth to match the body.

Mrs. Francis Stevens on the same day, and at the same place wore an odd short costume with a white lingerie blouse. The skirt was instep length and of fine black material, laid in plaits from belt to hem. Around the top the plaits were pressed and stitched in to its flat to the figure, while below they flared. The cloth top consisted of a sleeveless, collarless section of the cloth, or rather two sections joined on the shoulders and with wide armholes. Around the armholes and across the top, which was slightly heart-

penders, were fastened firmly to the coat their entire length, and terminated a little over half way from the shoulder seams to the waist line over similar but much narrower suspenders that extended down the body of the coat in both the back and the front. Both lines of suspenders tapered in toward the centre back. Her cream-colored straw toque was trimmed with pale yellow roses, and her gloves matched the roses.

Mrs. Henry Redmond, lunching at Sherry's on the same day, also wore a red gown, but while Mrs. Gould's was a light but brilliant pink, Mrs. Redmond's was a deep, rich scarlet. The latter costume was also a plaited skirt, but the plaits were laid in groups of four or five, each plait three-quarters of an inch wide. All were stitched in to below the knee line and pressed in from there down. This skirt was very tight. The skirted coat was an Eton, with position extension in the back, and a loose waistcoat effect in the front. The back was tight and laid in inward turning side plaits, four on a side. A belt crossed the back, its crossing in a fancy effect in the centre back. The position extension below the belt was a deep half oval, perhaps fourteen inches long in the centre. The side fronts were formed over superimposed sections of the red cloth, giving the effect of a series of coats, and in the centre front was the white vest embroidered in red. The sleeves were large, gathered in at the shoulders and below the elbows into deep cuffs, turned back affairs with bottom and falling frills of white lace. Her toque was of green and red, with

factured at least six months ahead of their use, sometimes a year.

No one need fear to invest in a plaited or checked costume, even though it be desired to continue its use next Autumn, for manufacturers are now weaving and getting ready to weave plaids of all sorts for the coming Fall and Winter. Shadow plaids, checks, and also stripes are to be a feature of the Autumnal dress materials. These made their first appearance in mohairs, and since then they have been manufactured abroad in melrose, in satin prunella, and other goods.

Stripes are to be pushed this Autumn, and ought to find favor with the stout women at least.

Mrs. James Speyer, lunching at Sherry's one day, was in one of the gowns she purchased just before she returned in the Spring from abroad. It was a Princess skirt, topped by a fetching little short cape so cut as to hang in folds, and these folds fell so that over the arms they formed elbow sleeve effects. The material was a light gray and white checked cloth of light weight—the check being of the regular shepherd's plaid size. The skirt just touched the floor all around, or barely escaped it. It was glove-fitting around the waist and hips, and for some distance below the hip line, while it extended above the waistline as do all Princess skirts—some six inches and fitted the figure as closely above as below the waist line. A few inches below the hip line the skirt formed modified godet-shaped folds, that widened steadily and gave great fullness at the



Young girl's frock of white mull, embroidered in openwork eyelash fashion. The skirt opens at the bottom in points over a deep Valenciennes flounce.

Young girl's costume of cream colored Rajah silk, braided with scarlet soutache in Greek key designs.

Madron's costume of white crepe, embroidered in black and topped by a black lace coat.

box sides of green, the lower half picked out in red as though cuffs were set in. At one side near the front was spray of red feathers with a dash of red velvet at the base of the wing, which was set at the top of the brim, the wing slanting down flatly along the brim.

Aluminum is now being used in tinsel embroidery combined with applique trimmings in gray taffeta, and as aluminum does not tarnish and is very light in weight, it is invaluable. Flower designs still predominate in the applique designs, taffetas and the other soft and lustrous silks being used.

In color combinations there is now a tendency to combinations of several colors in the same applique, rather than two colors or several tones of the same color as heretofore. Just a touch of gold tinsel is seen on many of these, but only a touch, so that the result is never garish.

Bandings in fine cloth, linen, silk, velvet with embroidered designs in silk, and Persian handbags are all much to the fore, especially the one-sided ones for vesting pieces, and handsome buttons come to match the latter.

In handbags the odd and bizarre effects are sought for, and a bag unlike any other is a desideratum. Calf is being much used for smart bags, but it would never be recognized as such owing to its various treatment and pom de plumage, such as for instance, as fishscale, oakleaf, flametta, also granite, tiger stripes, and granulated calf.

In colors for the coming Autumn royal blue is predicted as a leader abroad, while in this country the shade termed taupe-garation blue is to be a much-used color. Greens, purples, reds, and other dark shades will be fashionable, while browns will fall behind their run of last year, while the dark shades of plum, purple, and kindred hues are being manufactured in quantities.

All these indications from manufacturers show which way the wind will blow for whatever Fashion might wish to dictate she is obliged to use the fabrics in the market, and these are always made

bottom, where they stood out away from the feet and ankles. About the bottom of the skirt was a band of the cloth a little over two inches wide stitched on, and at intervals of say twenty inches the band formed picket points; a three-quarter-inch button in gray silk divided in four by pinhead strips of white was set on each point. This skirt closed invisibly, it was really impossible to tell where, but a panel front and a panel back were simulated from top to bottom by double rows of buttons matching those on the bottom band. These rows of buttons were perhaps six inches apart at the top and eight at the bottom, the space between them diminished to five inches at the waist line. The buttons themselves on each row were about four inches apart.

The top of the costume was of light gray mesaline or chiffon taffeta, with a yoke and elbow sleeves of white lace. The gray silk puffed out softly above the girde top in a full, gathered section, which covered the bust, and above this came the lace. The cape of the checked material was finished to match the skirt, but with a narrower band of the material, with picket points and buttons. It was just long enough in the back to come below the Princess top of the skirt, and a half or four inches wide. A large black hat flaring at the front and sides and trimmed with a knot and extension of red velvet and red plumes topped her blue-black hair.

Mrs. James W. Gerard dined one evening at a fashionable restaurant with Mrs. Francis B. Stevens. Her frock was a simple one of pale pink chiffon with a tucked bodice and skirt. The skirt was shirred for about three inches below the waist line, and some six or seven very deep tucks—varying from two to four inches—were scattered several inches apart between the deep hem and the waist, the one being some fourteen inches from the waist. The bodice itself was full, and while the lower part of the body was defined by a tight and wide girde, above this the chiffon was tucked around the body in tucks an inch and a quarter wide and an inch or so apart. There was a round yoke and stock of white lace. The elbow sleeves were tucked to match the bodice and formed double puffs, with white lace frills that dropped over the long white gloves. She wore a large white hat lifted at the right and trimmed with pink plumes.

Mrs. Stevens was in white silk crepe. The bodice had a separate stock and overhanging yoke of white lace; the bodice itself was almost close fitting, but of shirred crepe and lace. The lace yoke came out over the tops of the elbow length sleeves, forming sleeve caps, and the sleeves, rather close and flat, were colored to agree with the color of the bodice. There was a plain gilt buckle at the top, and again a heavy linen cord-covered buckle which is smart. The belts may or may not be embroidered, and sometimes the color is combined with the white. A dark brown of blue linen belt will have edges of white, and there will be a touch of the brown or blue on the inside. There is a plain gilt buckle at the top, and again a heavy linen cord-covered buckle which is smart. The belts may or may not be embroidered, and sometimes the color is combined with the white. A dark brown of blue linen belt will have edges of white, and there will be a touch of the brown or blue on the inside. 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Anne Hall, Miniaturist, First Woman American "N. A."



MRS. WARD, SAMUEL WARD, AND JULIA WARD HOWE

Her Unique Position Half a Century Ago in the Art World Recalled by a Revival of Interest in the Collection of Her Work Found in the Famous Old Mansion in Bond Street.

THE proposed affiliation of the Academy of Design with Columbia University recalls a fact, interesting in a day of feminine aggressiveness, that the earliest of the city's art institutions had scarcely been incorporated five years when it elected to inner membership a woman.

Equal suffrage, higher education, women clubs, and the "lady reporter" were then unknown quantities in social economics, in consequence, without "fuss or feather, book or candle," Miss Anne Hall was made Academician and entitled to add N. A. to her signature. But one younger woman, Miss Cecilia Beaux, has been similarly honored, although the Academy has elected six women associates since its foundation—Mrs. Eliza Greator, Mrs. M. Bogardus, both deceased, and Miss Fiedella Bridges, Mrs. Louise Cox, Mrs. Henry A. Loop, and Miss Amanda Brewster Sewell.

Followed with the dust of high seventy-five years is the parchment officially certifying to the distinction conferred upon her by co-workers in spreading the Gospel of Beauty in which sex was then an unconsidered trifle. The parchment bearing the seal of the Academy is signed by William Dinklap, Vice President, the same who wrote thirty-four years later a "History of Design in America," in which tribute is paid Miss Hall's talent, the only record in print of a long life faithfully and conscientiously devoted to art.

Irrespective of sex, Anne Hall, in the America of half a century ago, was unquestionably the most accomplished and successful miniature painter. Having flourished at a time when all art in the New World was embryonic, and that distinctive field in which her talents were won had begun to deteriorate both in England and the Continent, lends peculiar significance, in the present American miniature renaissance, to Miss Hall's achievements.

Effort is being made to bring about in the near future an exhibition of Anne Hall's miniatures at the Metropolitan Museum, the National Arts Club, or some similar fitting place.

Not since a portrait exhibition of fair

women, held nearly sixty years ago at the Metropolitan Museum's first home, in Fourteenth Street, when the wife of Dr. Louis Sayre loaned family portraits painted by her aunt, Miss Anne Hall, has this pioneer miniaturist's work been seen by the public.

With the romantic passing some two years ago of the famous old mansion, 23 Bond Street, where Anne Hall lived and painted, a collection of her miniatures, that had been shut up there for thirty years, was unearthed. It is now the inherited property of Mr. John Partridge Jepson of Brooklyn. Aside from numerous finished portraits, are ivories, in varied stages of development, including several of the artist's first sketches, disclosing the travail through which her art passed before enshrinement in the velvet or metal cases in which they have been buried all these vanished years. Not the least interesting gems of this collection are child portraits.

Here in a group are Julia Ward Howe and her brothers, Samuel and Henry, at the ages of ten, eleven, and thirteen years; a single miniature of Sam Ward when he had achieved renown as diplomat, poet, bon vivant, and a charming miniature of his young daughter, Margaret Astor Ward, who became the wife of Winthrop Chandler, besides many other family portraits whose subjects were more or less widely known.

Now that the past ten years have witnessed the foundation of an American Society of Miniature Painters, almost wholly composed of women, whose exhibits are annual affairs, and women of title have taken to coming here to exhibit their miniature work, conjuring from under the nose of home talent orders at prices "beyond dream of avarice," it would be no less interesting to his or her miniature to study wherein lay Miss Hall's merits or demerits in that most fascinating, if not most luxurious, of the arts.

Few were the celebrities of the social, literary, or political life of the thirties, forties, or fifties that failed to sit for his or her miniature to Anne Hall, the quaint studio at the top of the famous Henry Hall mansion, 23 Bond Street, while old families of Boston and



MRS. ABBY HALL WARD
MRS. ELIZA HALL WARD
HENRY HALL WARD
Miniature Painted by
Anne Hall about 1835



THREE CHILDREN

the South still treasure in gold and monogrammed frames the beaus and belles of their brush has preserved to posterity.

Third daughter of Dr. John Hall of Pomfret, Conn., where she was born, her brothers were eminent jurists, lawyers, and social lights of old New York, while a sister, Eliza, also a painter of talent, was the wife of Henry Ward, whose home was almost wholly unadorned of old paintings, for aside from a stipendiary hood passed in the choicest and most appreciative social environment, here and

there, strengthening and refining a naturally virile and sensitive feeling for color which later lent beauty and distinction to her portraitures from life. To this brother Charles she was also indebted for supply of brushes and paints. Her copy on ivory of a Holy Family by Tintoretto is still quoted as her masterpiece. It was exhibited and greatly praised, and is still spoken of, several copies being preserved. The original copy, I believe, is in the Jepson collection.

Letters still in the family archives disclose that Anne Hall had from the first her brother Charles's assurance of faith in her talent and belief that perseverance in its development would bring her a life of happiness and independence.

How clear was his foresight, Miss Hall's career from the day she took up her residence in New York until her death in 1868, at the ripe age of seventy-eight, almost wholly unadorned of old paintings, for aside from a stipendiary hood passed in the choicest and most appreciative social environment, here and

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MISS ANNE HALL, AT 39



GARITILLA, THE GREEK GIRL

elsewhere, she left an estate valued at \$100,000, almost wholly the earnings of her brush.

To appreciate Miss Hall's achievement in so exacting an art as miniature, it is well to consider the conditions under which this pioneer woman worked.

There was not one art school in New York when Anne Hall at the ripe age of thirty-nine was elected Academician.

A Metropolitan Museum, third to none in the Old World, a Fifth Avenue flanked for miles with art galleries full of the best of ancient and modern art, picture sales at which thousands of dollars are tossed back and forth like balls in ping pong in the mad desire of museum, collector, or dealer to possess masters, then had no place in the dream of the most optimistic "Knickerbocker." There were no Art Students' League, Cooper Union, or Women's School of Applied Design, while studios could be counted on the fingers of one hand.

Where to-day there are so many hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of old masters there was not then in the breadth of the land a single bona fide old master.

Still it was Anne Hall's privilege to visit the first public exhibition of such paintings ever held in America.

She was then a girl of about sixteen, and had come to New York to study oil painting in the studio of Robertson, the most excellent teacher of his time. The collection had been picked up by Col. John Trumbull while in Paris on his way home from England, where he had served as private secretary to John Jay, the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James'. That was in 1808. The exhibition was held in a vacant room in the old Park Theatre. Although the proprietor contributed the rent, the receipts of the

showing into her data and instances, and recording the names of author and scientist from whom she had quoted. As she entered her carriage they brought her a gigantic box of American Beauty roses.

Perfect forest of blinding splendor, which required the services of policeman and brakeman to safely transfer into the local train carrying her to her home in Melrose. Her simple home, its windows framing views of the blue lake near, embowered in trees through which gleam the outline of the purple hills of Melrose Highlands, was a delightful one, with its wealth of books, its souvenirs of art and travel, its countless gifts. Separated only by a portiere from her own room was Mrs. Livermore's study. The room was lined with books that overflowed in revolving cases by her desk. Here she worked every morning. It was not unusual for one day's mail to deposit seventy-five letters on her desk, and nothing short of her instant order or her wonderful power of organized work, her intense directive energy, saved her from being overwhelmed by the tide of demands on her. She was full of playful humor, and one

she made her debut on the platform, and whatever her theme—social ideals, temperance, woman suffrage, politics, literature, or affairs—she everywhere aroused, stimulated, and uplifted the people. From the great statesman, the brilliant litterateur, to the most humble woman in domestic life—all thronged to hear Mrs. Livermore. Of late years she had more than once given by special request in Boston her wonderful lectures on Literature, in which her power and pathos, her insight into the springs of life, and her comprehensive grasp of National destinies were impressively revealed.

A few years ago the rector of a prominent church in Boston went to Mrs. Livermore with a request that she would address the young men of his parish on temperance. He told her they were the very flower of aristocracy, culture, and wealth—young men to whom all the kingdoms of earth, at all events, were open, but who were undermining their powers by fashionable intemperance. The rector warned Mrs. Livermore that the regulation temperance rhetoric would have no effect at all on this particular audience. So she essayed a new tack. She primed herself with the scientific side of the subject; the disintegrating effect of alcohol on the physical nature; its power to sap the springs of vitality and weaken the intellectual powers. The occasion and the hour came. An audience that taxed the resources of the lecture room was present, not only the men, but their mothers, sisters, and sweethearts. The attitude was that of a polite indifference—a courteous nonchalance that was intended to convey to the lecturer that they had no particular objection to hearing her, but that she might as well accept, as a foregone conclusion, the fact that nothing she could say would have any weight with them.

Mrs. Livermore contemplated her hearers and was in nowise disturbed. She opened her discourse. She marshaled fact after fact of scientific data from unquestionable authority. Her hearers seemed to revive and they took on an air of alert

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MISS HALL LATE IN LIFE

From Photo



MISS HALL LATE IN LIFE

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Consul, Mr. Langdon, of Boston, who sent her to his father, in whose family she was educated. In Alexander's studio Miss Hall painted the miniature of this picturesque, opulent beauty. It was greatly praised and widely exhibited, adding to her reputation. The original is to-day the property of Miss Vivian Ward of Grimes Hill, S. I. An unfinished copy, the expression of the face more subtle and beautiful than that of the original, is in the Jepson collection.

Anne Hall had great admiration for the talent of her sister, Mrs. Henry Ward. Miniatures the sisters painted of each other are in the collection of Dr. Reginald Sayre, who inherited them from his mother, daughter of Charles Henry Ward. Both miniatures are quaint in the coiffures of the time—a part in the middle, with hair drawn down over ears, one side painfully smooth, the other fringed with delicate corkscrew curls—a bit of fetching coquetry.

The one unsatisfied desire of Anne Hall's singularly happy and successful career was her failure to see the Old World and study under Old-World masters. That a woman of her wealth and position should have been denied what to-day is so common a privilege may seem strange, but it must not be forgotten that, despite Anne Hall's talent and her broad-winning capacity, she was a woman of the old school, with little or nothing in common with our fearless bachelor girl.

Then no atelier abroad was open to women. It remained for an American girl—Elizabeth Gardner, Mrs. William Brewster—ten years after Anne Hall had passed away, to force open the doors of the Julien Studio—the first in Paris to receive a woman art student. All women-kind owe a debt of eternal gratitude to Elizabeth Gardner, who shortly after the Commune shingled her hair, donned boy's clothes, and entered the Gobelins schools to accomplish such excellent work that Eugene Delacroix subsequently admitted her to Julien, thereby opening the way to the women art students of the world.

Curiously, while Anne Hall was at the zenith of productivity and vigor—it was then the Alexander portrait was painted—Dr. Henry Draper, in the laboratory of the University of New York, in Washington Square, within a few squares of Anne Hall's studio was developing the art destined for almost half a century to extinguish miniature painting. Indeed, such a revolution did photography make in public taste that long before Anne Hall's death the daguerotype, the carte de visite, had quite supplanted the miniature.

LIDA BOBB McCABE

Some Personal Reminiscences of Mary A. Livermore—By an Old Friend

TO "live worthily" was the keynote of the character of Mrs. Livermore. In a private letter she wrote to her husband, some seven years ago, she wrote:

"Among the last words of Mr. Livermore was his wish that I would go on as I had been living. 'Don't give up any work in which you are engaged, only don't overdo,' he said. I have great need of work now. It is to me more than money, sympathy, food, or raiment. I must live worthily. I cannot be overborne now, at the close of my life, by sorrow, depression, and loneliness."

With the enthusiasm of youth, united with the noble energy of a long life devoted to persistence in ideal aims, this woman, then in her seventy-ninth year, began what was practically a new departure in her achievements. The desolation of a great sorrow had come to her, but it was something to be transmuted into good for others. She turned, not away from life in the selfish isolation of grief, but gave herself to it with a new consecration to humanity. She had no longer any need to work for fame or for gain. If she possessed the former it was merely the incidental attendant, or rather the inevitable result of noble effort whose purpose was helpfulness to humanity. Her service was for the sake of progress, and never for the sake of mere individual prominence.

Of gain she had a modest competence, and she was therefore free to give herself to a more personal line of service than ever before. Heretofore her work, like that of all great leaders, had dealt largely with the masses. Now it was to deal with the individual. She became the counselor, almost the confessor, of a large and a constantly increasing number. Her morning mail was fairly a panorama of life. One morning I sat by her side as she went through dozens of letters, largely from strangers. To a considerable degree these were moral and social problems which the writers brought before her for solution. They ranged over the entire economic, domestic, educational, and domestic life.

minister whose message did not seem to redeem his people, the young man who longed to leave Harvard without visible ways and means, the husband and wife whose marriage was unharmonious, the self-supporting woman whose means of livelihood had failed, the college professor who sought to do more effective work for his classes, the student and thinker who by no means sure of immortality sought to leave behind him a record of his life, and the numerous other problems of the individual life were brought to her, and to each and all she gave of her best judgment and thought.

She had the rare quality of giving the strength of sympathy without its degeneration into weakness; she stimulated and inspired to renewed hope and courage. There was no unworldly sentimentality in this extraordinary work, and she had the subtle art of combining the most sympathetic tenderness with the most incisive and penetrating analysis, and thus communicating energy for renewed endeavor. To a good degree a great part of the work of Phillips Brooks was in this line, but it is impossible for any man or woman who is in active work to give this order of aid constantly. In her earlier life Mrs. Livermore could have done this, but it is almost the last golden opportunity given her on earth, one which she, indeed, herself created by this generous and noble attitude in the experience of a great sorrow. Born in Boston Dec. 20, 1820, Mary Ashton Rice (later Mrs. Livermore) was one of that remarkable galaxy of people who, as poets, reformers, and thinkers, have left an immortal impress on the Nation. This group, beginning with Bronson Alcott (born in 1796) and ending with Edward Everett Hale, (born in 1822), included Lydia Maria Child, Garrison, Emerson, Theodore Parker, Elizabeth Peabody, Edwin P. Whipple, Longfellow, Lowell, Dr. Holmes, Whittier, Sumner, Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe, James Freeman Clarke, Margaret Fuller, Col. Higginson, and Mary A. Livermore, for although Alcott was born in Concord, New Hampshire, and Emerson in

cally they were all a Boston group; a constellation of remarkable individualities who brought with them the living soul from heaven, and lighted those altar fires whose glow is unending, men and women whose nobleness and power and sacrifice and whose simple and fervent faith in God and in humanity have made their Boston the City of Beautiful Ideals. The spiritual divination of Emerson, the exquisite sweetness and charm and beauty of Longfellow, the divine messages of Whittier, the wit and power and irresistible brilliancy of Dr. Holmes, the marvelous insights into the divine laws of the universe opened to the world by Benjamin Pierce, of whom Dr. Holmes wrote:

For him the Architect of all Unroofed a planet's star-lit ball; Through voids unknown to woe serene His clearer vision rose serene.

With us on earth he walked by day; His midnight path, how far away! To him the wandering stars revealed The secrets in their orbits sealed.

This great galaxy—Emerson, Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes, and Pierce; Margaret Fuller, the seer and diviner of spiritual states; Elizabeth Peabody, the great educator; Lowell, with his messages of fire and flame in the hour of a great National crisis; Lucy Stone, the heroic initiator of better conditions for women, and Mary A. Livermore whose crowning work of a marvellously potent life lies in the force and clearness of her portrayal of Immortality in that absolute unity between the life that now is and that which is to come—this galaxy had no star more luminous than the noble woman who has just passed on into the life more abundant.

As reformer, writer, leader in the anti-slavery commission in the civil war, as lecturer, friend, Mrs. Livermore lived the life of almost every point. Now, in the light of its completion on earth, to spell her life backward, like the Chaldeans, it reveals itself as a logical and harmoniously related series of increasing

the Christmas holidays in the little seacoast town of Duxbury, Mass., and on Christmas eve she wandered out for a walk. The sea was at flood tide, and the moonlight traced its silver track across the bay. She found herself near the Universalist Church, "when," as she narrated the story to me one day, "a triumphant burst of song rang out on the night air. 'Glory to God in the highest! Again the glad songs were repeated, as if the singers were unable to repress their joy,' she continued, "and I listened till the anthem was ended. Should I enter?"

All unknown to Mary Rice she stood at that moment at the crisis of destiny—the hour determining all her future. It was indeed the psychological moment. She entered. A blond young man was in the pulpit. "He shall save his people from their sins." The young woman mentally repeated this, saying to herself, "That is not the correct reading," but the preacher went on and she listened. "A great peace stole over me," she said; "a pulsation of love for all the world throbbled through my being." She remained after the service to speak to the minister, Mr. Livermore. Within a year they were married and set up their household gods in Fall River. His salary was \$300 a year and she supplemented this by teaching and writing. Later they removed to Boston, where Mrs. Livermore was drawn into active relations with the immortal group of workers, and still later they settled in Chicago. When that great cry of need came from the Sanitary Commission Dr. Livermore urged her to accept it, saying, "Mary, you are called to the angelic side of the war." To go forth to help to heal to comfort; to speak the last words to the dying, to carry consolation to the bereaved—this was the work to which, through her husband's sustaining counsel, she gave herself with an intelligent soul, a wise discretion, a genius for organization never excelled.

The war over, Mrs. Livermore entered on her eventual lecturing experience, during which for a long period of years she

she made her debut on the platform, and whatever her theme—social ideals, temperance, woman suffrage, politics, literature, or affairs—she everywhere aroused, stimulated, and uplifted the people. From the great statesman, the brilliant litterateur, to the most humble woman in domestic life—all thronged to hear Mrs. Livermore. Of late years she had more than once given by special request in Boston her wonderful lectures on Literature, in which her power and pathos, her insight into the springs of life, and her comprehensive grasp of National destinies were impressively revealed.

A few years ago the rector of a prominent church in Boston went to Mrs. Livermore with a request that she would address the young men of his parish on temperance. He told her they were the very flower of aristocracy, culture, and wealth—young men to whom all the kingdoms of earth, at all events, were open, but who were undermining their powers by fashionable intemperance. The rector warned Mrs. Livermore that the regulation temperance rhetoric would have no effect at all on this particular audience. So she essayed a new tack. She primed herself with the scientific side of the subject; the disintegrating effect of alcohol on the physical nature; its power to sap the springs of vitality and weaken the intellectual powers. The occasion and the hour came. An audience that taxed the resources of the lecture room was present, not only the men, but their mothers, sisters, and sweethearts. The attitude was that of a polite indifference—a courteous nonchalance that was intended to convey to the lecturer that they had no particular objection to hearing her, but that she might as well accept, as a foregone conclusion, the fact that nothing she could say would have any weight with them.

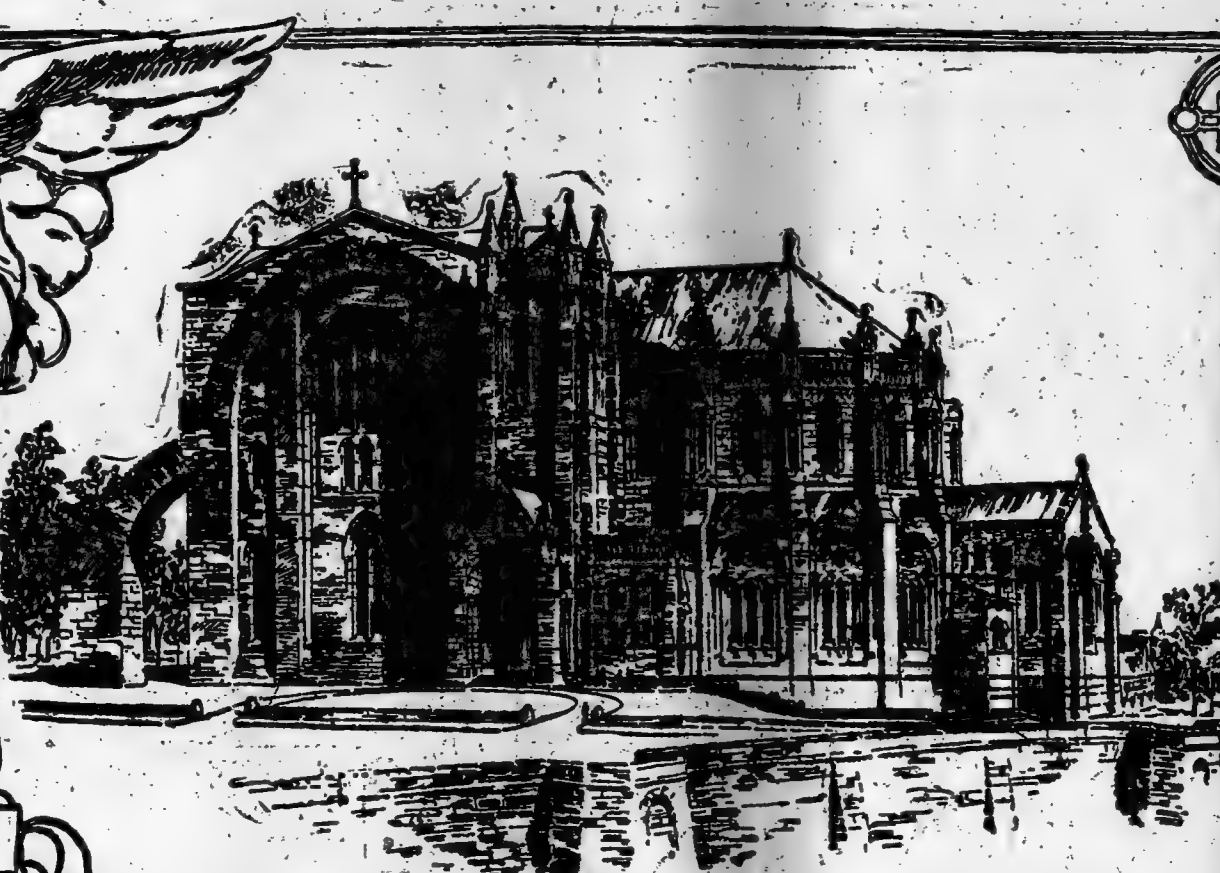
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MAY



THE PORTION OF THE CATHEDRAL (CHOIR AND CROSSING) WHICH DR. HUNTINGTON
DESIRES TO COMPLETE NOW



INTERIOR OF CHOLE

COLUMNS ENCLOSED THE APSE SHOWING EAST END,
OF CHOIR.

architects, but simply to the amount of money each had within reach at any one time. It takes as long to build a cathedral now as it did a thousand years ago."

"If St. Peter's or St. Paul's were to be built in these modern times, would it not be the period needed for their erection be much less than that actually used in completing them centuries ago?"

"There are some labor-saving devices to-day," Mr. Helms replied to this query, "that help somewhat in the cutting of stone. We are thus enabled to do the same amount of work with fewer men than was formerly possible. This saving, however, does not tell appreciably on the length of time consumed in the building of a great cathedral as compared with what would have been necessary in more primitive ages. Probably we are able to do the work more economically to-day, although even here it is doubtful if there has been as much advance as we moderns are apt to suppose. On the whole, the methods in vogue with us in the building of these great monumental works are about the same as they have always been. Sir Christopher Wren or Michael Angelo fronting the same problems now would find virtually the same implements to their hands with which to overcome them. With them as with us the one obstacle in the way of carrying such a work through in the least possible time is the lack of money."

+ + +

"How long would it take to complete the Cathedral of St. John the Divine? With a full treasury, probably the work could be done in ten years from to-day, and at a cost of about \$10,000,000. We have already spent fourteen years in the undertaking, but, owing to the lack of funds, from time to time, the work has

EXETER

"These are the aspects of the institution upon which we are mainly depending to enlist the interest of the more serious minded among us in our undertaking. Architectural enthusiasm and civic pride may be counted upon to carry the enterprise to a certain point, but no further. If the Cathedral of St. John the Divine expects to draw to itself large gifts from the people of New York, its friends must persuade the latter that what the cathedral means is the propagation of a Gospel which will cost no dollars will not be forthcoming either for the sake of ornamenting the brow of Morningside Park with a magnificent structure of hammered stone or of providing a sumptuous abode for a college of titled ecclesiastics. Utility is the test

CHRISTENING CUP IN GOLD

FOR the baby-born with gold spoons in its mouth and which is to grow up to dine on gold dinner services, there is a christening cup of gold floating around New York just now. The cup, being valuable, is not in the hands of a handied mum, useful only for infancy, but like a regular tea or coffee cup with a saucer and spoon to match. The set was made for the christening of a grandson of a grande dame of Spain, and was intended as a gift at the christening of the infant son of one of Spain's highest officers. It is an Empire design, the cup in graceful lines with a slight rim, the saucer rising above the level of the cup at the top. This handle is in the design of a lion, supposedly the lion of Spain. The saucer carries a spoon of the style of the cup, the handle of the spoon being in the shape of a lion's head.

For some reason the grand dame, the officer, or circumstances, fell out, and the presentation was never made. Now the cup has drifted to New York, in the hands of a dealer. It is a beautiful piece to be purchased for one of New York's millionaire babies for \$400—a great bargain.

CREDIT GIVEN.
Now sermons baccalaureate
Show how we should be run,
And graduates take up the tale
As soon as they are done.
But, in the meantime, we observe,
'Tis only right to tell,
That Smith and Jones and Robinson
Still run the earth quite well.
McLANDAUBERT WILSON.

Tommy's Explanation.

Little Tommy told his mother that he thought it too rainy for him to venture forth to school.

"It will not be too rainy this afternoon for you to play ball, will it?" asked his mother.

"No, mother," replied little Tommy respectfully, "because you can always play with a ball in the rain than in the sunshine."

"I don't see how, Tommy."

"Why," replied Tommy, "it's because when it is raining, there is lots of mud and that makes a slippery place that you can slide in your stomach better."

Time Saved
is money earned.
You will husband
your energy and
lengthen your busi-
ness-day if you
conduct more of
your business
By
Telephone

A Contrast since the Erie was First put in Operation

WHEN the Erie Railroad was chartered in 1832, New York had only about half as many hundred thousand inhabitants as it now has millions, and the Chicago directory was confined to twelve families. Between these two, the greatest cities on the continent, the Erie now maintains unsurpassed passenger service, the outcome of nearly three-quarters of a century of experience in operation.

R. H. WALLACE, O.P.A., 21 Cortlandt Street, N. Y. City

Edison
Phonographs

\$ 1.00

Victor
Talking Machines

and a promise

will
buy
either.

Call or Write.

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"

\$15.00 to \$100.00
Records by *Carpel, Luzzo, Motta, etc.*

MIRA AND STELLA MUSIC BOXES.

JACOT MUSIC BOX CO. 30 Union Square,
New York.

THE OLDEST MUSIC BOX HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES

stone, however, although to the eye it appears insignificant in amount, compared with what remains to do, is really a portion of the work that consumes the most time. Now that it is finished, the rest of the building could go on more rapidly. The cathedrals of Amiens, Antwerp, and Cologne, and many others, have a less height than will have, while it exceeds many of the world-famous edifices in length and dimensions."

with results more appreciable to the on-looker than heretofore—if the necessary money were supplied continuously.

“To the question as to the architectural type of the cathedral,” John the Baptist said, “it is somewhat difficult to give a comprehensive and, at the same time, not a misleading answer. The building when completed will not be an exponent of any

When finished the Cathedral of John the Divine will occupy a unique position in this country, not esthetically only, but in church organization as well. The type of church of the term, has been unknown, heretofore, in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.

The type or school of architecture. It is not in any sense of the word a copy, although it may be found features and details characteristic of various well-known examples of the great schools of the past. It is Gothic with much of the thinness of the pure Gothic eliminated and a certain robustness, massiveness and heaviness of detail. The pointed arches, hence the style, if it must have a name by which to designate it, might be called transition Gothic. The fact of its being what is technically known as the "valley" renders it unique in the world. It is not a new style, but it is in an extremely rare class of buildings in the Old World.

The words "cathedral church," planned Dr. W. R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church and Chairman of the Board of Building Commissions, of the "church of the chair." Whose? Evidently the Bishop's chair. That is, the cathedral is the symbol or vanguard of episcopacy, or government represented by the Bishop. The Bishop, the implement as well, for part of purpose is to aid the Bishop in carrying out his administrative designs.

The primitive cathedral was, and is, an American cathedral should aspire to be. It is not a copy of any European cathedral. And this not in the sense of a church whose rector, wardens, and

As for size, there are no church buildings in this country, of course, to be compared with it. It will be the tallest steeple than St. Paul's tower.

fifty or twenty years to come. The in-
terested now shown in the services held in
the crypt warrants the belief that even-
tually so large an area as that indicated would
be not at all too large. To carry out this
plan would involve an expenditure of
about \$250,000 over and above the half-
million required for the completion of the
choir, a total of \$750,000."

+ + +

The money just left by Mrs. King will go
specifically to the building of one of the
chapels connected with the apex of the ca-
thedral. There are to be seven of these
chapels, each of which will be dedicated to
one of the world's great races; thus there
will be known as the Chapel of the Ori-
ental Rite, the Italian Rite, the Gallican
Rite, the Moslem Rite, the Scandinavian
Rite, the German Rite, and the
British Rite. Of these the Chapel of the
Italian Rite, known as the Belmont
Chapel, has already been built. It is prob-
able that each of these chapels, as in the
case of the Belmont and what will be the
King Chapel, will be erected as mem-
orials, thus receiving separate and special
endowments. In order to accelerate
the building of the "crossing," so uni-
versally desired for the present work of the
cathedral, it is hoped that a similar
method of endowment in regard to the
arches may become practical. As there
are three additional arches needed for the
portion of the work, and as each arch
will cost \$50,000, it is expected that the
arches, like the chapels, will be made the
subjects for individual memorials. Ac-
cording to the architects, with the mon-
ey now in hand the contracts for the build-
ing of the choir will be let this Spring.
Work on the latter, it is expected, will be
finished next year.

question by which the whole thing will be tried.

The pulpit of the cathedral must be one of whose utterances we shall have no reason to be ashamed. The Bishop of the diocese can only be depended on to preach at intervals. Not only must he have deputies resident and on the spot to share this branch of the duty with him, but he must have it in his power to call on his own teachers and lecturers from beyond the precincts of the cathedral, as occasion may demand.

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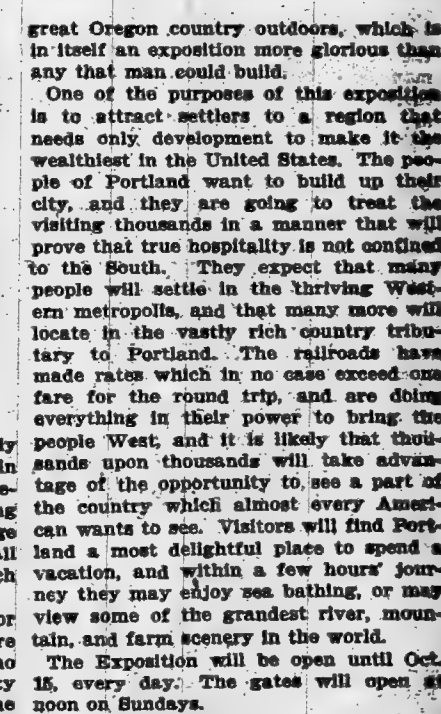
In the building of the great cathedrals of the past it has frequently happened that the kind of material used in the building has not lasted to the end of the time, owing to the great length of time that has sometimes elapsed and the unperceptible shortage of the supply. It has thus been necessary occasionally to finish a cathedral in a stone of an altogether different character and appearance from that used at first. To give the possibility in the case of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, the cathedral corporation has leased sufficient land with

+ + +

"In the line of direct educational work," added Dr. Huntington, "not very much can be expected of a cathedral situated as ours will be. A diocesan library might be maintained by the cathedral choristers, but for more than these it is scarcely necessary that provision be made. It must not be forgotten that New York is already the seat of a School of Divinity, which, it would seem, would be the best place for a diocesan seminary to attempt to rival, and as respects secular education it is enough that Trinity School is already as closely linked to the cathedral as it need ever be by the fact that the Bishop of the diocese is, ex officio, the head of both the school and the cathedral. No School ever see its way to establishing a cathedral in the near neighborhood of a cathedral, the fact of its doing so would only emphasize an existing relation. It is, however, a method by which

THE
"Second Empire"
Is not a French Event, but a
New Fast Train
BETWEEN
New York and Buffalo
VIA
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& Hudson River R. R.
Leaves Grand Central Station daily
except Sunday at 2:30 P. M., arrives
Buffalo 11:30 P. M., stopping at Al-
bany, Utica, Syracuse and Rochester.
See time-table in daily papers.

195



the expense of a visit to them. Nearly every county in Oregon, and many in Washington, California, and Idaho, likewise have displays, and one enterprising Oregon county, Coos, has built a large building, the materials for which are all from that county, which is especially rich in fine woods.

The new things to be seen here are for the most part Western things, and are especially interesting to Easterners, who will come to Oregon to see the staff city that is called an exposition, and the

Of the artificial features of the fair, the most noteworthy and wonderful is the Forestry Building, an immense structure of rough hewn forest giants, which covers an area of 100,000 square feet. A recent exponent of one of the chief wealth sources of the land—which Lewis and Clark made part of Uncle Sam's domain. The building combines crude materials and architecture with the finest of art, which is strong, rugged, massive, and appropriate to the purpose for which it was built. Within the building are finished products of the forest, from the Oregon lumber mill, and a vast and massive fisheries display, where the methods of catching the famous chinook salmon are shown.

Within the spacious exhibits buildings the displays are in general such as have been seen at earlier fairs, but are more attractive, being more tastefully arranged. A policy of segregation adopted

When a man wants to go to the bank to get a check cashed, he goes to the bank and gets a check cashed. When a man wants to go to the bank to get a check cashed, he goes to the bank and gets a check cashed.



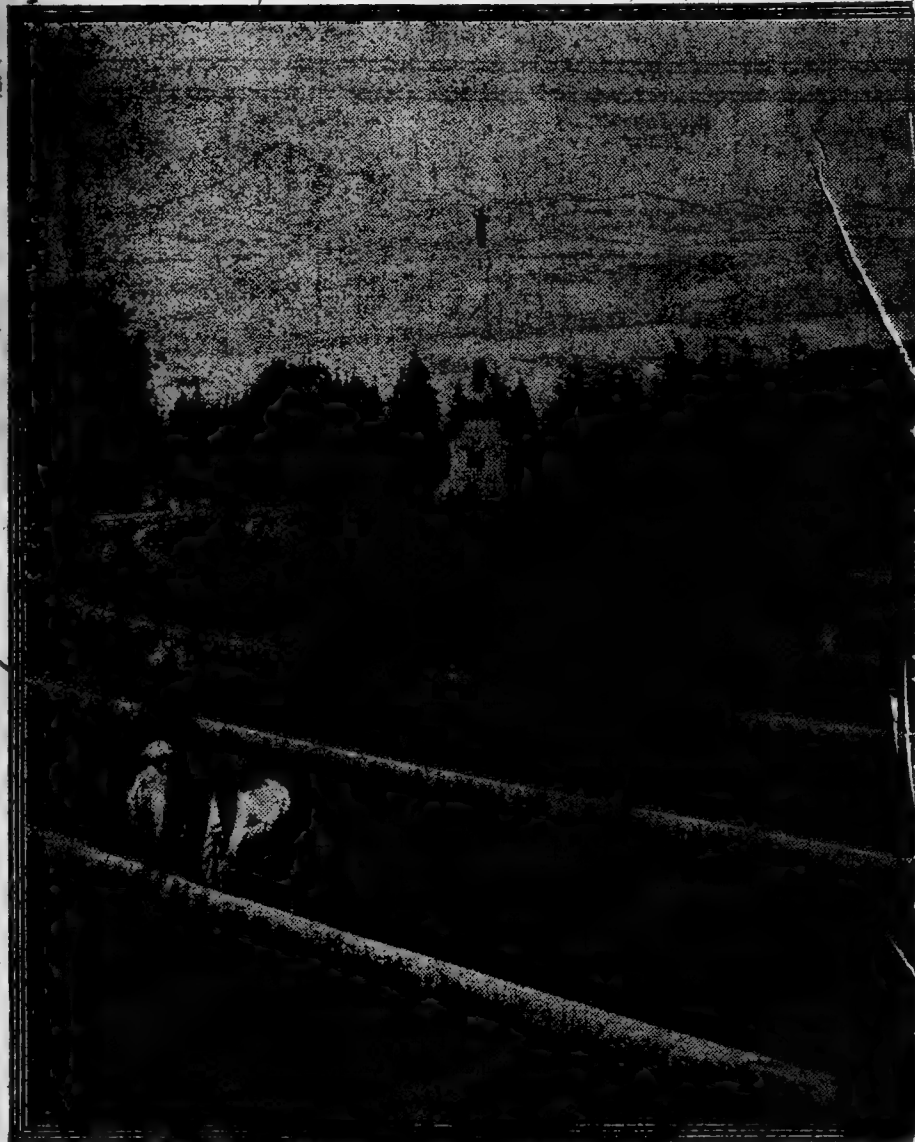
1990

This building has every modern invention to make an office building valuable — a perfect location, rapid elevators, light on all sides, and other structural advantages which make it one of the most desirable buildings in a city of skyscrapers.

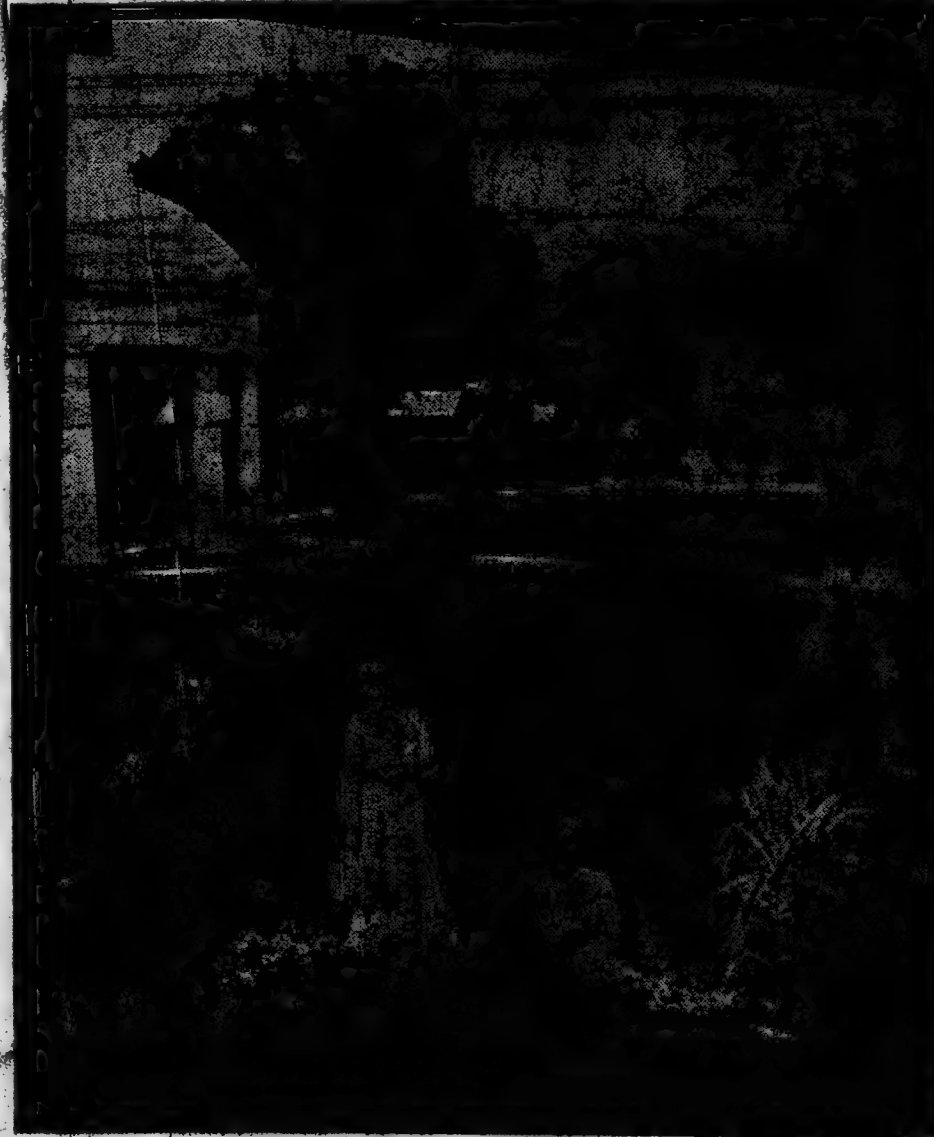
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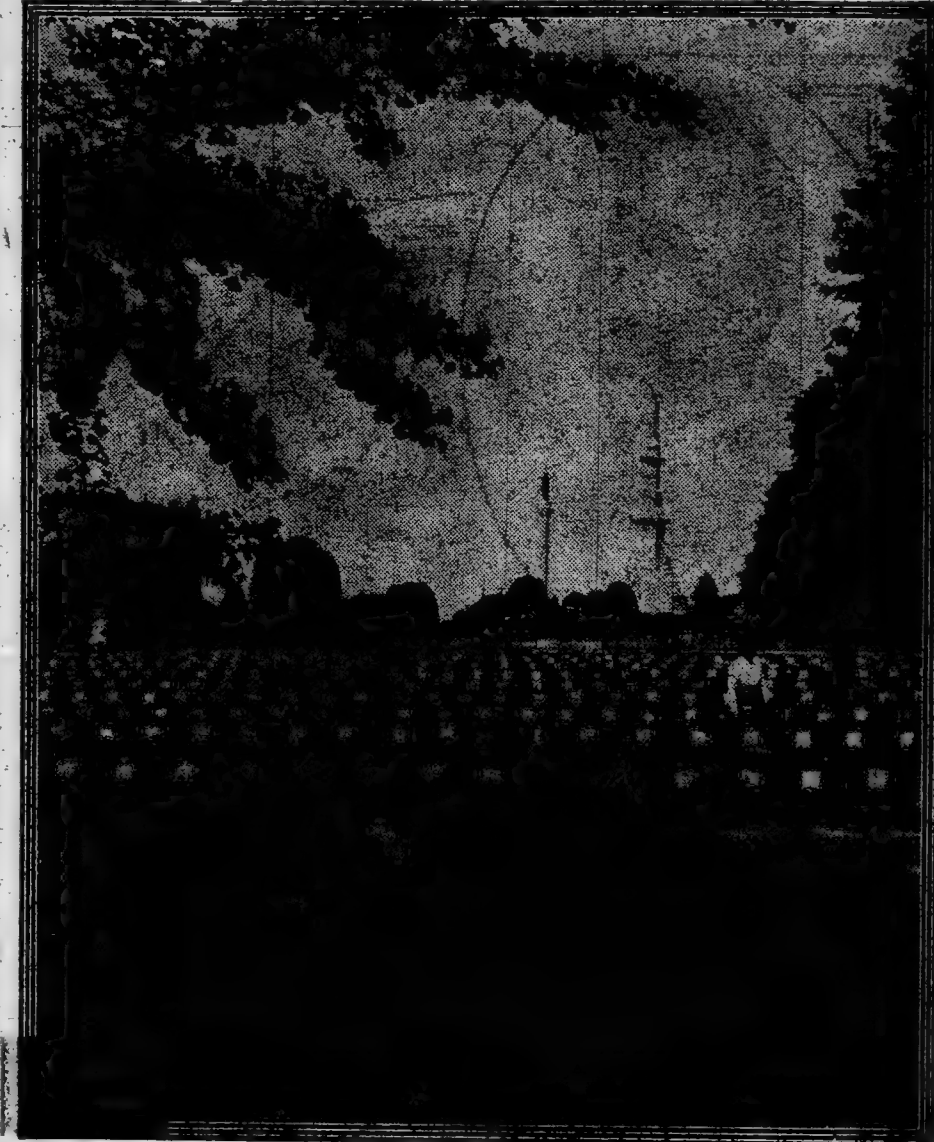
Memorial Day: When the Nation's Heroes Sleep



New York State Monument, Gettysburg.
From stereograph, copyright by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.



National Cemetery, Arlington, Once the Home of Gen. Robert E. Lee.
From stereograph, copyright by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.



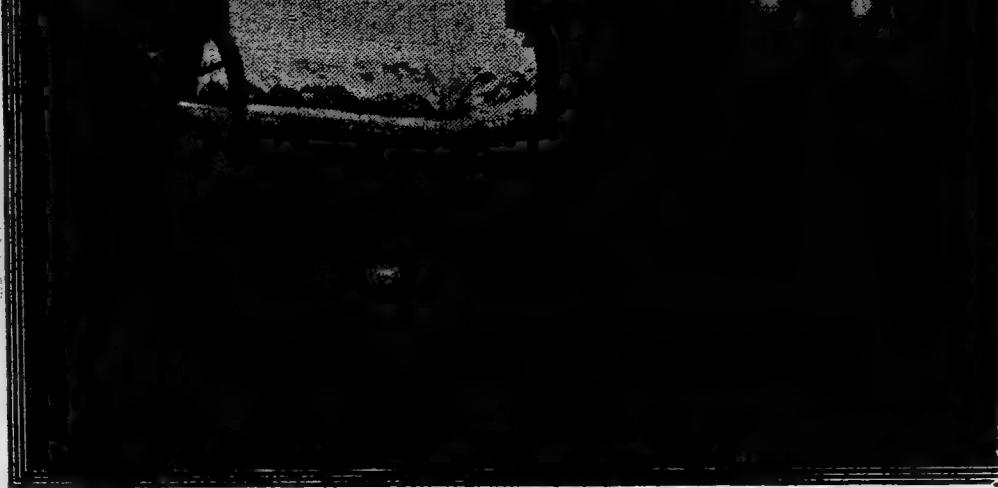
Monument Where Lincoln's Famous Gettysburg Address Was Made
From stereograph, copyright by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

Decoration Day in History.

Events of Importance, Whether in Peace or War, Which Have Fallen on May 30th Since De Soto Landed in Florida on That Day in 1539.

THE thirtieth day of May, which the forty-five States of the now indivisible Union have known as "Decoration Day" ever since Gen. Logan's order in 1868 officially set it aside for the observance of rem-
inocent patriotism, figures variously in the history of peace and war. The

had arrived in the world (May 22) fifty-six years earlier, Pope died of an asthma at his country home at Twickenham, where now dwells that journalist-parliamentarian Henry Labouchere. It was the end of a life made up of contradictions—a mighty intellect in a puny frame, a voice charming to all its intonations and



The Clump of Trees Which Was Pickett's Objective Point at Gettysburg.
From stereograph, copyright by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.



Graves of Confederate Soldiers, Charleston, S. C.
From stereograph, copyright by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

than Memorial Day, are closely connected with the war between the Northern States and the Southern. It was on May 30, 1860, that there was born a boy soon to be christened Frederick Dent Grant, and who was to grow up to the command of those same armies which his then unknown father was to lead to final victory in the greatest of all civil wars—to grow up, moreover, so like that world-famous father in every feature and movement as to cause many a veteran of the sixties to turn and look after him in the streets with a strange and sudden beating at the heart.

Twelve years later than this, (1872,) it was on May 30, that the Confederate forces evacuated Corinth, down near the Tennessee line in Mississippi, while the same date in 1854 had seen the signature of Franklin Pierce attached to that famous Kansas-Nebraska bill which played no inconsiderable part in bringing on an armed arbitrament of the slavery question. That stroke of the Chief Executive's pen organized as Territories the States which are now known as Kansas and Nebraska, the latter to join the Union in January of 1861 as a slave State, but Kansas not until 1867, when the portentous question which had drenched her fields with blood in the middle fifties had been settled beyond all further disputing. Far from least among the past events recalled by Memorial Day is the signing of that bill—it marked the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, it marked the triumph of that strong but scheming leader Stephen A. Douglas over such patriots as Sumner and Chase and Wade and Seward; it made of "squatter sovereignty" a bitter fact, encouraging those worse elements which brought war into the land.

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The earliest of Memorial Day happenings, three centuries and a quarter before the holiday was first to be officially declared, was the landing in Florida, on that date in 1588, of that picturesque, pitiless adventurer Ferdinand de Soto. He had touched the coast in 1497, Ponce de Leon had landed there on Easter Sunday, 1512, giving it the name which it now bears, but it was to be left for this Spanish "gentleman of Elvas" to conquer the land in the name of "Charles the Fifth and Christ"—and to establish there its first white colony. He was to spend there the wealth which he had illy won with Pizarro in Peru, and he was to lay down there the life whose sole passion was for gold.

Strangely enough, it was on the 30th of May again that de Soto first crossed the mighty Mississippi. A month earlier he had come upon it—"a mile broad, I should say, its strong and muddy current forcing a deep channel beneath it as it flows southward to the sea with its burden of ravished timbers"—and it had taken weeks to build boats capable of carrying over the horses of the expedition. This was in 1541; a year later, having explored the stream northward, Chevalier Ferdinand had been buried in its "strong and muddy current."

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May 30 is also the death day of two of the most famous sons of the eighteenth century—of Alexander Pope, the wisened, witty poet, and of that satirical Voltaire, who was poet, too, but also philosopher and historian.

François Marie Arouet de Voltaire, who died thirty-four years after Pope, though on the same date, has come to be regarded as one of the enigmas of all time. Victor Hugo saw in him a poet, but also and to greater extent an apostle. Lord Brougham, on the other hand, scarce gave him credit for reasoning power; to him Voltaire was but a witty scoffer. Carlyle, writing from the studious quiet of Chelsea, branded him with a single line: "That withered Pontiff of Encyclopædism." And night-capped little Cowper summed him up in the couplet:

Lived long, wrote much,
Laughed heartily—and died.

Each phrase of this touches a keynote. Voltaire was eighty-four when he dropped his favorite Juvenal, turned his thin face to the wall, and fell asleep for the last time. He had written so much that no other author has shown himself so versatile and few so productive. He had laughed heartily, indeed, though according to Canon Kingsley it was out of sheer self-defense from the arrant folly all about him—and he had died, he, too, on Memorial Day, 1778.

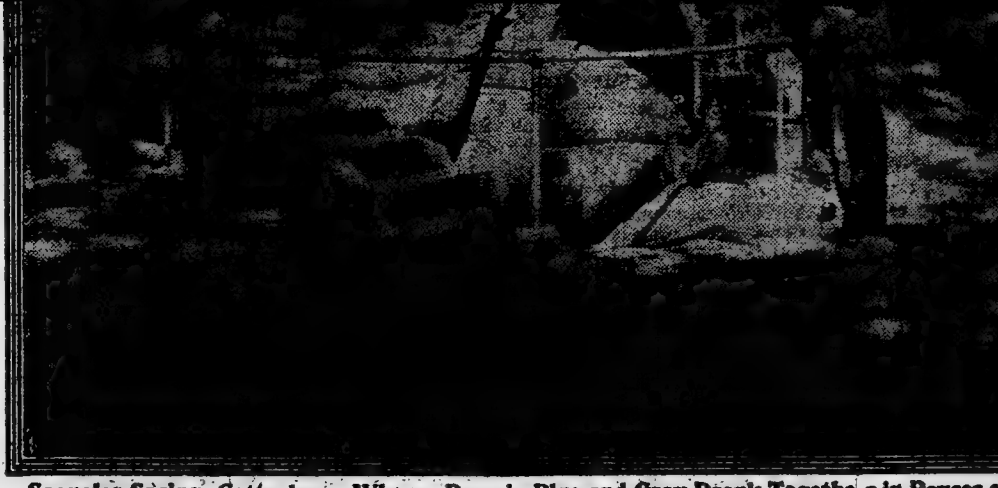
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What memories the day must hold for those, now few, survivors of India's fearful sepoy mutiny of 1857-58. For it was on May 30, ten weeks after the outbreak had first appeared at Barrackpore, and much less than that since it had reached Meerut and Delhi, that the scourge spread its black terrors over ill-fated Lucknow. For seven weeks there had been indignant murmurings and threats heard through the town, but Henry Lawrence, "who has shown all other Christian gentlemen how to lay down life for duty," had checked its final bursting into outrage and bloodshed till the late afternoon of May 30.

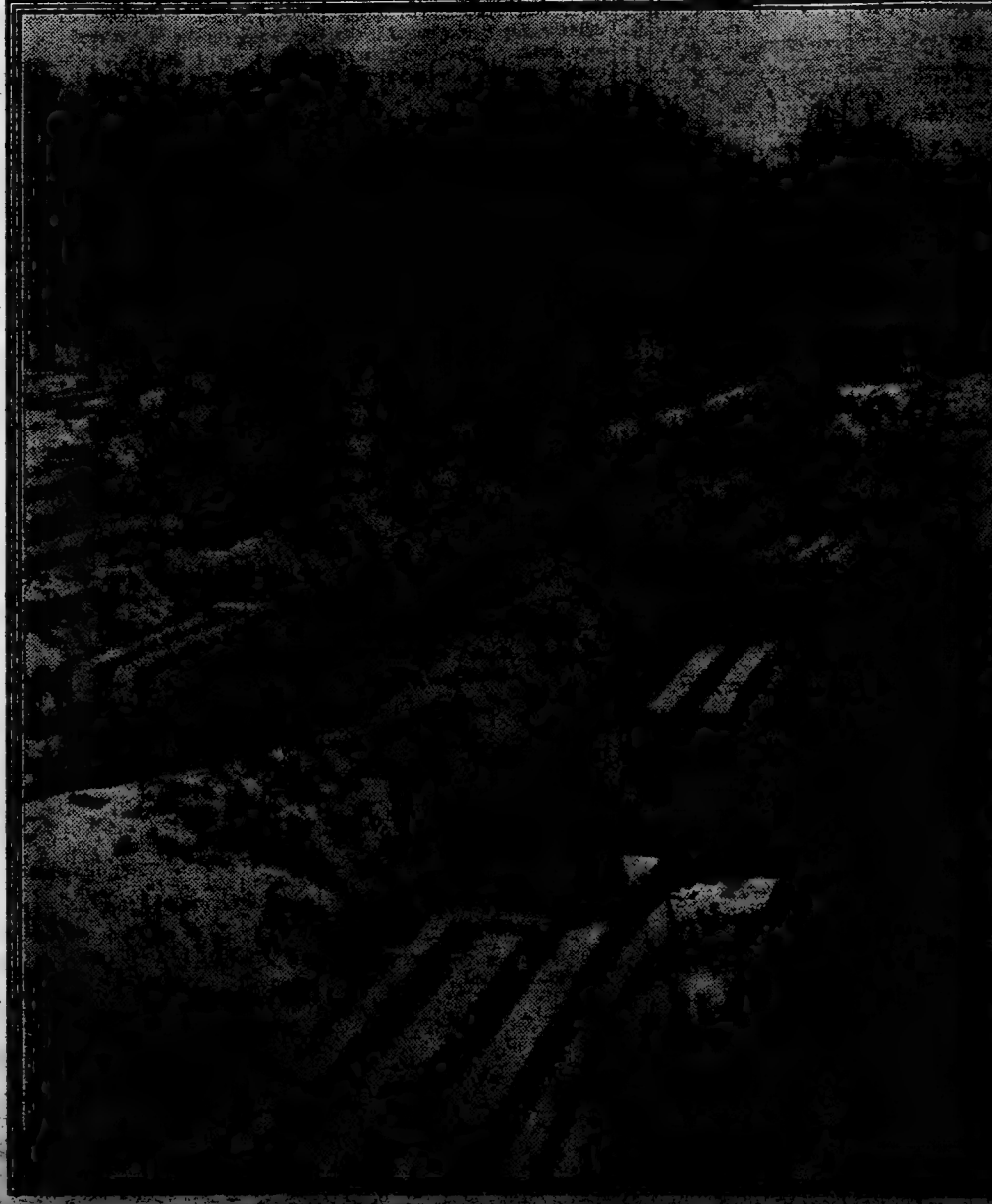
Then came the deluge—with the mutineers in possession of all Oude, with the 700,000 inhabitants of the city sitting and abetting them, and with less than 1,000 white soldiers and scarce fifty English officers to protect the wives and children in the besieged Residency, the listening ears of the Scottish lassie were not to hear the far-off strains of the pipes playing: "The Campbells Are Coming" for more than six long months. Relief was not to arrive until late November for that siege which opened on Memorial Day.

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In South Africa, and to those who fought bravely but fruitlessly for the Transvaal Republic, May 30 stands for an event clearly foretelling the defeat of their loved cause. On that date, in 1900, "Oom Paul" Kruger started on his flight from Pretoria, the capital of a republic dying in its fifty-second year. He had come in from the front three months before; his Cabinet had met and sent forth to the world that plea for intervention which was to amount to less than the paper it was written on; the Volksraad had met and adjourned to no helpful purpose; Driefontein had been lost, Mafeking relieved, the Orange Free State annexed. These things had broken the patriarchal old man, and when the news came in of the death of Gen. Joubert, it is said that he gave up all hope, starting on to Waterlooville in an official retreat which practically laid the flowers upon the



Spangler Spring, Gettysburg, Where Boys in Blue and Gray Drank Together in Pauses of the Battle.
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The New York Times

WEEKLY QUOTATION SECTION.—PART FIVE.

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SUNDAY, MAY 28, 1905.

Sales of Stocks on New York Stock Exchange Week Ended May 27, 1905.

| Range for Year 1904. | | Range for Year 1905. | | Closing Saturday May 27. | | STOCKS. | | Amount Capital Stock Outstanding. | | Last Dividend Paid. | | Range for Week Ended May 27. | | Closing Saturday May 27. | | Sales for Week Ended May 27. | |
|----------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|------------------------------|--------|
| High. | Low. | High. | Low. | High. | Low. | Symbol. | Value. | Par. | Outstanding. | Date. | Per Cent. | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Volume. | Value. |
| 21 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 4 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 100 | \$19,820,000 | Feb. 1, '04. | 1 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 7 | 800 |
| 71 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 69 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 78 1/2 | 78 1/2 | 100 | 18,150,000 | Feb. 27, '05. | 11 | 78 1/2 | 80 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 273,360 | 200 |
| 52 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 100 | 17,215,000 | Feb. 27, '05. | 11 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 700 | 100 |
| 25 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 100 | 15,000,000 | Apr. 1, '05. | 1 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 400 | 400 |
| 80 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 85 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 100 | 4,000,000 | Apr. 1, '05. | 1 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 84 1/2 | 81 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 17,745 | 2,970 |
| 35 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 100 | 30,000,000 | May 2, '04. | 1 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 17,745 | 2,970 |
| 94 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 100 | 30,000,000 | May 1, '05. | 1 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 2,300 | 100 |
| 37 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 38 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 100 | 20,237,100 | Dec. 1, '04. | 1 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 2,300 | 100 |
| 97 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 100 | 10,198,900 | Dec. 1, '04. | 1 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 200 | 100 |
| 79 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 78 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 100 | 18,000,000 | May 15, '05. | 1 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 100 | 100 |
| 14 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 100 | 13,083,000 | Jan. 2, '05. | 1 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 100 | 100 |
| 11 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 100 | 11,274,100 | Jan. 2, '05. | 1 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 100 | 100 |
| 48 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 100 | 12,548,300 | May 15, '05. | 1 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 150 | 100 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 105 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 100 | 25,000,000 | Jan. 21, '05. | 1 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 2,240 | 100 |
| 105 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 100 | 14,500,000 | Oct. 15, '04. | 1 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 2,240 | 100 |
| 105 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 100 | 30,000,000 | Apr. 1, '05. | 1 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 2,240 | 100 |
| 105 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 100 | 11,001,700 | Apr. 1, '05. | 1 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 2,240 | 100 |
| 105 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 100 | 12,000,000 | Apr. 1, '05. | 1 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 2,240 | 100 |
| 105 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 100 | 12,000,000 | Apr. 1, '05. | 1 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 2,240 | 100 |
| 105 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 100 | 12,000,000 | Apr. 1, '05. | 1 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 2,240 | 100 |
| 105 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 100 | 12,000,000 | Apr. 1, '05. | 1 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 2,240 | 100 |
| 105 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 100 | 12,000,000 | Apr. 1, '05. | 1 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 2,240 | 100 |
| 105 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 100 | 12,000,000 | Apr. 1, '05. | 1 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 2,240 | 100 |
| 105 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 100 | 12,000,000 | Apr. 1, '05. | 1 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 2,240 | 100 |
| 105 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 100 | 12,000,000 | Apr. 1, '05. | 1 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 2,240 | 100 |
| 105 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 100 | 12,000,000 | Apr. 1, '05. | 1 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 2,240 | 100 |
| 105 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 100 | 12,000,000 | Apr. 1, '05. | 1 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 2,240 | 100 |
| 105 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 100 | 12,000,000 | Apr. 1, '05. | 1 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 2,240 | 100 |
| 105 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 100 | 12,000,000 | Apr. 1, '05. | 1 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 2,240 | 100 |
| 105 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 100 | 12,000,000 | Apr. 1, '05. | 1 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 2,240 | 100 |
| 105 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 100 | 12,000,000 | Apr. 1, '05. | 1 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 2,240 | 100 |
| 105 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 100 | 12,000,000 | Apr. 1, '05. | 1 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 2,240 | 100 |
| 105 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 100 | 12,000,000 | Apr. 1, '05. | 1 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 2,240 | 100 |
| 105 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 100 | 12,000,000 | Apr. 1, '05. | 1 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 2,240 | 100 |
| 105 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 100 | 12,000,000 | Apr. 1, '05. | 1 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 2,240 | 100 |
| 105 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 100 | 12,000,000 | Apr. 1, '05. | 1 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 2,240 | 100 |
| 105 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 100 | 12,000,000 | Apr. 1, '05. | 1 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 2,240 | 100 |
| 105 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 100 | 12,000,000 | Apr. 1, '05. | 1 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 2,240 | 100 |
| 105 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 100 | 12,000,000 | Apr. 1, '05. | 1 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 2,240 | 100 |
| 105 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 100 | 12,000,000 | Apr. 1, '05. | 1 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 2,240 | 100 |
| 105 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 100 | 12,000,000 | Apr. 1, '05. | 1 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 2,240 | 100 |
| 105 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 100 | 12,000,000 | Apr. 1, '05. | 1 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 2,240 | 100 |
| 105 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 100 | 12,000,000 | Apr. 1, '05. | 1 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 2,240 | 100 |
| 105 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 100 | 12,000,000 | Apr. 1, '05. | 1 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 2,240 | 100 |
| 105 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 100 | 12,000,000 | Apr. 1, '05. | 1 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 2,240 | 100 |
| 105 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 100 | 12,000,000 | Apr. 1, '05. | 1 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 2,240 | 100 |
| 105 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 100 | 12,000,000 | Apr. 1, '05. | 1 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 2,240 | 100 |
| 105 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 100 | 12,000,000 | Apr. 1, '05. | 1 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 2,240 | 100 |
| 105 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 100 | 12,000,000 | Apr. 1, '05. | 1 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 2,240 | 100 |
| 105 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 100 | 12,000,000 | Apr. 1, '05. | 1 1/2 | 110 1 | | | | | |

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended May 27, 1905

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended May 27, 1905, \$13,886,000

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Adams Express 4s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 | 103 1/2 | 104 | 6 1/2 |
| Albany & Susquehanna 6s..... | 102 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| American Hide & Leather 6s..... | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| American Spirits Manufacturing 6s..... | 95 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| American Thread 4s..... | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| American Tobacco 4s..... | 111 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 3 1/2 |
| American Tobacco 6s..... | 111 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 3 1/2 |
| Armstrong & Co. 4s..... | 102 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe gen. 4s..... | 102 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe 4s reg..... | 102 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe 4s adj. 4s..... | 102 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe 4s stamped..... | 102 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Atlantic Coast Line 4s..... | 102 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3 1/2s..... | 96 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s..... | 104 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest Div. 3 1/2s..... | 92 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Baltimore & Ohio conv. deb. 4s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 3s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Brooklyn Union Gas 3s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh gen. 3s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Bur. Cedar Rapids & Northern col. tr. 5s..... | 119 1/2 | 120 1/2 | 119 1/2 | 120 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Canada Southern 1st 3s..... | 104 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Canada Southern 2d 3s..... | 104 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Central Branch Railway 4s..... | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Central of Georgia 1st 3s..... | 113 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Central of Georgia consol. 5s..... | 113 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s..... | 113 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s..... | 113 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Central of New Jersey gen. 3s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Central Pacific 4s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 3s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 3s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Chicago & Alton 3s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Chicago & Alton 3 1/2s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Chi. Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3 1/2s..... | 97 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Chi. Bur. & Q. coll. N. P. & St. L. 4s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Chi. Bur. & Q. coll. N. P. & St. L. 4s reg..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Chi. Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 3s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Chicago & Erie 1st 3s..... | 120 1/2 | 121 1/2 | 120 1/2 | 121 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s..... | 109 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Chi. Mil. & St. Paul, Chi. Pac. & W. 5s..... | 115 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Chicago & Northwestern 3 1/2s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Chicago & Northwestern 3 1/2s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. tr. 5s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 4s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 4s reg..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Chi. R. I. & Pacific col. 4s, Series L..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s..... | 97 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Chicago Terminal Transfer, s. coup. 4s..... | 97 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Cleveland, Cin. & St. Louis gen. 4s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Cleveland, Cin. & St. L. St. L. Div. 4s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Colorado Industrial 3s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Colorado Industrial 3s, Series B..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 3s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Columbus & Ninth Avenue 3s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Colorado Midland 4s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Colorado Southern 1st 4s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 4s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 3s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Consolidated Tobacco 4s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Denver & Rio Grande con. 4s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Denver & Rio Grande 1st 3s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Detroit, Monroe & Toledo 1st 3s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Detroit United Railway 4s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Detroit Southern, Ohio Southern div. 4s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Distillers' Securities 3s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| East Tenn. Va. & Georgia consol. 5s..... | 120 1/2 | 121 1/2 | 120 1/2 | 121 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. conv. 3s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Erie 1st consol. 4s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Erie 1st consol. 4s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Erie gen. lien 4s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Erie, Pennsylvania col. tr. 4s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Erie conv. 4s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Flint & Pere Marquette con. 6s..... | 120 1/2 | 121 1/2 | 120 1/2 | 121 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 6s..... | 120 1/2 | 121 1/2 | 120 1/2 | 121 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Flint & P. M. Ft. Huron Div. 5s..... | 114 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s..... | 90 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| General Electric 3 1/2s..... | 92 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Green Bay & Western deb. B..... | 17 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Havana Electric 5s..... | 111 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Hocking Valley 4 1/2s..... | 111 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Houston & Texas 1st 3s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Illinois Central West Line 4s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Illinois Central ext. 3 1/2s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Illinois Central 4s, 1903..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 4s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| International & Gt. Northern 1st 3s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| International & Gt. Northern 2d 3s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| International & Gt. Northern 3d 4s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| International Paper 6s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| International Paper conv. 5s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| International Steam Pump 6s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Iowa Central 1st 5s..... | 115 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s..... | 88 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Kansas City Southern 3s..... | 71 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 71 1/2 | 72 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Kentucky Central 4s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Kings County Elevated 4s..... | 92 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Kings County Elevated 4s, stamped, gtd..... | 93 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s..... | 118 1/2 | 119 1/2 | 118 1/2 | 119 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Lake Shore 3 1/2s..... | 102 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Lake Shore 3 1/2s reg..... | 102 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Lake Shore deb. 4s..... | 101 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Lehigh Valley of New York gtd. 4 1/2s..... | 111 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal ext. 4 1/2s..... | 102 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Long Island ref. 4s..... | 102 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Long Island unified 4s..... | 100 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Louisville & Nashville unified 4s..... | 104 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Louisville & Nashville 5s..... | 118 1/2 | 119 1/2 | 118 1/2 | 119 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Louisville & Nashville col. tr. 4s..... | 96 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Louisville & Nashville, Ry. Joint 4s..... | 97 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Louis & Nash. N. O. & Mob. 1st 4s..... | 131 1/2 | 132 1/2 | 131 1/2 | 132 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Mahoning Coal Railroad 5s..... | 124 1/2 | 125 1/2 | 124 1/2 | 125 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Manhattan consol. 4s..... | 104 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s..... | 90 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s..... | 115 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 116 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Metropolitan Elevated 1st 5s..... | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Mexican Central consol. 4s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Mexican Central 1st income..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Mexican Central 2d income..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Midland of New Jersey 1st 5s..... | 110 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Milwaukee Gas 5s..... | 92 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Min. St. P. & S. Ste. Marie con. 4s..... | 101 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Minneapolis & St. Louis refid. 4s..... | 97 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Missouri Pacific 3d 7s..... | 104 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Missouri Pacific trust 5s..... | 107 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Missouri Pacific consol. 6s..... | 122 1/2 | 123 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 123 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Missouri Pacific col. 5s..... | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City 5s..... | 96 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Morris & Essex consol. 7s..... | 131 1/2 | 132 1/2 | 131 1/2 | 132 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Morris & Essex 1st 7s..... | 128 1/2 | 129 1/2 | 128 1/2 | 129 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Nassau Electric Railroad 4s..... | 88 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| National Railroad of Mexico 1st con. 4s..... | 79 1/2 | 80 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 80 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| National Hatch 5s..... | 90 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| New York Central deb. 4s, 1904..... | 100 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| New York Central gen. 3 1/2s..... | 100 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3 1/2s..... | 91 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 92 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| New York Cent., Lake Shore coll. 3 1/2s reg..... | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| New York Cent. M. Cent. coll. 3 1/2s reg..... | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| New York Gas, El. L. H. & P. pur. money 4s..... | 97 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| N. Y. Gas, El. L. H. & P. pur. money 5s..... | 111 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| New York Ontario & Western ref. 4s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| New York & Richmond Gas 5s..... | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| New York & Rockaway Beach 5s..... | 111 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Norfolk & Western consol. 4s..... | 101 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Norfolk & West. Fencham C. & | | | | | |

Complete Bond Quotation List of the N. Y. Stock Exchange for the Week Ended May 27, 1905

| Name, Rate, Maturity. | Inten. Rate. | Range for Year 1908. | Lowest. | Last Sale. | High. | Name, Rate, Maturity. | Inten. Rate. | Range for Year 1908. | Lowest. | Last Sale. | High. |
|--|--------------|----------------------|---------|------------|-------|--|--------------|----------------------|---------|------------|-------|
| Am. Arber 1st g. 4s. July, 1905. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do to reduced to 3 1/2, 1908. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Al. T. & S. F. 1st g. 4s. 1905. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do St. P. & M. 1st g. 4s. 1918. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do registered. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do Northern Wls. 1st g. 4s. 1905. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do adjust g. 4s. July, 1908. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do St. & S. C. 1st g. 4s. 1918. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do registered. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do Chl. & W. 1st g. 4s. 1918. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do stamped. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do coupons off. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do conv. 1st g. 4s. 1st inst. 2 1/2, 1905. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do Chl. & W. 1st g. 4s. Dec. 1902. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1907. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do Cinn. H. & D. con. 1st g. 4s. 1905. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1908. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 2d g. 4s. 1907. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1910. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do C. I. & W. 1st g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1911. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do C. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1912. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 2d g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1913. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 3d g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1914. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 4th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1915. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 5th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1916. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 6th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1917. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 7th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1918. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 8th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1919. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 9th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1920. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 10th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1921. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 11th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1922. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 12th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1923. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 13th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1924. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 14th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1925. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 15th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1926. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 16th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1927. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 17th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1928. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 18th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1929. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 19th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1930. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 20th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1931. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 21st g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1932. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 22nd g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1933. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 23rd g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1934. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 24th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1935. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 25th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1936. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 26th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1937. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 27th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1938. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 28th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1939. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 29th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1940. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 30th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1941. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 31st g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1942. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 32nd g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1943. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 33rd g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1944. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 34th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1945. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 35th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1946. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 36th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1947. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 37th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1948. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 38th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1949. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 39th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1950. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 40th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1951. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 41st g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1952. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 42nd g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1953. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 43rd g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1954. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 44th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1955. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 45th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1956. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 46th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1957. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 47th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1958. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 48th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1959. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 49th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1960. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 50th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1961. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 51st g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1962. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 52nd g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1963. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 53rd g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1964. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 54th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1965. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 55th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1966. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 56th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1967. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 57th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1968. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 58th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1969. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 59th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1970. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 60th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1971. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 61st g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1972. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 62nd g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1973. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 63rd g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1974. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 64th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1975. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 65th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1976. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 66th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1977. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 67th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1978. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 68th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1979. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 69th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1980. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 70th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1981. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 71st g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1982. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 72nd g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1983. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 73rd g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1984. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 74th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1985. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 75th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1986. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 76th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1987. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 77th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1988. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 78th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1989. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 79th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1990. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 80th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1991. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 81st g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1992. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 82nd g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1993. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 83rd g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1994. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 84th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1995. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 85th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1996. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 86th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1997. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Do do 87th g. 4s. 1903. | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Do deb. 4s. Series B. 1998. | 100% | | | | | | | | | | |

Complete Bond Quotation—List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended May 27, 1905—Continued.

| Name, Rate, Maturity. | Inter-est. | Range for Year 1905. | Lowest. | Last Sale. | Bid. As'd. | Name, Rate, Maturity. | Inter-est. | Range for Year 1905. | Lowest. | Last Sale. | Bid. As'd. |
|------------------------------------|------------|----------------------|---------|------------|------------|--------------------------------------|------------|----------------------|---------|------------|------------|
| N. Y. & R. B. 1st g. 5s, 1927. | 111% | May 26 | 111% | May 26 | 111% | Do gtd. 3 1/2s, col. tr. reg. cis. | 102 | Jan 11 | 102 | Jan 11 | 102 |
| Long Island North Shore Branch | | | | | | Do gtd. 3 1/2s, col. tr. cis. Series | 94 | Mar 6 | 94 | Mar 6 | 94 |
| Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, Oct. 1922. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 2d con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 3d con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 4th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 5th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 6th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 7th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 8th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 9th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 10th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 11th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 12th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 13th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 14th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 15th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 16th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 17th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 18th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 19th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 20th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 21st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 22nd con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 23rd con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 24th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 25th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 26th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 27th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 28th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 29th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 30th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 31st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 32nd con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 33rd con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 34th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 35th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 36th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 37th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 38th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 39th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 40th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 41st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 42nd con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 43rd con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 44th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 45th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 46th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 47th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 48th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 49th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 50th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 51st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 52nd con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 53rd con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 54th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 55th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 56th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 57th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 58th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 59th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 60th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 61st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 62nd con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 63rd con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 64th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 65th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 66th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 67th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 68th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 69th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 70th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 71st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 72nd con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 73rd con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 74th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 75th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 76th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 77th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 78th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 79th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 80th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 81st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 82nd con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 83rd con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 84th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 85th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 86th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 87th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 88th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 89th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% |
| Do 90th con. gtd. g. 5s, 1920. | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Feb 1 | 100% | Do Tr. Co. 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1916. | 99% | Apr 5 | 99% | | |

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended May 27, 1905—Continued

[illegible]

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Par value of shares when other than \$100 is inserted after the name of the stock

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M-Monthly; B-Bi-monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-annual; A-Annual

[illegible]

MAY

OUTSIDE SECURITIES (Continued.)

| SECURITIES. | Amount
Out-
standing. | Last Dividend. | | Quotation
May 27, 1905. | SECURITIES. | Amount
Out-
standing. | Last Dividend. | | Quotation
May 27, 1905. | SECURITIES. | Amount
Out-
standing. | Last Dividend. | | Quotation
May 27, 1905. |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| | | Per
Share. | Date. | | | | Per
Share. | Date. | | | | Per
Share. | Date. | |
| GAS COMPANIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Am. Lt. & Trac. | \$4,478,300 | 1 1/2 | S May 1, 05 | 85 90 | Brit. Col. Cos. (\$5) | 2,000,000 | | | 86 1/2 | Time Co. (\$3) | 3,000,000 | | | 88 9 |
| Do preferred. | 2,722,800 | | | 100 104 | Calif. Cos. (\$5) | 1,000,000 | | | 87 1/2 | Toponah Min. of | 1,000,000 | 25c | Apr 22, 05 | 113 13 |
| Bay State. | 250,000,000 | | | 7-32 9-32 | Cand. Land (\$5) | 720,000 | | | 87 1/2 | Do de pref. | 1,750,000 | 25c | 1883 17 | 19 |
| Birmingham | 500,000 | 2 1/2 | S Apr. 1905 | 97 100 | Do preferred. | 1,000,000 | 2 | Q May 10, 05 | 127 1/2 | Trenton Pottery | 1,750,000 | 25c | Q Apr 25, 05 | 95 97 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 500,000 | 2 1/2 | S Apr. 1905 | 97 100 | Celluloid | 9,825,000 | 1 1/2 | Q May 1, 05 | 127 1/2 | Do preferred. | 1,250,000 | 25c | Q Apr 25, 05 | 95 97 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 500,000 | 2 1/2 | S Apr. 1905 | 97 100 | Cent. Foundry | 7,000,000 | 3 1/2 | Q May 1, 05 | 127 1/2 | Union C. Co. (\$10) | 3,000,000 | 3 1/2 | S Apr. 1, 05 | 96 120 |
| Buffalo City | 7,000,000 | 2 1/2 | S Apr. 1905 | 69 1/2 | Do preferred. | 1,257,250 | 3 1/2 | Q May 1, 05 | 67 71 | Un. Typewriter | 10,000,000 | 3 1/2 | S Apr. 1, 05 | 96 120 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 3,450,000 | 2 1/2 | S Apr. 1905 | 108 1/2 | Cheseb. Mfg. | 300,000 | 1 1/2 | Q Nov. 1, 04 | 74 77 | Do 1st pf. | 3,000,000 | 3 1/2 | S Apr. 1, 05 | 96 120 |
| Clifton Gas | 1,500,000 | 2 1/2 | S Jan. 1905 | 103 108 | Claxlin H. B. | 2,000,000 | 1 1/2 | Q May 15, 05 | 96 101 | Un. B. & P. | 14,018,500 | 1 1/2 | Oct. 1902 | 7 1/2 |
| Col. Gas & N. Gas | 1,000,000 | 2 1/2 | S Jan. 1905 | 103 108 | Do 2d pf. | 2,570,000 | 1 1/2 | Q May 1, 05 | 96 101 | Do preferred. | 11,418,000 | 1 1/2 | Oct. 1902 | 24 24 1/2 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 971,000 | 2 1/2 | S Jan. 1905 | 92 95 | Compressed Air | 4,000,000 | 1 1/2 | Q May 1, 05 | 96 101 | U. S. Cot. Duck | 10,000,000 | 2 1/2 | S May 15, 05 | 71 84 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 2,650,000 | 1 1/2 | S Aug. 15, 05 | 97 62 | Do 2d pf. | 4,000,000 | 1 1/2 | Q May 1, 05 | 96 101 | U. S. Envelope | 10,000,000 | 2 1/2 | S May 15, 05 | 71 84 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 2,580,000 | 3 1/2 | S Nov. 1904 | 93 95 | Cop. Rub. Tire | 4,000,000 | 1 1/2 | Q May 1, 05 | 96 101 | Do preferred. | 3,750,000 | 2 1/2 | S Sep. 1, 04 | 88 88 1/2 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 1/2 | S Nov. 1904 | 102 1/2 | Do preferred. | 1,148,500 | 1 1/2 | Dec. 1904 | 21 24 | U. S. Leaf-nail | 40,000,000 | 100 | | 37 38 1/2 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,940,000 | 3 | S Jan. 1905 | 41 48 | Cramps Ship & Engine Bldg. | 6,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Apr. 1, 05 | 103 108 | Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 2 1/2 | S May 1, 05 | 118 121 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,500,000 | 2 1/2 | S Feb. 1905 | 101 104 | Den. Un. Water | 5,000,000 | 1 1/2 | S Apr. 1, 05 | 103 108 | Virginia & S.W. | 2,000,000 | 2 1/2 | S May 1, 05 | 118 121 |
| Hudson Co. Gas | 10,200,000 | 1 | S Nov. 22, 04 | 112 114 | Do preferred. | 2,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Apr. 1, 05 | 103 108 | Air Water (\$50) | 10,978,950 | 3 1/2 | Q Apr 10, 05 | 141 1/2 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 10,200,000 | 2 1/2 | S Nov. 1904 | 108 1/2 | Det. & Mack | 2,000,000 | 2 1/2 | S Jan. 1905 | 63 71 | Water Pump | 2,000,000 | 3 1/2 | S May 1, 05 | 118 121 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 2,000,000 | 2 1/2 | S June, 1904 | 63 71 | Do preferred. | 500,000 | 2 1/2 | S Jan. 1905 | 93 100 | STREET RAILWAYS. | | | | |
| Do 1st 1904. | 800,000 | 3 | S May, 1904 | 25 35 | Do preferred. | 1,000,000 | 2 1/2 | S Jan. 1905 | 93 100 | Atlantic Ave. Ry. | 750,000 | 2 1/2 | S Apr. 1905 | 101 103 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S May, 1904 | 32 34 | Do preferred. | 1,000,000 | 2 1/2 | S Jan. 1905 | 93 100 | Do 1st 1904. | 2,241,000 | 2 1/2 | S Apr. 1905 | 112 114 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,750,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | Do preferred. | 1,000,000 | 2 1/2 | S Jan. 1905 | 93 100 | Dogden Ave. Ry. | 2,200,000 | 2 1/2 | S Jan. 1905 | 90 95 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,0 | | | | Do preferred. | 1,000,000 | 2 1/2 | S Apr. 1905 | 74 78 | Becker | 900,000 | 3 | S Jan. 1905 | 30 33 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | Electric. Chicle | 2,045,000 | 2 | Dec. 1889 | 17 18 | Ferry stock | 100,000 | 2 1/2 | S Jan. 1905 | 95 98 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | Emp. Steel | 2,000,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Bway | 100,000 | 2 1/2 | S Jan. 1905 | 95 98 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Do 2d 1904 | 300,000 | 2 1/2 | S Jan. 3, 05 | 104 107 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Bway Surface | 1,500,000 | 2 1/2 | S Jan. 3, 05 | 104 107 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Guar. 1st 1905 | 1,500,000 | 2 1/2 | S Jan. 3, 05 | 104 107 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | B. B. & W. E. | 1,500,000 | 2 1/2 | S Jan. 3, 05 | 104 107 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Gen. ex. 1905 | 12,000,000 | 2 1/2 | Q Apr 15, 05 | 237 1/2 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Do 1st 1904 | 6,000,000 | 2 1/2 | S Jan. 3, 05 | 105 110 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Ely & Co. N. Y. | 3,000,000 | 2 1/2 | S Jan. 3, 05 | 112 115 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | B. Q. C. & Sub. | 3,000,000 | 2 1/2 | S Jan. 3, 05 | 103 107 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Buff. Cross'n S. | 2,974,000 | 2 1/2 | S May, 1905 | 110 113 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Cent. Cross-town | 1,000,000 | 3 1/2 | Q Apr. 1905 | 40 355 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Cent. Cross-town | 1,000,000 | 3 1/2 | Q Apr. 1905 | 40 355 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Cent. Cross-town | 1,000,000 | 3 1/2 | Q Apr. 1905 | 40 355 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Cent. Cross-town | 1,000,000 | 3 1/2 | Q Apr. 1905 | 40 355 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Cent. Cross-town | 1,000,000 | 3 1/2 | Q Apr. 1905 | 40 355 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Cent. Cross-town | 1,000,000 | 3 1/2 | Q Apr. 1905 | 40 355 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Cent. Cross-town | 1,000,000 | 3 1/2 | Q Apr. 1905 | 40 355 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Cent. Cross-town | 1,000,000 | 3 1/2 | Q Apr. 1905 | 40 355 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Cent. Cross-town | 1,000,000 | 3 1/2 | Q Apr. 1905 | 40 355 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Cent. Cross-town | 1,000,000 | 3 1/2 | Q Apr. 1905 | 40 355 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Cent. Cross-town | 1,000,000 | 3 1/2 | Q Apr. 1905 | 40 355 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Cent. Cross-town | 1,000,000 | 3 1/2 | Q Apr. 1905 | 40 355 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Cent. Cross-town | 1,000,000 | 3 1/2 | Q Apr. 1905 | 40 355 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Cent. Cross-town | 1,000,000 | 3 1/2 | Q Apr. 1905 | 40 355 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Cent. Cross-town | 1,000,000 | 3 1/2 | Q Apr. 1905 | 40 355 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Cent. Cross-town | 1,000,000 | 3 1/2 | Q Apr. 1905 | 40 355 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Cent. Cross-town | 1,000,000 | 3 1/2 | Q Apr. 1905 | 40 355 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Cent. Cross-town | 1,000,000 | 3 1/2 | Q Apr. 1905 | 40 355 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Cent. Cross-town | 1,000,000 | 3 1/2 | Q Apr. 1905 | 40 355 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Cent. Cross-town | 1,000,000 | 3 1/2 | Q Apr. 1905 | 40 355 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Cent. Cross-town | 1,000,000 | 3 1/2 | Q Apr. 1905 | 40 355 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Cent. Cross-town | 1,000,000 | 3 1/2 | Q Apr. 1905 | 40 355 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Cent. Cross-town | 1,000,000 | 3 1/2 | Q Apr. 1905 | 40 355 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Cent. Cross-town | 1,000,000 | 3 1/2 | Q Apr. 1905 | 40 355 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Cent. Cross-town | 1,000,000 | 3 1/2 | Q Apr. 1905 | 40 355 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Cent. Cross-town | 1,000,000 | 3 1/2 | Q Apr. 1905 | 40 355 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Cent. Cross-town | 1,000,000 | 3 1/2 | Q Apr. 1905 | 40 355 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Cent. Cross-town | 1,000,000 | 3 1/2 | Q Apr. 1905 | 40 355 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Cent. Cross-town | 1,000,000 | 3 1/2 | Q Apr. 1905 | 40 355 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Cent. Cross-town | 1,000,000 | 3 1/2 | Q Apr. 1905 | 40 355 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Cent. Cross-town | 1,000,000 | 3 1/2 | Q Apr. 1905 | 40 355 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Cent. Cross-town | 1,000,000 | 3 1/2 | Q Apr. 1905 | 40 355 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Cent. Cross-town | 1,000,000 | 3 1/2 | Q Apr. 1905 | 40 355 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Cent. Cross-town | 1,000,000 | 3 1/2 | Q Apr. 1905 | 40 355 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | Cent. Cross-town | 1,000,000 | 3 1/2 | Q Apr. 1905 | 40 355 |
| Do 1st 1904. | 1,000,000 | 3 | S June, 1904 | 25 35 | El P-matic (\$10) | 1,500,000 | 1 1/2 | S Jan. 1, 05 | 18 21 | | | | | |

ANOMALOUS LOAN INCREASE

Liquidation in Stock Market Fails to Reduce Borrowings from Banks —Probable Explanation.

Since the middle of last April, when the stock market reached the highest level recently attained, the active railroad stocks on the average have fallen about ten points. During the course of the decline there was much necessitous liquidation and a good deal of selling by those who, though able to care for their holdings, were induced by the weakness of the market to withdraw from it entirely for the time being. Coincidentally with the ten-point decline in the stock market the loans of the associated banks of New York City rose about \$200,000,000. This latter fact seems to throw much doubt on the common assumption that liquidation in the stock market results normally in less demand upon the banks for accommodation and in decreased loans by the banks. A similar discrepancy between the course of the stock market and of the loans reported by the New York banks has been noticed on former occasions, but surely the extraordinary increase in bank loans to reflect the liquidation of speculatively held stocks was never more marked than it has been during the past few weeks. Just what have been the

movements in loans in stock market prices since April 15 last, are clearly shown in the following table, which gives the bank loans by weeks, the change from the previous week, and the average prices of twenty railroad stocks, together with the average rate for call money:

| | Bank Loans | Changes from Pre-vious Week | Percent Price of 20 A. H. Stock | State |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| April 15 | \$1,080,611,100 | \$4,851,500 | 120.28 | Pa. |
| April 22 | 1,107,264,900 | 26,653,800 | 121.28 | Pa. |
| April 29 | 1,067,902,100 | 1,352,800 | 117.81 | Pa. |
| May 6 | 1,062,121,900 | 5,780,200 | 118.55 | Pa. |
| May 13 | 1,069,710,900 | 7,595,000 | 119.42 | Pa. |
| May 20 | 1,130,486,800 | 60,775,900 | 124.85 | Pa. |
| May 27 | 1,111,000,400 | 19,486,600 | 122.85 | Pa. |
| Net change | | 111,352,300 | 8.57 | |

It will be seen that yesterday's banana statement partly corrected the previous anomalous movement although still leaving a large net increase in loanable funds. The failure of loans to decrease as the liquid market is frequently attributed to the fact that those who buy stocks are sold by those who buy. If margins have become exhausted, or who seek to stop their losses, are themselves forced to borrow from the banks in order to make their purchases. This doubtless is true, for it is beyond conception that those who buy from the speculators who are forced or frightened out of the market buy outright. The latter as well as

the earlier purchasers usually carry their stocks on margin, but with this difference, that those who buy in a weak market generally protect their purchases by larger margins than those who buy in the original purchases. Thus the first point margins are closed out to the first point margins, and these in turn are replaced by twenty-point margins. The assumption, of course, is more or less the same, but it accords well with the general experience in such matters. Thus in a liquidating market the loan requirements so far as the stock market is concerned decrease as the market declines. The first point margin requires the larger margin to be possessed by the buyer and consequently the cause of the decrease in the purchase price. To buy 100 shares of Pennsylvania at 140 with a five-point margin requires the borrowing of \$13,500; to buy the same lot at 130 with a twenty-point margin requires the borrowing of only \$11,000. Thus a ten-point decline in this stock and the substitution of a stronger for a weaker purchaser reduces the loan requirements at the rate of \$2,500 for each hundred shares. It is of course problematical how much stock is carried on margin, and therefore what is the total reduction of loan requirements resulting from a ten-point decline in the stock market. If the average margin is twenty points, and 10 per cent of the active issues quoted on the Stock Exchange are carried on margins, then the reduction is very considerable. The forty most active issues represent an aggregate capitalization of \$3,700,000,000.

If the 10 per cent. assumption is correct, the amount of \$370,000 carried is the amount of these stocks carried on margin. Disregarding for the moment the question of increased margins, it would appear that a point decline in the prices of these stocks would result in a reduction of at least \$300,000 in loans. If the larger margins be considered as well, the reduction would amount to \$85,000,000. Yet during the time that this theoretical reduction has been in progress the banks have actually increased their loans by \$20,000,000.

In this particular instance it is possible to offer a reasonably satisfactory explanation of the apparent anomaly. At the very time when the stock market was declining a syndicate of bankers was called upon to take up about \$90,000,000 of the recent issue of Pennsylvania convertible bonds, half of the purchase price of which was payable immediately. And this syndicate members borrowed heavily from the banks in order to make the necessary payments. This single transaction probably accounts not only for the actual increase in loans, but also for the increase in the table given above, but also for the elimination of a considerable portion of the reduction that normally would have been looked for as a result of the liquidation and resulting decline in the stock market. Funds released from one employment naturally seek profitable use in some other direction, but it is seldom that the two events overlap as they have done during the past few weeks.

MAY

Guardian Trust Co.

Capital and Surplus over \$1,000,000
170 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

FRANK W. WOOLWORTH, President,
GEORGE W. FAIRCHILD, Vice-President, LATHROP C. HAYNES, Secretary,
CHAS. L. ROBINSON, Vice-President, J. FRANK CHANDLER, Asst. Secretary.

The fact that the deposits of this Company under its new management have increased \$750,000 since March 1st is evidence that its policy and methods are supplying in some degree a public want. We are building on the foundations of conservative Progression, Courtesy and Reciprocity.

This Company maintains a reserve on its demand deposits in the same amount as the Banks of this State, and engages in no underwritings.

Small accounts with possibilities of growth are invited, and receive the same care and attention as is extended to large ones.

The Trust Company of America

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
\$11,600,000

MAIN OFFICE
135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

BRANCHES: 149 BROADWAY
36 WALL STREET

DIRECTORS
JOHN D. GRIMMINS, WM. H. GIBBSBROOK,
JAMES H. COVILLY, EDWIN F. BRIDGES,
HOMER B. PARSONS, EDWIN THORNTON,
CHARLES W. MORSE, CHARLES T. BARNETT,
GEORGE W. FREELING, EDWARD H. MILLER,
FRANK E. PLATT, JAMES H. DONALD,
E. CHAPMAN, ARTHUR F. FITCH,
GEORGE E. SHELTON, WILLIAM E. LEVITT,
WALTER VAN NORDEN, W. E. VANDEBILT, JR.,
F. A. B. WIDENEE, JAMES A. KUSH,
E. F. YOUNG, SAMUEL GREENBERG,
E. E. EDWARDS, CARL HENRICH THORNTON

OFFICERS
JOHN D. GRIMMINS, President,
JOHN D. GRIMMINS, Vice-President,
HOMER B. PARSONS, Vice-President,
CHARLES W. MORSE, Vice-President,
GEORGE W. FREELING, Vice-President,
FRANK E. PLATT, Vice-President,
E. CHAPMAN, Vice-President,
GEORGE E. SHELTON, Vice-President,
WALTER VAN NORDEN, Vice-President,
F. A. B. WIDENEE, Vice-President,
E. F. YOUNG, Vice-President,
E. E. EDWARDS, Vice-President

DONALD MACKAY,
Member New York and Boston Stock
Exchanges.
LATHAM A. FISH,
GEO. D. MACKAY,
Member New York Stock Exchange
G. TROWBRIDGE HOLLISTER
and
F. W. KENDRICK

Mackay & Co.

Bankers

Nassau and Pine Streets, New York
13 Congress Street, Boston

Dealers in U.S. Government Bonds and
other Investment Securities.

Deposits received and interest allowed
on balances, subject to draft at sight.

Mem. Vomer & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Mem. The Branch & Co., Richmond, Va.
Correspondents. Connected by private wires.
Telephone 6050 John

Lincoln Trust Company

Madison Square

Capital and Surplus . . \$1,200,000
Deposits \$18,000,000

The diversity, influence and strength
of this Company's Board of Direct-
ors enable it to render out-of-
town correspondents exceptional
opportunities for profitable partici-
pations.

Explanatory Booklet on request.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

60 BROADWAY, 5TH AVE. & 5TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 145TH ST.

NOTICE.
The Central National Bank, located at Troy,
in the State of New York, is closing up its
affairs, its corporate existence having expired at
close of business on the 4th day of April, 1905.
All note-holders and others, creditors of said
association, are therefore hereby notified to
present the notes and other claims against
the association for payment.
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over \$1,200,000.

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some of the most active and successful business men in Pittsburg, the managers of the group being:

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1905

Pictorial Supplement, New York, Sunday, May 28, 1905.

The New York Times

MAY



MAY

The New York Times,

Sunday, May 28, 1905.





Miss
May
Upshaw.
Photo by
Davis &
Sanford



Children of Mrs. Charles Steele.

Photo by Davis & Sanford

MAY



Miss
Agnes Scott

Photo by Fish.



The New York Times.
Sunday, May 28, 1905.



1905

Miss
Helena
Frederick.
Photo
by
Steinberg.



Miss Edna
Goodrich,
in "The
Rollicking Girl."
Photo by Hall.

Photo by Hall.

Miss Ethelle Earle
in "The
Education
of
Mr. Pipp."



Miss
Dorothy
Bertrand
in
"San Toy."
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OFFICIAL REPORT

Of a Special Committee of the

LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK

Endorses the

Oppenheimer Treatment for Inebriates.

The following is a verbatim report made in May, 1905, of a Committee by the Legislature of New York.

"Your Committee appointed to investigate the question of the treatment of inebriates respectfully reports:

Various official reports of this State have for years recommended that some action be taken by this State in the matter of treatment of inebriates, for the reason that the present system has been found to be unscientific in its method, unsatisfactory in its results and involving great expense to the State.

In Re Criminal Inebriates.

The official report of the State Commission of Prisons for 1903 states:

"From statistics one would be fairly justified in estimating that one-half of the convictions in the criminal courts of this State are for the single offense of intoxication. The taxpayers of the State are annually subjected to large expense in the arrest and re-arrest of persons charged with this offense, and much of the time of our criminal courts is occupied in their trial, and about one-half of the expense of maintaining our jails and penitentiaries is caused by the maintenance of this class of offenders during their term of commitment. When a man is intoxicated his reason is destroyed for the time being. It is often necessary for the protection of the public that he be taken into custody and receive treatment at the hands of the State. This offense (Drunkenness) should not be treated strictly as a crime. Drunkenness has in it no element of malice. The law should recognize this distinction. The present practice of sending him to jail or to the penitentiary to consort with thieves only degrades and discourages him and at the same time inflicts punishment and privation upon his family. Some wiser method of dealing with this offense should obtain."

On the inequality of the present system in its operation on the rich and the poor, the report further says:

"The man of means pays a small fine and suffers no inconvenience, while the poor man, whether he pays his fine or goes to prison, brings privation to his family."

So important was this subject deemed by the State Commission of Prisons that its formal recommendation was:

"Section 4. Revise existing laws relating to the treatment of drunkenness."

In Re Pauper Inebriates.

Upon investigation of this subject from the standpoint of pauperism, the recommendation of the General Secretary of the 'Charity Organization of the City of New York,' 1904, published under the title, 'Principles of Relief,' further confirms the necessity for action as follows:

"There are many with whom alcoholism is essentially a disease and unfortunately very often an incurable disease. The unfortunate victim, whatever the circumstance under which the habit was forced upon him, may become an object of infinite pity in the end. The most important single step that could be taken for the eradication of the cause of intemperance would be the early recognition of the symptoms of habitual drunkenness and the sentence of every person who has reached this stage either to a hospital or to the custody of a competent probation officer until cured. The substitution of this plan for the present utterly useless and almost dead-end sentences to jail or workhouse would be both humane and scientific. Relief should always be conditional on some definite and radical step towards the curing of the real evil."

Pursuant to the above recommendation relative to 'criminal inebriates' and 'pauper inebriates,' the Committee have carefully considered the need of some action for the relief of these dependent and delinquent classes, and also various methods of treatment of persons suffering from alcohol-

ism. Recognizing that many of these persons are suffering from disease, some form of medical treatment should be given. In the judgment of this Committee the best treatment therefore is that of the Oppenheimer Institute, as it is strongly endorsed and advocated by large numbers of physicians and business and professional men of high standing, national repute and unquestioned authority; the treatment itself being reported as prompt, effective and free from certain objections inherent in other systems. A further reason for the selection of this treatment is its especial adaptability to those classes specified by the State Commission of Prisons and the Charity Organization Society, on account of its *simplicity of operation, no residence at an Institute being required*; and also because of its *easy administration in each city and county of the State*.

Furthermore carefully compiled reports show that the Oppenheimer Institute has already treated with marked success a considerable number of this class of inebriates, many of them at the instance of court and probation officers, both in New York State and elsewhere.

Believing that some action should be taken for the purpose of making possible—

First, a more humane treatment of this class of unfortunates, now classified and treated as criminals; and,
Second, radical economies in the maintenance of the penal and charitable institutions of this State.

Your Committee would respectfully recommend the enactment into law of the following bill:

An Act to Provide for the Treatment of Inebriates.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

"Section 1. When any person shall be convicted a second time of intoxication or drunkenness and disorderly conduct in any court in this State, the committing magistrate or board may commit such person so convicted to jail or other penal or charitable institution in accordance with the law, as a punishment for such offense; or the committing magistrate or board may at the time of making said order of commitment, make an alternative or additional order directing that upon the consent of such person so convicted and committed, such person be released from such penal or charitable institution upon parole in the custody of proper persons appointed by said magistrate or board, upon the condition that such person so convicted take the treatment for the cure of alcoholism as administered by the Oppenheimer Institute existing under the Laws of the State of New York, or any other treatment approved by the State Commission of Prisons."

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1905

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F. NORTON GODDARD DIES AT HIS COUNTRY HOME

Civic Leader a Victim of Brain
Hemorrhage.

HIS REMARKABLE CAREER

Wealthy, He Moved to Tenement Dis-
trict and Took Up Cause of Poor
—Stumped Out Policy.

LITCHFIELD, Conn., May 28.—F. Norton Goddard of New York died suddenly to-day at his country home here, an attack of brain hemorrhage following several weeks of rheumatism and nervous prostration was the cause of his death.

Capt. Goddard came to Litchfield with his family about three weeks ago, hoping that his health would be improved in the air of the hill country. He was able to walk about the house and yard yesterday. Last night, however, he was stricken suddenly and died at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

Immediately after his death his business partner, Wilmer Baldwin of New York, was notified and came to Litchfield by a special train. It was announced that the funeral arrangements would be made to-morrow.

Frederick Norton Goddard was born in New York City in 1861, so that at his death he was only forty-four years old.

In him this city loses not only a useful citizen, but one of its most interesting and inspiring figures. Born into the possession of great wealth and reared in luxury, but with a wholesome interest in his fellow-beings, he was moved to leave his own class and settle among people of the humblest walks of life. And he did not go among them to study them, to use them, or to pity them. He lived with them as one of their own, sharing their cares and pleasures, sorrows and confidences.

The estate of Capt. Goddard's father was estimated as high as \$12,000,000. Capt. Goddard inherited this estate jointly with his brother. He was a son of the late J. W. Goddard, a merchant of the old-fashioned type, who came to this city from a Connecticut farm in 1847 and used his little capital of \$300 to start the firm which since became J. W. Goddard & Sons, and which still exists under that name at 100 Bleeker Street.

The earlier part of F. Norton Goddard's education was obtained in the Antioch Grammar School, from which he passed to Harvard, being graduated with the class of '82. Immediately afterward he joined his father in the business. It was not until after his father's death that he decided to go in search of men nearer to nature than his former friends.

To accomplish this purpose he rented a floor of a tenement at 327 East Thirty-third Street and went there to live with no other company than that of an old and trusted servant, who was to look after his house for him. One of the first things he did was to join a little group of earnest men that soon was to become the nucleus of one of the most hope-inspiring organizations in this city.

The club first had a dozen members, all of them men who earned their bread working hard with their hands. One was employed on board a ferryboat, another was a bricklayer, a third a plasterer, and so on. They met near the house where Capt. Goddard had established his quarters, and their purpose was to improve themselves by studying the problem of how to improve the conditions of others.

The newcomer from the outside heard of their meetings, asked leave to join, and became soon the head and heart of the little body. According to his own words at a much later period, Capt. Goddard did not go into the tenement district with any particular idea of doing good or helping other men.

His desire was to escape a life that had become irksome to him. The little club grew and took the name of the Civic Club, which it has retained ever since. From the start an important part of the self-imposed duties of its members was to render personal service as well as pecuniary aid to anybody needing it within the district they regarded as peculiarly their own, a district bordered by Fourth Avenue, Forty-second Street, the East River, and Twenty-third Street.

Out of that work grew the campaign against the police system, which by degrees became all but the life work of Capt. Goddard. He was responsible for the formation of the Anti-Police Society, in which such men as Herbert Parsons, Marcus E. Marks, Thomas E. Slater, and P. Tecumseh Sherman were interested. To the efforts of that society is due the fact that police salaries are not so high as they were.

It was an uphill fight for many years, but with the enactment of the new law of 1901 began a campaign which reached its triumphant climax in the arrest and conviction of the 100 years had been the chief backer of the police gambler.

In November, 1901, Capt. Goddard achieved the victory of sending the so-called "Police King," Al Adams, to State's prison.

A year after moving to the east side Capt. Goddard married Miss Alice S. Winthrop. His removal from the Thirty-third Street tenement became a necessity. He moved to 273 Lexington Avenue, thus keeping within easy reach of the district in which he had chosen to do his work.

He then launched the East Side Republican Club, which met at 271 East Thirty-fourth Street. In 1903 Capt. Goddard carried the primaries and became the leader of his party within the district. Five years later he resigned from the leadership, but not until he had revolutionized political methods within the district.

Capt. Goddard earned the enmity of Senator Platt by attacking Lemuel P. Quigg in a bitter manner. Despite this, Goddard won the Twenty-third district by the fall of 1890 was in the saddle as district leader. From that time Republicans made inroads into the Democratic vote, and in the low-Sheridan campaign captured the Aldermanship of the Twenty-third district.

Capt. Goddard was interested in a great deal of legislation during the past two sessions of the Legislature, especially bills affecting persons convicted of policy playing. Capt. Goddard was able to induce Gov. Odell to give him an emergency message on many of his bills, most of which were introduced by Assemblyman Prentice.

At the Civic Club last night all were downcast. The club received the first information of the blow that had been dealt it through the Rev. Dr. Slater. Through-out the day little groups of well-known district figures stood either in the club-rooms or just outside discussing what to do. A meeting of the Civic Club was held to-night to take action concerning the death of Capt. Goddard.

COLLISION OFF SANDY HOOK.

Steamer Kentucky Rams the Exeter City in the Fog.

The British steamship Exeter City, which sailed for Swansea on Saturday, returned to port yesterday with a hold fifteen feet square on her starboard quarter above the water line, due to a collision she had with the Scandinavian-American liner Kentucky about 5:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The collision occurred just outside Sandy Hook, and was due to the impenetrable fog that blanketed the water outside the Hook at the time. After the accident the Exeter City anchored. Both the steamships are freighters.

At the time of the collision the Exeter City was proceeding under reduced speed in the direction of the open sea, while the Kentucky was making for the Hook. Just as slowly, suddenly Capt. Staal of the Kentucky, who was on the bridge, saw the big hull of the Exeter City loom up ahead. He immediately ordered his engines reversed at full speed, but it was too late, and at a moment later the bow of the Danish ship crashed into the Exeter City.

When the Kentucky backed away Capt. Staal saw that a big hole had been made, and immediately came to a stop and asked for assistance. Capt. King replied that he did not, and the Kentucky, which was undamaged, proceeded nearer the Hook and anchored. Yesterday afternoon Capt. King absolutely refused to talk.

Capt. Staal, however, declared that he heard no signals from the Exeter City prior to the collision. He had a Sandy Hook pilot on board, and the pilot also said that he failed to hear any signals from the British ship. Capt. Staal added that he did not know whether the Exeter City was under way or not. The fog, he said, was the cause of all the trouble.

SHIP'S WIRELESS FIRE ALARM.

Old Dominion Liner Rushes Blazing to Port, Sending Ahead Appeals for Help.

NORFOLK, Va., May 28.—A fire is raging to-night in the forward lower hold of the Old Dominion Line steamer Hamilton, which raced into port at 4 o'clock this afternoon after a thrilling experience and with her crew exhausted. Agents of the line said late to-night that no further attempt to extinguish the flames would be made until to-morrow morning.

The fire is in a cargo of cotton and tobacco in hog-ties. The Hamilton is being used as an extra freight steamer, and left here at 4 o'clock this morning for New York with a large cargo. She was proceeding up the coast and was between Hog Island and Winter Quarantine Light when smoke began to pour out of her forward hold.

The ship was immediately stopped and the crew set to work to extinguish the flames by filling the hold with steam. There was not much of a sea on, but a fog was forming, and Capt. Boaz decided to run for Norfolk.

With all speed the Hamilton made her way back to the Virginia capes, using her wireless telegraph to good advantage and notifying the local office of the fire. The tugs met the steamer down the river. On the return trip the Hamilton's crew worked heroically and got the fire partially under control, but it broke out again to-night. A volunteer crew relieved the steamer's crew when she arrived, and the Merritt Wrecking Company was asked to assist in fighting the fire.

"The origin of the fire is at present unknown," said Agent Crowl of the Dominion Line to-night, "but was probably spontaneous combustion. The damage done to the freight in the Hamilton cannot now be estimated; it may be \$10,000 or it may be \$30,000. I do not think the steamer is injured. The fire broke out again to-night, and if the hold does not get too hot, we will wait till morning to fill it with steam."

NEW TIFFANY JEWEL CLUE.

Stolen Diamonds Bought in Pittsburgh, Where Many ex-Cutters Live.

PITTSBURGH, May 28.—The Pittsburgh detective force was notified by the New York police last night of the offer of a reward of \$10,000 for the arrest of the persons implicated in the Tiffany diamond robbery and the recovery of the gems. The entire detective force is now working on the case, under the personal direction of Superintendent Thomas A. McQuade.

Pittsburgh is one of the few cities in the country where diamond cutters are employed. Many broken-down men who were once experts in that line, find employment in the South Side glass factories, where they work on imitation diamonds and also on glass. Most of these men are ex-Hollenders, and there is quite a colony of them here.

This afternoon Superintendent McQuade visited the colony personally. He refused to give out any information regarding his visit, but he was daily intimating that it was not fruitless. He is working on the theory that the thief would send the stolen diamonds to a place like Pittsburgh rather than take the risk of sending them across the ocean to be recut, or having the work done in New York.

BROTHERS PERISH IN THE MUD

Young Men Overcome in Rancocas Creek When Tide Rises.

CANTERTON, N. J., May 28.—Charles Gravatt, 31 years old, and Alfred Gravatt, 20 years old, brothers, were drowned in Rancocas Creek, near here, this afternoon. The young men left their home shortly before noon, and said they were going out for a walk. At low tide they waded out in Rancocas Creek in the mud. Neither could swim.

Noticing the tide rising, both started to return to the shore. They found themselves in a bad predicament. Each move carried them further into the mud until they were entirely submerged. Several men who from a distance had witnessed the plight of the victims went to their assistance, but it was too late. One of the bodies was recovered to-night.

The brothers were the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Gravatt of Burlington County.

THE SECOND EMPIRE.

A new fast train on the New York Central leaves New York at 11:30 A. M. for Albany 5:20, Utica 7:15, Syracuse 8:25, Rochester 9:30, Buffalo 11:30 P. M. No express fare—Adv.

CITY OWNERSHIP FIGHT IN PHILADELPHIA NOW

Ordinance to Pave Way for Control of Lighting Plants.

BIG FUND TO FIGHT RING

Committee of Seventy and Nine at
Loggerheads—Reformers Plan
Honest Elections.

Special to The New York Times.
PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—A fight for municipal ownership is to be waged by the City Party, which intends to extend its operations through the State. John C. Winston, Chairman of the Committee of Seventy, will go to Europe this week to study municipal ownership as illustrated in foreign cities, and will bring back a report on how it can best be attained here.

Common Councilman Wilson H. Brown, one of the leaders on the Mayor's side in the gas fight, will introduce in Council an ordinance paving the way for the city to take control of the gas works, which it can do on Dec. 31, 1907, by the terms of the present lease.

This is but a branch of the scheme. A fight for municipal ownership of electric lighting will be started almost at once. John M. Mack has seen the Mayor and shown him how this can be done. Awhile ago Mack attempted to get a lighting contract. George R. Sheldon and Pliny Flisk of New York were his backers. The United Gas people blocked his way and prevented Council from granting the franchise. United Gas men control the Philadelphia Electric, although the gas company as a corporation does not.

The Committee of Seventy and the Committee of Nine will meet to-morrow at the Commonwealth Building to plan a campaign of solicitation for funds to fight the ring. The amount to be raised is \$1,250,000. W. W. Justice made this proposition at the mass meeting on Friday, and pledged \$2,500 himself. To-day Stuart R. Wood duplicated Mr. Justice's pledge.

"The War Fund" is the name given to this. It is proposed to use the money in organizing the opposition to the ring, in investigating fraudulent contracts, and in carrying the election. Lawyers indorsing the scheme and promising money have poured in on the committees, and it is not expected that there will be much difficulty in raising the amount required.

This week the people will be urged to use the same means which they used in the gas lease victory in securing the confirmation of Potter and Acker. Meetings will be held in every ward in the city, at which the confirmation will be demanded.

Divisions, however, are beginning to appear in the ranks of the reformers. There is jealousy between the Committee of Seventy and the Committee of Nine. At the meeting to-morrow it is expected that the people will be made to shoulder the Committee of Nine out of the field. W. T. Tilden of that committee is privately accused of setting his cap for a political nomination. On the other hand, friends of the Committee of Nine are trying to get rid of the Committee of Seventy. It is said by reason of its large membership to contain a number of visionaries and impracticables.

The organization was at Atlantic City to-day considering its defeat on the gas lease, and trying to keep its spirits up. Mayor Weaver was getting his usual ovation, this time receiving one at church. Boss Durham commended with David H. Lane and other strong supporters of his at Atlantic City, but if there was any rift in the clouds they failed to make known the fact. They did not seem to like the statement that Durham had counseled submission yesterday, and the organization side of the story was easier to obtain to-day.

According to the organization version, Durham wanted to keep up the fight, but the United Gas Improvement Company would not let him. Dolan, it seems, was thoroughly sick of the fight, and neither he nor any of the other United Gas people was willing to continue objects of popular opprobrium any longer.

The organization further holds that it was not defeated at all. It maintains that the scheme would have gone through the Councils despite the accessions of Councilmen to Weaver's ranks. It is further held that Weaver had gained enough recruits to make impossible the election of a neutral man, but the organization asserts that many of these Councilmen gave in their accessions merely to lull the Weavers into false security, which the fight will be turned on the Councils here are like policemen, clad in not box stuffers from choice, but willing to do whatever their chiefs require.

The first honest election seen in Philadelphia within the memory of this generation will be held to-day. To-morrow, when a county ticket will be elected, and when a county honest election, at which the fight will be turned on the Councils here are like policemen, clad in not box stuffers from choice, but willing to do whatever their chiefs require.

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"I just meant to go away until school was over," he said, "and then I was convinced I was willing to endure almost any hardships rather than to go to school. He had tramped the greater part of the distance to Knoxville, 100 miles away, and had ridden on freight trains the rest of the way. He had slept out in the mountains, in schoolhouses, and in churches, living for days on a few loaves of bread. He pawned his watch at Knoxville, and when his money gave out obtained a job as messenger boy at \$2 per week.

ROPE SKIPPING FATAL.

Little Girl Taken Off Winning Contest—Soon Died.

Six-year-old Madeline Russell of 130 North Tenth Street, Brooklyn, last night engaged in a rope skipping contest with some other girl on the sidewalk in front of her home. She had been at it for two hours, and had outskipped all the other contestants, when suddenly she complained of feeling ill. She managed to cross the street and walk up the stairs to her home. When she reached the room where her mother was she fell to the floor, and half an hour later she died.

The cause is the neighborhood has tonight begun to take up a collection for flowers to place on the grave of their little girl.

YOUNG ROEBLING'S ESCAPE.

Boy Missing for a Week Preferred Hardships to School.

SEASIDE, N. C., May 28.—Young Siegfried Roebeling, who had been missing from his home for more than a week, and who turned up in Knoxville yesterday, returned here to-day of his own accord, having learned of the anxiety his absence had caused his father and mother.

"I just meant to go away until school was over," he said, "and then I was convinced I was willing to endure almost any hardships rather than to go to school. He had tramped the greater part of the distance to Knoxville, 100 miles away, and had ridden on freight trains the rest of the way. He had slept out in the mountains, in schoolhouses, and in churches, living for days on a few loaves of bread. He pawned his watch at Knoxville, and when his money gave out obtained a job as messenger boy at \$2 per week.

BATTLE NEAR SHANGHAI?

Firing Heard There and Russian Ships May Have Been Attacked.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—A dispatch received here from Shanghai to-day says that heavy firing is plainly heard to the northward of Shanghai.

LONDON, Monday, May 29.—A dispatch from Shanghai says that Japanese warships arrived in the offing at Woo-Sung on Saturday and attacked the Russian ships, but a later dispatch says that the Russian transports are to stay in the vicinity of Shanghai, while the vessels of the Volunteer Fleet are to leave for either German or French territory.

It is reported that the Chinese authorities ordered the Russian vessels to leave Woo-Sung by 8 o'clock Saturday night or to haul down their flags. The Russians, one dispatch says, are temporizing.

It is reported from Hongkong that the British fleet is leaving for the north at full speed.

The Daily Telegraph's Tokyo correspondent and The Daily Telegraph itself both discredit the rumor that the Japanese attacked the Russians at Woo-Sung, though the Shanghai correspondent of The Morning Post says that the firing of big guns was heard outside Woo-Sung last night. He adds that the Chinese warship Hai-Chi has cleared for action.

SINKING OF AMERICAN SHIP.

No Details Received—Russians Say Maybe It Was Necessary.

TOKIO, May 28.—The name and destination of the American steamer which Admiral Rojestvensky is reported to have sunk off Formosa about May 21 are unknown here.

Details concerning the sinking of the vessel will, it is expected, be made known when the crew of the steamer reaches Japan.

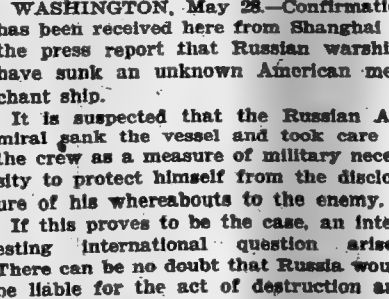
ST. PETERSBURG, May 28.—Nothing is known at the Admiralty of the reported sinking of an American steamer off Formosa. An official said to-day:

"Rojestvensky may have been compelled by military necessity to destroy a neutral. If he feared that to allow it to proceed and to report the whereabouts and direction of the Russian fleet would endanger his strategic plan he had no other alternative except to take off the crew and sink the ship."

Such an incident is unfortunate, but every naval officer must admit that the risk in such a crisis is too great to take any chances. If the ship was unjustifiably sunk from the point of view of international law, Russia, of course, will have to foot the bill; but any cost is cheap if it furthered Rojestvensky's mission."

The written opinion of the Superior Admiralty Court in the case of the cotton found on the British steamer Calchas, captured by the Vladivostok squadron, is expected some time this week. There appears to be a division of opinion in Italy and Germany on behalf of the Foreign Office, while agreeing that the cotton on board the Calchas was of a contraband nature, holds that the principle of conditional contraband for cotton should be annulled, while the representatives of the Admiralty contend for the principle of absolute contraband.

WHERE THE GREAT SEA BATTLE WAS FOUGHT.



The cross on the above map shows the spot where the battle between the fleets under Rojestvensky and Togo began. The latest dispatches indicate that Togo's base had for some time been at Ma-san-Pho, on the coast of Korea, whence it was easy for him to intercept the Russians.

If it is true that the Russian ships which

POSTSCRIPT 5 A. M.

TOGO SMASHES RUSSIAN FLEET

Tokio Announces 12 Ships
Sunk or Captured.

2 Torpedo Boat Destroy-
ers Sent to Bottom.

JAPANESE CRUISER LOST

Ten Torpedo Boats Are
Also Said to Be Gone.

FIGHT BEGAN SATURDAY
Between 2 and 3 o'clock in
Afternoon Fog Lifted and
Togo Found His Foe.

TOKIO, May 29, 2:15 P. M.—It is officially announced that Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet has been practically annihilated. Twelve warships have been

Department this morning received the following telegram from Charles E. Harris, Consul at Nagasaki:

"Nagasaki, May 28: Japanese sunk the Russian battleship Borodino and four more warships and a repair ship." The State Department also received the following dispatch from Tokio:

"Tokio, May 27: Japanese fleet engaged the Baltic Squadron this afternoon in the Strait of Tsushima, which was held. Cannonading heard from shore."

From other information received here to-day it is believed that the Russian battleship Orei was sunk as well as her sister ship the Borodino, and that three Russian cruisers were destroyed.

The Japanese Minister, Mr. Takahira, to-night received a dispatch from Tokio saying in effect that the naval battle thus far had been with favorable prospects to the Japanese. The Minister's dispatch was from private sources.

Late to-night a telegram came from Minister Griescom at Tokio stating that a dispatch from Admiral Togo to the Japanese Government reported a fight with the Russian fleet, and that the Japanese held the Strait of Korea.

The belief in naval circles is that the Japanese resorted to free use of torpedo boats in their attacks on Rojestvensky's fleet. The Japanese have a large number of torpedo boats and they demonstrated their effectiveness in the operations at Port Arthur. Naval officials here say it is unlikely that such serious losses as those reported could have been inflicted by ordinary fire.

Embargo on News in Tokio.

TOKIO, May 28, 7:45 P. M.—The embargo on the publication of naval news continues. Absolutely no information concerning the operations of the Japanese and Russian fleets was obtainable here to-day.

Newspapers are held under an absolute leash and all telegraph and cable lines are closed to press dispatches.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, May 29.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Monday, May 29.—The Daily Telegraph's Tokyo correspondent says a dense fog prevailed in the Sea of Japan on Saturday. It occasionally lifted, when there was brilliant sunshine. A high wind prevailed, with a rough sea.

The Russian ships were first sighted at 6 o'clock in the morning approaching Tau Island under cover of the fog, which, however, lifted, and the squadron retired. This squadron is believed to have consisted of six first-class ships, and, according to information received, twenty-one more Russian warships were not far away.

Nothing definite is known, however, says the correspondent, and the authorities merely reported that cannonading was proceeding.

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It has now been discovered, the correspondent continues, that Rojestvensky's ships coasted along the coast of the Island of Luzon on May 22, and that on the following day they cruised about north of Luzon and transferred large quantities of bunker coal from colliers. Then Rojestvensky decided to divide his fleet into several parts. He traversed the Babes Straits and steamed in a northeasterly direction. On the morning of May 23 the Russians were southwest of the Loo-Choo Islands, and the slow converted cruisers and transports were sent to Shanghai, while the main squadron went to Tau Island.

The indications from many of the dispatches printed here are that Rojestvensky sent some of his vessels through Tausan Strait with a view to mystifying the Japanese.

A dispatch to a news agency says that two Russian warships were sighted yesterday afternoon at Masuki, (Mashike) Hokkaido, steaming southwest, but it is unknown whether they belonged to Rojestvensky or if they were from Vladivostok.

RUSSIANS' JOY REVERSED.

People Now Pessimistic—Have to Depend on Tokio for News.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.
ST. PETERSBURG, May 28.—People here are unaware of the reported momentous happenings in the Strait of Tsushima. The Government offices and newspaper offices are closed and the majority of the population are enjoying themselves out of town.

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Foreign telegrams are the sole source of news. These are, so conflicting that it is impossible to ascertain what happened.

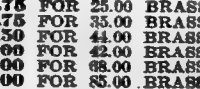
Inquiry at the Admiralty fails to dispel the confusion. Admiral Avellan declares that he has received no information concerning either Rojestvensky's squadron or Japan's division.

It seems probable

The Eighth Floor Restaurant is especially attractive now, account of its delightful coolness.

Decoration Day, to-morrow; this store will be closed the entire day.

17.75 FOR **25.00** BRASS BEDS.
19.75 FOR **35.00** BRASS BEDS.
23.50 FOR **45.00** BRASS BEDS.
30.00 FOR **42.00** BRASS BEDS.
44.00 FOR **98.00** BRASS BEDS.
59.00 FOR **85.00** BRASS BEDS.



Fifth Floor.

BOY'S MIND GROWN LIKE A MUSHROOM

From Infancy to Maturity in Three Months.

TREATED BY OSTEOPATHY

The Strange Case of 16-Year-Old John Harry, Who Now Is a Member of Dr. Houghton's Church.

John Harry was one of the confirmation class yesterday in the Little Church Around the Corner, in Twenty-ninth Street, just west of Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton stood sponsor for John Harry's right to become one of the Episcopal faith. Bishop Greer officiated.

Of all the parents and relatives of the members of Dr. Houghton's confirmation class, none rejoiced more in the services than did the father and mother of John Harry. Their prayers of years had been answered. The mind of their sixteen-year-old son had passed in three months from that of a child to that of a mature person. He could reason and believe as they did, and had been adjudged competent for confirmation in the church of which they had been members for many years. They thought it almost a miracle.

John was born in England. His father is the coachman of S. T. Zaborski of 14 East Thirtieth Street. John has been simple-minded. His father and mother prayed nightly for an awakening of his intelligence, but there seemed to be no response to their supplications. Their faith did not fail, however, and they continued to pray.

As the years passed their boy grew in stature and strength, but his mind did not wake up. He could articulate only a few words and did not comprehend much that was said to him. His usual answer to a question was a vacant smile.

He went regularly to Sunday school. He was obedient and kind, but it was evident that he had only a hazy notion of what was said. He could not read, but he could sit still, smiling gratefully when the teacher spoke to him or when one of the other scholars would share a book or leaflet with him.

The children were good to "Jack," as they called him. They would volunteer to see him home, even if it was out of their way, and he showed his gratitude by bringing little gifts to them—an apple, a piece of string, or a horseshoe nail. The acceptance of his gifts gave him the keenest delight.

No place pleased him so well as the Sunday school, unless it was his father's stable. The horses would whinny at his coming, and the dogs came rolling and barking to greet him. The most fractious horse would not throw back his ears when Jack entered the stall. He could wheel about in his little cart the new-born puppies without a snarl from their mother. When he was out in the streets strange dogs, with wagging tails, would seek his favor. The animals seemed to understand him and love him like the children did in the Sunday school, but he shunned strange grown-ups.

Dr. Houghton took a deep interest in the boy who was so gentle and patient. About three months ago the clergyman called the attention of his own physician, Dr. E. W. S. Howard of 508 Fifth Avenue, to the boy. The doctor is an osteopath. After an examination of the child declared that the boy was not an epileptic; his disorder was due to a lack of circulation of blood in the brain. The intellect was dormant, and the boy was in a state of torpor. He did not have a physical life.

The physician thought that osteopathic treatment would awaken the boy's mind, and Dr. Houghton invited him to take Jack as a patient. Dr. Howard consented, and his body has since been regularly manipulated in accordance with the principles of osteopathic treatment, with remarkable results.

Dr. Houghton said last night, when asked how it happened that the boy had passed in three months from practical infancy to maturity, so that he had been deemed competent for confirmation: "It is all true, and remarkably wonderful. I believe it to be the act of God using the physician as the instrument of His will. I never heard Jack utter a word until recently. He would just grin at any question, and never volunteered a remark. The doctor gave him osteopathic treatment, and his mind woke up."

"After I had talked a long time with the boy I asked him what had been in the room when I came in and he said the two dogs that had walked out. That showed he had been observing. I asked him what he had seen on Fifth Avenue, and he had been walking that afternoon, and he gave me a perfectly intelligent and interesting account of his observations."

"He told me of his studies, how he was learning to read, and of the many things that were of interest to him since his mind had awakened. He knew his Catechism and all the essentials of his church life perfectly. He was bright and alert, filled with confidence and the worst which had been opened to his understanding, innocent like a child, and eager to learn. It is one of the most remarkable cases in my experience."

Great care is being taken not to overburden the boy's mind, but this is difficult because he is intent on catching up with the mental development of the other children he knows. He has an alphabet in a singularly short time, and can now easily spell out of the ordinary words. He remembers a good deal of his past, particularly his old-time friends. He delights in meeting the children who were kind to him, and has not lost his fondness for his animal friends. The dread of music he formerly had is gone, and he finds keen delight in it. His mental development is being watched with the keenest interest, particularly by Dr. Howard.

The physician was out of town yesterday.

LEFT AN INJURED WOMAN.
Conductor Sent His Car Along After She Had Fallen Off.
Special to The New York Times.
KEARNY, N. J., May 22.—Mrs. Catherine Stewart of 11 Johnston Avenue, fell headlong off an open trolley car at the East Newark end of the Erie Railroad bridge over the Passaic yesterday. According to the passengers the conductor took his car back to where the woman lay, and after remarking that he "guessed she was all right," and the car was behind time, continued his trip to Newark.

The shapes, braids, bands and trimmings in the straw and Panama.

KNOX HAT

this season are unusually fine. Most attractive and becoming styles in straw hats, bamboos and Panamas.

Agencies in all the principal cities of the world.

DID YOU KNOW IT RAINED IN FAR OFF BROOKLYN?

Streets Flooded, Trolley Traffic Impeded, Spring Hats Ruined.

ONE HOUSE BLOWN DOWN

Heavy Downpour, with Fierce Wind, Drenches a Part of the Borough.

While the sun was shining in Manhattan yesterday afternoon the weather cut some freaky capers in Brooklyn. Bright sunshine and breezy air prevailed in one-half of the borough, while a wind storm and heavy downpour of rain was bothering other sections.

In the districts visited by the storm streets were flooded, trolley traffic was impeded, and fences and one house were blown down. While this was going on in the downtown section the sun shone, the air was still and lazy, and women promenaded about in their Spring finery, ignorant of the havoc which millinery and thin gowns were suffering only a few blocks away.

The storm came on about 4:30 o'clock. Black clouds gathered over Bushwick, Upper Williamsburg, East New York, Flatbush, Coney Island, and the suburban districts. Gusts of wind picked up the dust from the streets, ripped awnings and signs from their fastenings, and set the hats of pedestrians soaring.

There was a sudden heavy downpour of rain and the wind increased in violence. In some districts the rain continued for only ten or fifteen minutes; in others the downpour lasted for nearly an hour. In Flatbush, Prospect Heights, and Windsor Terrace the rain came down in sheets, and some of the streets were soon ankle deep in water. In Ocean, Coney Island, and Flatbush Avenues and in the Brighton Beach Railroad cut the water came almost up to the platforms of cars, and on several of the lines running into Coney Island and the suburbs traffic was delayed. In some of the low-lying neighborhoods in the southern part of the borough the water overflowed the curbs and flooded cellars.

Prospect Park was crowded with Sunday visitors when the sudden downpour came, and there was a wild stampede for cover. Pleasure seekers riding down to Coney Island in the open cars were drenched and many a Spring hat was made to droop.

For a few minutes the wind swept over parts of East New York and Brownsville with tornado-like fierceness. It ripped out the beams and planking of a house being built at 185 Georgia Avenue, causing the front of the structure to collapse. No one was injured.

The destruction of the borough westward of Franklin Avenue was unaffected by the storm. The strange condition prevailed there while on the east side of Franklin Avenue the rain was coming down in sheets, a little to the west not a drop of rain was falling.

TRAIN ROBBER TRAPPED.

Men He Held Up Catch Him and Get Reward of \$1,000 Each.

ST. PAUL, May 22.—Express Messenger Laub and Engineer Wilson to-day received \$1,000 each for capturing a man who held up the east-bound North Coast Limited train last night on the Northern Pacific near Bear Mouth, Mon.

The train had just finished taking water at Bear Mouth when the engineer and the fireman heard a gruff voice ordering them to hold up their hands, the command being reinforced by two large revolvers in the hands of a tall, broad-shouldered fellow, whose face was partly concealed by a slouch hat pulled low on the forehead.

The engineer and fireman promptly obeyed, and they were ordered to descend and cut loose the locomotive and the express car. This was done, and the bandit ordered them to pull out, he remaining in the cab and keeping the fireman and engineer covered with revolvers. Two miles east of Bear Mouth the locomotive and the express car were halted. The robber, leaving the fireman in the cab, marched the engineer to the express car, where he was ordered to call the messenger out. Laub promptly locked the car door whereupon the robber threatened to blow up the car with the messenger inside it.

Under this duress Laub came forth and gave up his revolver. He was placed beside the engineer. The robber attached three sticks of dynamite to the locomotive and the express car and blew off the door, the explosion also shattering the side of the car. The engineer and the messenger were then driven into the car by the robber.

When Wilson, at his order, struck a match, the bandit saw the wealth of the safe scattered about his feet. He momentarily drew his eyes from Messenger Laub, who had picked up a heavy piece of iron from the wrecked safe. But the engineer saw Laub and blew out the match. At the same moment the iron descended on the robber's skull, knocking him unconscious. The messenger and engineer quickly bound the man. After the contents of the safe had been gathered up and temporary repairs made, the locomotive ran back to the train at Bear Mouth and the journey eastward was continued. No passengers were molested. The contents of the safe were not much injured, and none of the valuables was destroyed. The robber, who was turned over to the county authorities at Durham, has not been identified. He remained unconscious all day.

FLOURISHED PISTOL IN A CAR.

Jerome Detective Arrests Man Who Scared Women on Elevated Train.

Frederick Wolbach, a clerk, living at 320 River Street, Hoboken, was arrested last night by County Detective Riordan of District Attorney Jerome's staff. The charge against the prisoner was carrying concealed weapons. Wolbach created a panic among the women passengers on a south-bound third Avenue elevated train between the Chatham Square and the City Hall stations by flourishing a loaded revolver. Detective Riordan was in a car ahead, and when a cry for police was raised Riordan, who was carrying a loaded revolver, stepped back. Riordan grabbed Wolbach and played him under arrest. A loaded revolver was found in his pocket.

FALL FROM BED KILLS BABY.

Mother Found Little One on the Floor with Its Neck Broken.

Special to The New York Times.
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., May 22.—An eleven-month-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Hill, well-known residents of this city, fell out of bed Saturday night and was instantly killed. The mother went from the room, leaving the baby asleep, and when she returned a few moments later she found the child on the floor dead. Its neck was broken.

Coffee Hurt You?

No need to get mad now, tear up the paper, or shout "nonsense, good coffee never hurt anyone."

You know better than that for you can point out all around you folks who are the worse for coffee's slugging. Think over a few coffee-drinking friends and casually enquire if they are entirely and perfectly well and just how coffee treats them.

If it hurts others isn't it just possible?

Catch the drift, don't you?

In fact after you have studied the matter a bit it will come plain that if you are a coffee drinker the chances are you already have some form of incipient or perhaps fixed organic disease due entirely to the coffee—constipation, rheumatism, eye trouble, nervous headaches, nervous prostration or others of the well proven coffee ails. You can decline to look the thing squarely in the face and peg along with the coffee.

Some day Nature will haul you up SHORT!

IT'S A POOR BARGAIN

to swap health and a clear, business-like head, for a few cups of coffee each day.

Every coffee toper tries to wiggle round and charge his aches and ails to weather, overwork, too much or too little food, this, that or the other thing, so it isn't his Master, coffee.

A Sure Personal Test

will locate the exact cause of your steady destruction of health, if that cause be coffee. It's worth knowing the plain, sober fact before fixed organic, heart or other disease sets in, which perhaps cannot be cured.

The test is pleasant, accurate and satisfying.

Quit coffee absolutely for 10 days and in its place use Postum.

BE SURE the Postum is properly boiled as per directions on pkg. (and that's easy) then you have the famous Food Coffee, with the deep seal brown which turns to rich golden brown when rich cream is added and the flavor is crisp, snappy and soft like the high grades of Old Gov't Java.

If in two or three days you begin to sleep soundly at night, digest your food better, stomach and bowels show signs of recovery, or the old feeling of weakness at the heart leaves, or eyes get stronger and head works clearer, (the ails of coffee drugging are multitudinous) the facts will be before you and

YOU HAVE THE ANSWER,

POSTUM COFFEE

10 days.

"There's a Reason."

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

THE BIG STORE SIEGEL COOPER & CO.

SIXTH AVE. NEW YORK. 18th & 19th STS.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings From 8:30 Till 12 o'clock. Thereafter Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

Everything Delivered For Decoration Day.

All purchases made on Monday will be delivered in ample time for Decoration Day, the Delivery Service having made every preparation in this direction. This applies to the city as well as to suburban purchasers. You get what you want at The Big Store, and you get it when you want it.

Women's Tailored Suits, Skirts and Shirt-Waist Dresses.

New York's Most Comprehensive Showing for Decoration Day.

Our Alteration Department is so thoroughly equipped that every garment bought to-day will be delivered in ample time to be worn on Decoration Day.

Tailored Suits.
A splendid assortment of suits of home-made long coat model and in Eton style with Tuxedo revers; also suits of cheviot light weight broadcloth and shepherd plaid materials, in blouse styles, prettily trimmed. These suits sell regularly up to \$20.00, special price to-day **12.75**

SHIRT WAIST SUITS OF LINEN.
Plain tailor styles, or with embroidery, fronts; also of lawn, plain or with figures or dots; some lace trimmed, and chambray suits, in splendid variety; regularly up to \$7.50; to-day, **3.75**

HANDSOME SHIRT WAIST SUITS OF LINEN.
In white, handsomely made, some with bands of contrasting materials; others with French knots; also colored linen suits with passementerie trimming; regularly up to \$12.00, to-day at **5.75**

Women's Walking Skirts.
A collection that is handsome, containing skirts of handsome English mixtures. Summer weight, light colorings; also mohair skirts of shepherd plaid materials, pleated models; black, blue and green colorings; skirts of Panama, in flounce styles; also another offering of this 70 pleated fine mohair skirt. No such collection elsewhere for the price. (Siegel Cooper Store, 24 Floor, Front.)

Women's Linen Coats

First Showing of Newest Styles

One desirable style is of butcher linen, in white and ivory, 26 inches long, with shaped back, mannish box front, notch collar and revers, pearl button trimming, correctly tailored, and priced especially at **5.95**

Another pretty style is made 30 inches long, of fine linen, in white, natural and reseda green; loose, easy effect; collarless and with full sleeves, elaborately finished with openwork embroidery. Extraordinary value at **7.50**

Another style is of the new Linen Rajah, in ivory, 45 inches long; loose effect, with Tuxedo collar of reseda green or Alice blue linen; scroll trimming of white Hercules braid, pearl buttons and full sleeves, shirred, and with cuffs. (Siegel Cooper Store, 24 Floor, Front.) **12.75**

Women's Popular Waists

Smart Styles for Decoration Day.

Fine White Persian Lawn Waists.

Cleverly designed, entire front, attached collar; also deep cuffs, made of reponse embroidery, hemstitching and cluster pin tucking; tucked back; collar and cuffs edged with lace. Specially priced at **2.25**

Handsome White Persian Lawn Waists.
A delightful waist for warm weather; entire front, back and deep cuffs made of rows of fine embroidery; hemstitching and clusters of fine French ruffles; attached collar and cuffs, edged with fine lace; open back. Extraordinary value at **2.95**

Beautiful White French Lawn Waists.
Artistically designed, with pointed yoke and deep fancy cuffs, made of fine embroidered handkerchiefs, yoke and front, and back, also full blouse; embellished insertings of German Val lace; deep cuffs and attached collar, edged with lace; open back. Extraordinary value at **3.95**

Parasols Under-Priced.

COACHING PARASOLS, covered with heavy all silk taffeta, in white, black, royal blue, tan, cardinal and green—8 rib model—hemstitched border; selected furze sticks. **2.25**

FANCY PARASOLS—white silk top—with double ruffle of black figured edge silk—choice natural sticks. (Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Front.) **2.50**

Bathing Suits.

For Women.

WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS of mohair, excellent quality; made with sailor collar and very full blouse; collar and skirt trimmed with three rows of white braid; colors black and blue. **1.95**

WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS of mohair, good quality; made with large sailor collar and revers, also long shield of white mohair; trimmed with black braid; belt and sleeves trimmed. **2.95**

WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS of brilliantine, good quality; made with large sailor collar and revers, also long shield of white mohair; trimmed with black braid; belt and sleeves trimmed. **3.75**

WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS of brilliantine, excellent quality in blue and black; made with sailor collar and revers, also long shield of white mohair; trimmed with black braid; belt and sleeves trimmed. **5.00**

And many other handsome styles up to **16.00**

For Misses.
MISSSES' BATHING SUITS of blue brilliantine, superior quality, made with large sailor collar, vest and tie, effectively trimmed with fancy red braid; sizes 24 to 32. **2.95**

For Children.
CHILDREN'S BATHING SUITS; one piece effect in blue flannel, with round collar, braid trimmed, sizes 2 to 6 years. **98c**

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THE SEA FIGHT.

At the present writing there is little
doubt that an important naval battle
took place on Saturday between the
Russian and Japanese fleets in the
Strait of Korea, and the weight of
evidence is to the effect that the Ja-
panese seriously crippled the Russians.
This conclusion rests on The Associated
Press report of a telegram from the
United States Consul at Nagasaki and
on another from Washington giving
details as to the same event described
in the Nagasaki dispatch. Later news
may confirm or discredit this view of
the situation.

Meanwhile, it is to be noted that the
excitement in this city was extreme,
surpassing any manifested since the
Cuban war and more general even than
that shown over any of the happen-
ings in the Boer war. While the gen-
eral sympathy was undoubtedly with
the Japanese, there was a frank feel-
ing of sincere pity for the Russians,
who are bravely, if uselessly, fighting
in what many of them believe to be
an unnecessary and unjustifiable war.

PHILADELPHIA.

There has not in a long time been so
complete and impressive a surrender
by political corruptionists to the force
of aroused public indignation as that
of the Republican organization in Phil-
adelphia.

And it is the more noteworthy be-
cause the victory for decency was won
by a man, Mayor WEAVER, chosen by
the Ring to carry out its plans, one
who was not unwilling to carry them
out within any ordinary limits. He re-
belled because the Ring went too far,
and when he rebelled, he trained on the
Ring the very guns they had relied on
to defend themselves. He was backed
by a tremendous public sentiment and
he could not have won without it. But
he actually won by the vigor and firm-
ness with which he attacked the
stronghold of patronage. It is a curious
situation, but one full of hope, because
it shows that in the long run the moral
force of even the ordinary politician is
sounder than the reckless corruptionists
reckon it to be.

THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY.

The right and the power of control, un-
less restricted by the owner's act or by
operation of law, are elements and attri-
butes of property.
The charter of a stock corporation is,
as between the corporation and its stock-
holders and as to the stockholders inter-
se, an executed contract; it is a continuing
grant of corporate power, and all ap-
plicable provisions of a general law
under which a corporation has been
formed, not expressly set forth in its
certificate or articles of incorporation,
are to be read into and taken to be a
part of its charter.

These statements of law are taken
from the opinion of Judge MADDOX in
the Equitable case. They have a time-
liness and a pertinency to public ques-
tions and issues more momentous even
than those involved in the Equitable
controversy that make them fit sub-
jects of thought and examination by
all sorts of men.

If it had been the intent of the mak-
ers of our statute law that the owner
of shares of the capital stock of a cor-
poration should be possessed of no
rights not readily extinguishable by
executive decree, judicial decision, or
legislative act, they would have en-
acted that ownership of stock should
be held to confer power of control over
the business of corporations only until
such time as the transfer of that power
to somebody else should be demanded
in public harangues or mass meeting
resolutions.

If human experience and the relation
of men with their fellows had demon-
strated that the private ownership of
any form of property was a mistake
and a wrong, laws and Constitutions,
hundreds of years back, would have
decreed that everything should be given
to everybody, and the principles of the
opium law would never have become
the shield of a plutocracy of farmers,
bankers, mill owners, shoemakers, cap-
italists, and savings bank depositors
insolently attempting to guard their
own against the forays of demagogues
and Socialists.

If the grant of corporate power had
in its origin conformed to modern no-
tions it would have been laid down that
the provisions of all general laws in

existence at the time of incorporation
or subsequently enacted should be read
into the charter wherever they tended
to make it null and void, but should
have no application if they had the ef-
fect of establishing and maintaining
stockholders' rights of control over
their own property.

In short, if our Constitutions, our
laws, our customs, and our prescrip-
tions had sprung from the minds of
municipal ownership theorists and Fed-
eral rate fixers Judge MADDOX would
have rendered himself liable to im-
peachment by enunciating the doctrine
that the right and the power of con-
trol are elements and attributes of
property, and that the charter of a
corporation is a continuing grant of
power.

FAIRBANKS AND SHAW.

"No one is authorized to say that I
will be a candidate for the Presidency,"
protested Secretary SHAW to an inquisi-
tive newspaper man at Des Moines;
"It is a subject which I do not care
even to discuss."

Why should he discuss it? Leave
that to the tempestuous and irresistible
enthusiasm of his fellow-citizens. The
leaf borne upon the wings of the wind
has no need to argue the matter. The
compelling hand of Destiny has been
laid upon the shoulder of Mr. SHAW.
The people have gone wild about him.
They have discussed the subject to a
finish, and their minds are made up.

Still, given his present orbit and ve-
locity, SHAW is sure to collide with
FAIRBANKS. In the love and affection
of the people the collision has already
occurred. The heart of the Nation is
divided. When the people looked on
FAIRBANKS they were his by an in-
defeasible allegiance until they caught
sight of SHAW. What other country
can show a competition of greatness
and of talent so bewildering to the elec-
torate? Upon the serene brow of SHAW
Heaven has set the visible symbols
of cloud-topping intellectual eminence.
From the great eyes of FAIRBANKS
there radiates the splendor of a match-
less mind. When SHAW speaks the Na-
tion attends as the ripe fruits of his
thought fall multitudinously into the
extended baskets of its understanding.
Let FAIRBANKS open his mouth and the
people scramble for the best places in
that they may miss no word that
falls from the lips of probably the
greatest thinker of the age.

Then, too, the lustre of their states-
manship is matched by the genial glow
of their temperaments and dispositions.
They are whole-souled men, big-heart-
ed, radiant, engaging, and approach-
able. If SHAW is a popular idol, FAIR-
BANKS is a National inspiration.

To no American of native birth is it
forbidden to aspire to and covet the
chair behind that big desk in the White
House. "If POLK got there why not
I?" asks SHAW. "Am I not as big a
man as FRANKLIN PIERCE?" demands
FAIRBANKS. And no man will say them
nay. WEAVER ran, DEBS ran, WHARTON
BARKER ran, BRYAN is always running,
and they made Kit Sly, the thinker,
lord of the manor. Shall these be
chosen in convention and SHAW and
FAIRBANKS left?

What was it that WEBSTER said, or
would have said? "I know not what
others may say, but as for me, give
me FAIRBANKS or give me SHAW. Mine
hour is almost come, but these two
abide with you. You cannot lose them.
God grant that on my vision there
may never rise the spectacle of a land
unfairbanked and shawless. Could I
have made that great speech of SHAW's
in which he said that the American
people would be willing to build a
Panama Canal every other Thursday
and never mind the expense provided
the stuff and the tools were bought at
high home prices I would cheerfully
have lost the Dartmouth College case,
I would have let HAYNE go unanswered,
and would have invited CALHOUN to
dinner. *Toujours FAIRBANKS! Toujours
SHAW! Hoch sollen sie leben!*"

"My only regret," said MADISON,
as he surveyed the completed Constitu-
tion, "is that we didn't provide two
Presidencies, one for SHAW and one for
FAIRBANKS."

THREE "NEW FORCES."

When a system of taxation is radi-
cally unjust, devised for the enrichment
of the few at the expense of the many,
and opposed to that freedom in which
all interests find their greatest safety,
it is not unreasonable to think that, in
the long run, its defects and its vices
will become plain to the common people
and it will be abandoned. This, as our
readers are aware, is the view which
THE TIMES has for many years felt
compelled to take about the so-called
protective tariff. It begins to look as
if this view would be justified by events
more promptly than, for a long time,
we should have deemed possible.

Here, for example, is The Tribune,
"founded by HORACE GREELEY," de-
riving its economic gospel from HENRY
CLAY and HENRY C. CAREY, the one-
time organ, in the strictest sense, of
the protectionist element in the Repub-
lican Party reciting in its Washington
dispatches the appearance of "new
forces" steadily tending to unite for
the gradual breaking down of tariff
barriers to trade with foreign countries.
First there is the force exerted by the
monopolies built up under the protec-
tive tariff. Glance at The Tribune's de-
scription of this phenomenon:

In the estimation of many of the ablest
managers of protected industries the pro-
tection now afforded by the Dingley act
is so in the nature of a strait-jacket that
it is a hindrance to the progress of in-
ordinate competition, with the result that
large concerns, whose business is men-
aced by the continual organization of

small competitors, are compelled to ab-
sorb the little fellows at extravagant val-
uations.
Attracted by the alluring possibilities
of profit, in an overprotected industry,
men with limited capital, and frequently
with limited experience, are constantly
tempted to invade that industry. If per-
mitted gradually to approach and finally
to arrive at insolvency they will inevit-
ably, under pressure of financial stress,
demoralize the market and entail serious
losses on their more solid contemporaries.
To avoid this result it is the custom of
the custom to buy out the competitors,
their smaller competitors, even though com-
pelled to buy at an overvaluation of the
little fellow's plant.

When it becomes necessary for a large
concern to buy up a small competitor it
is the custom to buy out the competitors,
their smaller competitors, even though com-
pelled to buy at an overvaluation of the
little fellow's plant.

Monopoly on the one hand, rash com-
petition, artificially stimulated, on the
other; these are the results predicted
from the ultra-protectionist tariff effort
under President ARTHUR to reduce the
tariff, ended in raising the average
rates. The results are now showing on
the ledgers of the trusts, and every wild
venture that they have to buy up em-
phasizes the inevitable operation of the
unwholesome protectionist plan.

Next comes the force tending to tariff
reduction exerted by the railway cor-
porations. This shows itself in two di-
rections. First, in the increased cost of
steel rails at home due to the heavy
taxation of all foreign competition,
while the trust is meeting that com-
petition in markets abroad. Listen to
The Tribune on this point:

Recent exposures of the prices deman-
ed of the Panama Canal Commission
and of the regular sale to foreigners of
domestic productions at prices far below
their market value have shown that the
most invariably had to do with articles
enumerated in the steel schedule. One
of the strongest arguments advanced by
advocates of readjustment has been the
exorbitant price which American railroads
are compelled to pay for steel rails, as
opposed to the price at which their com-
petitors on the northern side of the Cana-
dian boundary are supplied with the
same essential of railway construction.

Under these circumstances, it is gener-
ally believed that the next Congress
will be subjected to powerful pressure to
reduce the tariff on steel rails, as
compared to the price at which their com-
petitors on the northern side of the Cana-
dian boundary are supplied with the
same essential of railway construction.

Incidentally there is another motive
for anti-tariff influence by the rail-
ways. For a couple of years the bene-
ficiaries of the tariff have been fight-
ing against reduction by pressing the
President to concentrate his energies
upon the regulation of railway charges.
The trick has wonderfully succeeded.
The railway men resent it. Now that
there is a chance—due to the canal ep-
isode—to counter on their foes, they
are, according to The Tribune, ready
to do so.

Finally, there is a third force tend-
ing to urge the President in the direc-
tion of a reduction of the tariff and a
change in the manner of imposing it.
This is the conviction of leading Rep-
ublicans, especially in the Senate, that
a new plan is needed to meet the action
of foreign countries in retaliation for
the excessive unfriendliness of our tar-
iff toward their trade. At present the
Senators cited by The Tribune as most
interested in this change are Messrs.
ALDRICH, LODGE, and SPOONER. They
are the strongest Republicans in the
Senate. They look first toward the
"dual" plan, high rates for all,
with low rates for those who will
favor our exports. The plan has
some difficulties and complexities.

It may not work as its new
friends think. But what is significant
is that Republican leaders are study-
ing it as a means of making a break in
the tariff barrier. If the end cannot
be reached by this path, others will be
opened up. The Tribune, apparently,
will be a zealous advocate. And it pre-
dicts—time will tell how correctly—that
the President will lead the way.

WHERE IT BURNS.

The Philadelphia Councilman who
came to Mayor WEAVER's support be-
cause he could not stand it to have his
little girls tormented with the cry,
"Your father's a gas thief," is not ex-
actly a pattern of public virtue, but he
can be understood.

"Nothing on earth you could have
done would have made me break with
DURHAM," he told the Mayor. Un-
doubtedly his sense of loyalty to a
party boss was as sincere, and, in his
eyes, as obligatory as the loyalty of a
Highlander to the chief of his clan was
to him who felt it in the old days. In
each case the leader might be a thief
and the service of the follower might
be an outrage on the community, a vi-
olation of the cardinal principle of a de-
cent society, deserving punishment
rather than reward or praise. But in
each case also there was the sense of
fealty on the part of the spearman for
the wearer of a sword, of the fighter in
the ranks toward the actual and nat-
ural leader. Between themselves men
of this stamp may show real honor,
though their standard of general civil
morals is base.

When they come face to face with
the just wrath and scorn of those whose
rights they have violated, it hurts. It
ought to hurt. It will do good in pro-
portion to the pain experienced. There
is no other way in which the doers of
this class of wrongs can be made to
understand the true nature of their
conduct. Or, if they cannot be taught
to see how contemptible their actions

are, they can at least be taught to feel
how contemptible their own neighbors
think them to be.

HIGH RAILWAY SPEEDS.

A study of the net results of the
German experiments on the Berlin-
Zossen Railway with trains electrical-
ly propelled at high velocity appears to
have led thoughtful railway men to
the conclusion that any attempts to
force train acceleration on steam rail-
roads would be destructive of rolling
stock and permanent way, and incredi-
tably of passengers and train crews.
As pointed out in the paper of Dr.
FREDERICK SCHULZ before the In-
ternational Railway Congress, the best
type of modern railway equipment can
be operated safely at speeds of more
than 100 miles an hour, provided a
clear way can be assured.

This is exactly the difficulty which
it would not seem possible to over-
come in a railroad operated for a
mixed traffic. At a speed of 100 miles
an hour, unless the weather is quite
clear, track signals cannot be dis-
tinguished clearly enough to be read
with certainty. This means that a
railroad devoted to very high speeds
would need to be divided into long
blocks, and before a train entered
upon a block its conductor must know
that the road is clear. Such blocks
would need to be approximately a hun-
dred miles long, which means the sur-
render of every other kind of traffic
which now keeps out of the way of
fast trains by taking sidings or other-
wise temporarily withdrawing itself
from the track which belongs to the
"flyer." As a matter of fact, this
would mean separate tracks for the
high-speed trains, over or under the
other tracks, with absolutely no grade
crossings, and no points or switches
by which slower moving trains could
have access to such tracks. Anything
like a coincident movement of freight
and passenger traffic would be impos-
sible. Such an accident as that on the
Pennsylvania Railroad at South Har-
risburg, caused by the pushing of a
dynamite car across the track in front
of a fast passenger train, must be
guarded against by making sure that
freight cars, whether carrying dynam-
ite or not, cannot get in the way of
passenger trains.

That no steam railroad could profit-
ably build and maintain a separate
permanent way for fast passenger
trains would not seem to be question-
able. Perhaps electric railroads with
no requirements in the matter of
freight handling, no through traffic
arrangements, no strange cars to be
hauled, and no necessary involvement
of schedules, could do so in special
instances and earn operating expenses;
but even that is not certain. The
Electrical Review says on this subject:

There is no doubt that a safe high-
speed road connecting the largest cities
would get the greater part of the through
passenger traffic, but whether we are
quite ready for it is not so sure. The
large railroads of this country are at
the present time carrying out, or plan-
ning to carry out, some very remarkable
and expensive work, and they will feel
some hesitation toward undertaking what
will be something of an experiment. On
the other hand, they are so long that
they may find that the electric roads
may find that the electric roads have
forested them, and that their through
traffic is being reduced as seriously as
their short-haul traffic has been cut
down by the suburban electric roads. We
wonder if the railway Presidents do not
often wish that the electric motor had
never been invented.

We doubt if the wise railroad man
has any such feeling. He is probably
quite willing the electrical engineer
shall have a monopoly of speeds ac-
cording to the Berlin-Zossen standards.
The large expenditures he is now mak-
ing have much sadder objects.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

There appears in The
New Light Medical Record a fare-
well to Dr. WILLIAM
OSLER, a Danish physician, who has
a desire and an ability for
careful discrimination—its accuracy,
of course, is not for us to judge—that
he is almost invariably lacking in the "oc-
casional" tribute of this kind. First calling
attention to the fact that Dr. OSLER, de-
spite of twenty years of residence here
and the marked Americanism of his char-
acteristics, has remained by deliberate
choice the British subject he was by ac-
cident of birth, and therefore goes to Eng-
land as the return of a loan, not as a gift.
The new law of the old, The Record
states, is that the physician who has
other men to make the hospital and med-
ical school of Johns Hopkins what they
are, and describes him as having been one
of the most conspicuous members of his
profession in the United States, and un-
derstands, however, that his pre-eminence
rested on unusual literary ability, gen-
iality, and lovable personal character—
far from harsh criticism, indeed, and yet
a little surprising, not to say shocking,
to those who have thought and heard of his
only as a great doctor. As a medical
practitioner and consultant," we read, Dr.
OSLER "had many superiors, but as a
medical writer he was facile princeps.
There are others of his profession who
rank high in the literary world, for in-
to the field of general literature he
made few incursions, but in his ability to
clothe the dry facts of medicine in a fas-
cinating literary style which compels at-
tention he has no equal. He is peculiarly
happy in his addresses before graduation
classes and medical assemblies, and there
are few volumes of medico-literary essays
more entertaining than the collection re-
cently published under the title of
"Aequanimitas." The charm of his writ-
ing is in the style, more than in the
substance, and his serious contribu-
tions to the advancement of medical sci-
ence have been few, for though a student
and investigator, his forte has lain rather
in the presentation of medical truths than
in the discovery of new ones. Perhaps if
he had been better understood his now too
famous jest about the uselessness of old
men would not have been taken in almost
angry earnest, by a public that rather

prides itself on possessing an agile and
delicate sense of humor, and the horrible
verb "to caricature" would not threaten,
as it certainly does now, to outlast the
memory of all his achievements—an in-
justice as cruel as blind fate ever worked.

A Great Wrong Set Right.

We gave our previous praise
the other day to The
Richmond (Va.) News
Leader for having ap-
plied to the mean, small
fellow in North and South who make
squalid little rows about the inclusiveness
of Memorial Day exercises the de-
lightful description of "invisible" in war
and invincible in peace. Recognizing the
phrase as a familiar one, we took great
pleasure in saying that The News Leader
had fallen on "it" for this use, not "in-
vented" it, confidently expecting that to
be enough to enable us safely to avoid
the trouble of looking up the origin of
the phrase and yet to show that we knew
it to be an old one. The trick didn't
work. Almost at once haughty corre-
spondents of the kind that write on
postal cards began to rain scorn upon us
for an ignorance which they imagined to be
much more nearly complete than it was,
and, though none of them could more than
guess the name of him who first bal-
anced "invisible in war" with "invincibil-
ity in peace," they were all enormously
delighted to tell "your usually well-in-
formed paper" how grossly stupid it was
for not knowing—no, no, no, no, no, no,
that was all in the day's work, and when
waste-paper baskets run over there is al-
ways the floor, but the case has been
rendered more serious by The News
Leader itself, which also cannot under-
stand the English language when it
by word and deed is making the same a little
obscure. It has an admirably sensitive
conscience, however, and it is tortured
by a fear lest our unfortunate paragraph
should lead somebody to suspect that it
had claimed, or even accepted, praise for
the achievement of another. After the
necessary remarks about "well-informed
and well-edited" The News Leader
says: "We wish THE TIMES was right,
because the expression is one of the clearest,
strongest, and most biting ever ut-
tered. Our impression is that BEN HILL
of Georgia originated it. It was an out-
come of one of the fiery debates in the
Senate in the reconstruction days, of im-
mediately following them, and has be-
come historic. The News Leader failed
to put quotation marks around it be-
cause we thought it was as familiar as
the Golden Rule or any common line
from Shakespeare. This TIMES has our
thanks for the real compliment conveyed
in attributing to this newspaper a phrase
so pregnant, but we cannot in conscience
accept stolen goods or connive at the
robbing of a dead man, however inno-
cently the crime may be committed.
Now everybody ought to be satisfied.
We have confessed, apologized, and made
reparation, and the country, as well as
The News Leader, is quite safe.

Taking Big Chances.

DOWIE is remembered
here with the kindness he
deserves for giving New
York one of its most
amusing weeks—it was,
we remember, about that long before he
became tiresome—and therefore there is
some fairly sincere regret at the news
that "Elijah III." is not only going to in-
vest something like \$4,000,000 of his
people's money in Mexican lands, but also
intends to tap four extinct volcanoes for
water with which to irrigate his new
estate. The investment of the money is, if
not all right, at least right enough for
most practical purposes, since the mil-
lions will come from persons who simply
must be humbugged by somebody, and the
inevitable task of division would prob-
ably be performed by a worse man if DOWIE
didn't undertake it. The tapping of the
extinct volcanoes, however, is another
matter, and it may easily end for DOWIE
in a kind of disaster that would punish
him rather more severely than he really
deserves. For the extinct volcanoes, es-
pecially in Mexico, is about the most dan-
gerous of all sleeping dogs, and if JOHN
ALEXANDER ventures to make one job of
waking four of them, the chances are
large that something only too easily dis-
tinguishable by his heirs—from an abun-
dant flow of clear sparkling water to the
eruption of a volcano—will be his reward.
DOWIE would be missed, the grief for his loss
would not be permanently inconsolable
for anybody except the army of infuriated
creditors which he is gradually accumu-
lating, and it must be said that, whatever
the results of tapping the four volcanoes
the experiment would have a certain ac-
ademic interest for us all.

"Too Much Operating."

From The London Telegraph.
BERLIN, May 17.—Prof. Dr. Ernst Schweng-
ner, leading physician of the great district
hospital of Gross Lichterfelde, near Berlin, re-
fers in his annual report to the subject of
modern surgery in a manner which has cre-
ated a sensation.
His conviction, he says, is that recourse is
had to operations far too frequently nowadays.
One disease after another is handed over to
operative technique, and the way in which
physicians are pushed on side by the surgical
handicraftsmen does not seem to him right.
Surgery, which sees nothing and knows nothing
outside its own narrowly-staked-out prov-
ince, forgets too often that other ways also
lead to the goal.

"Step by step," continues Prof. Schweng-
ner, "the physician has had to give way
before the more fortunate surgeon, whose suc-
cess is more quickly evident, and we must to-
day quickly learn the value of the briefest and
most generalizing inference takes possession of
superstitious spirits."
Among the proofs adduced in support of his
view, the professor states: "The functions of
the spleen and the office of the appendix
are unknown to us. Therefore they are
unnecessary organs, and we cut them out
when anything is wrong. We employ the modern
system of specializing in the medical profes-
sion. The man, he says, who devotes all his
power of work, all his knowledge and capa-
bilities to the treatment of only the eyes, nose,
ears, skin, nerves, or other organs, runs a risk
of losing feeling, and hence the power to treat
human beings. He ceases to be a physician,
and becomes a virtuoso."

Canada Prepares to Arm.

From The London Mail.
The Dominion Government is about to enter
upon the construction of a great military
works in the city and district of Quebec, which
will involve a very large expenditure in money,
and at the same time add materially to the
military strength of the country.

The Government, besides making extensive
repairs to the citadel and existing fortifica-
tions, will overhaul the three forts at Point
Levis, which are to be armed with long-range
guns.
The most important work, however, under-
taken by the Dominion Government is the con-
struction of two forts at Beaumont, nine miles
from Quebec, on the south shore.

These forts will be located at a point which
will command a full view of both the north
and south channels of the river, and when
completed will have cost, it is said, about
\$200,000.

Work of these forts will be commenced in
the course of next month, when the ground
will be broken. On being completed these
forts will be armed with long-range guns of
the most modern pattern, which will sweep
the St. Lawrence for many miles.

Zealous, but Inconsistent.

From Puck.
"You say the cause of the strike is satis-
factory to the labor unions?"
"Why, no. He worked ten hours a day to
secure the passage of an eight-hour law."

DEMAND FOR VOCAL TEACHING.

The Speaking Voice Neglected in the
Public Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:
Now that the people of New York City
have signified their wish to retain in the
public schools the varied courses of study,
which certainly is more effective in de-
veloping character and capacity than the
three R's alone, it is high time for them
to begin to examine one of the details
of this course. I refer to the teaching
of vocal music.

Vocal music, properly taught, is of very
great benefit to children; it brightens
and broadens the mind immensely. But
this subject is not well taught in New
York. Much time and money are now
wasted upon it, and the taxpayers are
not getting what they ought to have.
Many music teachers visit the schools
and considerable classwork is done in
sight reading; but few individuals ac-
quire ability to read independently and
understandingly, while the voices of
teachers and children are often harsh and
disagreeable in the extreme.

As for the speaking voice, no adequate
method is employed to improve them, and
the "American nasal" is the result. The
by-word among the nations. There is ab-
solutely no excuse for this. It is the
business of the schools to train our voices
properly, and there is a method of train-
ing, taught in some other places, which
New Yorkers could and should have. It
is not enough to say to a child, "Speak
up." Voice expression is not voice train-
ing. The method referred to develop
voices which are so strong and so sweet
that the listener says: "How beautiful!"
It makes all children able to sing and
to become independent readers. These
children are and are not made at random.
They are easily subordinated, and many
people are ready to defend them.

AN ADMIRER OF SWEET VOICES.
New York, May 20, 1905.

CITIZENS' UNION POSITION.

Current Events in Philadelphia as
Bearing on Local Conditions.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
I have for years admired R. Fulton
Cutting's quarter of a century's unselfish
advocacy of non-partisan government of
great cities, and while the temper of the
Greater New York have been carried into
into effect it has not yet become the
settled policy of a majority of its citizens.
But Mr. Cutting's untiring devotion to
the non-partisan idea has not been in
vain. The public sentiment created in its
favor has grown strong, and now Mayor
Low, present partisan Mayor of New York
did not dare, on taking office, to entirely dis-
regard it, as is shown by his appointment
of a few high officials taken from the
non-partisan administration of Mayor
Low.

The present condition of Philadelphia
and Chicago, to say nothing of New York,
mirrors vividly and painfully the malign
influence of partisan government in cities.
The duty of the Citizens' Union is plain.
It must stand by its colors—confer with
favorably disposed politicians, organize
about the ticket, but it must take the
final responsibility of naming the candi-
dates and leave it to the good citizens
of New York to elect them. I am a Re-
publican, and while some of those of my
political faith have inclined toward the
straight ticket, I believe in the strength
of the Republicans of the City of New York
would work for the candidates of the Cit-
izens' Union. They have got over the idea
of beating the worst people by dividing
the best.

If New York is any improvement on
Philadelphia and Chicago it is because
of the existence among us of the firm
attitude of the Citizens' Union, led by R.
Fulton Cutting, in providing an oppor-
tunity to choose our municipal officers
on the non-partisan principle. G. C.
New York, May 25, 1905.

NEW YORK'S RACE WITH LONDON.

By 1930 Her Population Ought to be
Equal to That of the British Capital.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
In a recent editorial regarding the present
and future population of New York,
you omitted to consider the people on the
New Jersey side. By the arbitrary State
line they belong to another State, of
course—but in computing the metropolis
as a centre of population, say within a
ten or fifteen mile radius of the New York
City Hall, it is quite unjust to omit the
New Jersey cities. The figures of the
last national census give Newark 248,000;
in even figures; Jersey City, 206,000;
Paterson, 108,000; Hoboken, 60,000—617,
000; add 15 per cent. for five years
growth, 90,000; total, 707,000.

This added to the supposed total for the
five boroughs—four millions—will give
nearly five millions for the metropolitan
district—only a million and a half short
of London, the metropolitan city and
police districts total.

Predictions are very fallible in these
matters—but New York's chance to pass
London by 1930 certainly appears good.
F. C. EATON.
Columbus, Ohio, May 26, 1905.

Window Boxes for Flowers.

WEAVER, Foe of Ring, AND DURHAM, BOSS

Sketches of the Opposing Leaders in the Philadelphia Fight.

HOW MAYOR TURNED ON BOSSES

Had Been Held in Hatred and Contempt—Some Kindly Traits of the Organization Chief.

Special to The New York Times. PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—No two men could be more unlike than the two opposing leaders who have been fighting to a finish the most remarkable municipal battle in the history of American politics.

Durham, the defeated leader, is one of the shrewdest politicians in the country, even though his domain is restricted to local politics. Weaver, the victorious leader, behind whom all Philadelphia was ranked, is no politician at all, and for him Durham and all the ring had a contempt so profound and bottomless that it could not find its expression in words.

Durham is a quiet, silent, reserved man. Weaver is a bubbling, effervescent, enthusiastic sort of person. Durham is a man who makes no pretenses at religion; Weaver is a great Sunday school man, and thereby hangs much of the tale of his revolt. For Weaver's break with the ring did not come as a surprise, and Sunday school leaders of the city had denounced him bitterly as recreant. He had stood by the ring until it had broken. When it did it nearly broke his heart.

Weaver has been in the limelight for so short a time so far as the country is concerned, that his character and his true relations with the ring are not generally understood. When the limelight came his way he was in the act of smashing the ring, and it is as a ring-smasher that the country knows him. As a fact, he was for two years, a full half of his term, a ring mayor.

A RING MAN BY COMPULSION.

But this is not to say that Weaver was ever a ring man in the full sense of the term. He writhed in his fetters. He carried out the ring's bidding with bitter protest, because he had to. When he received his orders and obeyed them it was with such open disgust and anger that the ring that had elected him hated him. For a year past no ring man has ever referred to him by name. There is an unprintable epithet that has been set apart by the ring for Weaver, and when a ring man speaks of him it is always by this epithet. The fact that he loathed the ring, and yet carried out its orders, led it to make the huge mistake of thinking that he was a contemptible puppet, from whom there was nothing to fear. When the city officials went out to the opening of the St. Louis World's Fair in a special train no ring man would set foot in Weaver's car. In the buffet car was a picture of the Mayor and no man was allowed to take a drink of liquor until he had spat on this picture.

All this time the ring was resting in profound security. It looked for no revolt from Weaver. But the Mayor was obeying orders merely because he had no choice. He was waiting for a chance to make a revolt with any hope of success. Probably he would have revolted long ago if there had been any chance of victory.

In choosing the time for his revolt he acted with a shrewdness that astounded the ring. He waited till the Legislature had adjourned. If he had revolted before a ripple would have been put through the Legislature in twenty-four hours, and Weaver would have been "ripped" out of office. Therefore Weaver bided his time.

RESISTLESS CAMPAIGN PLAN.

When he acted, even though he is no politician, his plan of campaign was something that could not be surpassed, and he acted with a decision that put the ring on the run from the start.

The fight was over the gas lease. First the Mayor announced that he would veto the lease, and then he removed from office the Director of Public Safety and the Director of Public Works. The former had nothing whatever to do with the gas works officially, and the latter had nothing to do with the lease. The blow was struck for the purpose of paralyzing the ring.

Every act of the Mayor's since he entered on the fight has been performed with an energy and promptness that have left the bewildered ring wondering if some dope-slinger or chattering has not got into the shoes of the protesting but silent Weaver. The use of the word "dope-slinger" is not a compliment, but it is a detail whatever the man the ring thought it knew so well.

The man who has done this thing is a short, ruddy Englishman with a chunky face. He has an unknown number of "that ever completed a human face" in his face, but his figure is so square and chubby that he does not really look little, even to the medium-sized men who tower over him and whom he has to raise his eyes when he talks. Down his jaw there runs a long and very deep gash, made in his youth by a man who was aiming a blow at some one else and caught the innocent bystander.

English-born, Weaver started at the bottom when he came to America as a boy. He was an errand boy, but he saved up enough to go to a business college and thus became a clerk. Then, as clerk, he saved up enough to go to a law school and become a lawyer.

But he was an unknown lawyer, a respectable but anonymous nobody, when the ring took him up. Once he had joined an independent movement to beat a ring Councilman for re-election, which had failed, but this aberration had been atoned for by a continuous regularity thereafter. RING'S FLIGHT IN 1901. The situation was serious for the ring in 1901. Rothermel, the able and uncompromising District Attorney, had prosecuted the ring's criminals in a way that gave great scandal to the organization and deep thankfulness to honest Philadelphians. He had even prosecuted Quay, and had astounded the ring by making a persevering effort to do that statesman with a suit of stripes. Salter, the ball box stuffer, was in Mexico with his ear to the ground, waiting to be told when he could come back and be tried. It was painfully evident that Salter must remain an exile until Rothermel had been got out of the office.

Rothermel was renominated by a town meeting. The ring did not dare nominate one of its heeled, and yet must have a man who would do its bidding. Francis Shunk Brown recommended Weaver. Nobody knew who he was, and there was a

danger of any one saying anything against him. Durham had never seen him, never heard of him. "Who is Weaver?" became the rallying cry of the independents. There is no doubt whatever that Rothermel was elected that year and counted out. The number of fictitious ballots cast by the ring at every election, which must be overcome before the reform majority can begin to be counted, is variously estimated at from 40,000 to 70,000. Weaver's alleged majority was 44,000.

Durham did not make many demands on Weaver, and the few he did make were granted. When he was nominated for Mayor in 1903 the ring did not expect any trouble with him. But the demands made on the Mayor were different from those made on the District Attorney. The man with the square jaw found himself a puppet, not one act of whose official life was dictated by himself. He grew restive almost immediately, and as time went on his chains grew unendurable to him. There was an audible clank and rattle of them every time he signed his name by Durham's orders to an official paper.

Now he has beaten Durham down to his knees. He has done it not alone by revolting, but by reviving at precisely the right time and striking just the blows that go to the solar plexus. The ring hates him as bitterly as ever, but it does not despise him now.

DURHAM THE BOSS.

The man whose power has been so shattered is far from being a detestable character, as bosses go. The human side of Durham, beneath his brutality as a boss, makes him a more engaging figure than Croker was, for instance. There is about him a good deal of the charm which bound men to Tweed.

He was the practical creator of the present organization, which is quite a new thing. In days not long gone by the town was ruled by the Hog Combine, of which State Senator David Martin was the head, a ring which was infantile compared with Durham's. The Hog Combine never dreamed of the grasping grip which Durham has fastened on every department of human life in Philadelphia.

Under the Hog Combine a ward leader led his ward. Durham's organization has nullified the ward leader and concentrated all power in his own hands. Under the Hog Combine the ward leader was consulted in the plans of the organization, and his voice was potent. Under Durham nothing of the kind is known.

In the days of the Hog Combine Councilmen were allowed to speak on the floor. Now, if a Councilman wishes to speak, he must first go to Seger, if he is a Select Councilman, or Hammond, if he is a Common Councilman, and obtain permission. Seger and Hammond are designated by Durham for this purpose, and they are called "the whips of Council." Durham's machine subverts, practically, all of such holders belong to the ring, and a specified portion of the salary of each is set apart for the organization. Durham decided the distribution of the salaries. No one would dare question his distribution or even ask what had been done with the money. Durham's will is law.

The whole Government of Philadelphia, prior to Weaver's revolt, was located on the eighth floor of the City Hall building, where Durham has his office. He goes there every day and issues orders to the government of the city. Contractors go there to ask that city contracts be given them, officials to have their duty in the day's work decided for them, politicians to ask for decisions on patronage. It is all done perfectly openly and above board.

They are waiting for Durham on the street, and he is held up and buttonholed before he can enter the building. He stands there with immovable patience, deciding each case in a few words, until he has dismissed them all, and then goes to his office, where he finds another crowd awaiting him, and where he enters upon his duties as governor of the city and plans out the day's work.

His decision in each case is irrevocable and cannot be appealed. Durham never hesitates, and his decisions are strong factors in his personal popularity. In answer to a request for a position he will say, in his calm and passionless manner, "No, I can't give you that, and that ends it. There is no protest, no appeal, no decision from which and cannot be moved from a decision."

After an energetic search for a single instance in which the boss ever told an untruth, the following has been brought to light. It was told by a reporter, meeting Durham in a railroad car, and he was told by a certain appointment had been decided.

"Blank will get the position," replied Durham, passing on to the next subject. The reporter dashed off to telephone his office and give the news. While he was in the act of doing so, Durham called to him. "I told you an untruth," said Durham. "He will not get the job."

He smiled at the reporter, and the reporter from suffering the consequences of the falsehood, had to hold his tongue.

GRANTED PRIEST'S REQUEST.

Durham's audiences are not limited to politicians, contractors or officials. All walks of life men go to the omnipotent Boss to get him to dispense blessings. A priest went to the Betz Building one day and said that in his parish was a woman who was a morphine victim. She had three children, and the church was taking care of them, but the priest wanted Durham to send the mother to a hospital which had made a reputation for curing such cases.

"Why don't you see the hospital authorities?" replied Durham. "The woman has money," replied the priest, "and the hospital authorities have no money." "Oh, that's different," said the boss. "I'll see that they take her," and he did. The priest came back two days later and said, "Durham has ordered those people to move two blocks up the street, where the people really need a saloon." So, during the anthracite coal strike Durham's chief lieutenant, the Duke of Atsity, a small quantity of coal and ordered his sub-bosses to deliver it to the worthy people of the street. When the war came to report McNichols asked if a certain widow had received any of the coal. "She has two sons who are against the organization," replied the Duke. "I'll see that they take her," and he did. The Duke came back two days later and said, "Durham has ordered those people to move two blocks up the street, where the people really need a saloon." 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MAY

1905

AT AUCTION.
ABSOLUTE SALE
R. E. SIMON, Auctioneer.
L. J. Phillips & Co., Auc'rs.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION
13 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom,
14-16 VESEY ST., NEW YORK.
Wednesday, June 7th, 1905.
304 West 72nd St.
4-STY. & BASE. PRIVATE DWELLING
on lot 13.04x43.3x17. Carriage on premises.
Subject to 1st mortgage of \$18,000 at 4 1/2%; which can remain or be paid off.
Map, etc., at office of Carrington & Pease,
attorneys, 200 W. 4th, or auctioneers, 108 W. 4th.
PETER F. MEYER, Auc'r.
Will sell at public auction on
Wednesday, June 7, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14
and 16 Vesey Street.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
By order of Grover S. Hubbard, Trustee of
JAMES BOGERT'S ESTATE.
The choice and valuable properties,
284 and 286 Pearl Street,
Cor. Beekman Street;
163 Bowery, & 133 Chrystie St.
For maps and terms apply to Mitchell &
Mitchell, Attorneys for Trustee, 44 and 46 Wall St.,
or at office of Auctioneer, 14 Vesey St.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.
Lawyers Title Insurance
and Trust Company
Capital and Surplus - \$9,000,000

TRUST AND BANKING DEPARTMENT
30 Liberty Street, Manhattan
TITLE DEPARTMENT
37 Liberty Street, Manhattan

Officers:
E. W. COWSHALL, President & Gen. Mgr.
Vice Presidents:
David B. Ogden, Louis V. Bright,
John F. Lockman, Henry Morgenthau,
Thorwald Stallknecht, Treasurer,
Samuel Green, Assistant General Manager,
Walter N. Vail, Secretary,
Herbert E. Jackson, Assistant Secretary,
Archibald Forbes, Assistant Secretary.

4% MONEY 4%
SPECIAL FUND DIVIDED TO SUIT
loans on well located
Manhattan property
accepted at 4% to
close prior to mort-
gage tax of July 1st.
Cost 1% and Disbursements
McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.
42 Broadway.

AT \$50,000.
Elegant new 29-ft. American basement
dwelling, five stories; three-story extension;
electric elevator and light handily down; fire
alarm; will be sold at sacrifice; might enter-
tain small exchange.
AT \$31,000.
Adjacent to Riverside Drive; five-story
American basement, three-story extension;
electric elevator and light handily down; fire
alarm; will be sold at sacrifice; might enter-
tain small exchange.
McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.
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McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.
42 Broadway.

IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.
Direct of Builder.
Six-story fully improved flat, 22 rooms to
suite; 2-4, 3-4, 3-5, 3-6, 3-7, 3-8, 3-9, 3-10, 3-11, 3-12, 3-13, 3-14, 3-15, 3-16, 3-17, 3-18, 3-19, 3-20, 3-21, 3-22, 3-23, 3-24, 3-25, 3-26, 3-27, 3-28, 3-29, 3-30, 3-31, 3-32, 3-33, 3-34, 3-35, 3-36, 3-37, 3-38, 3-39, 3-40, 3-41, 3-42, 3-43, 3-44, 3-45, 3-46, 3-47, 3-48, 3-49, 3-50, 3-51, 3-52, 3-53, 3-54, 3-55, 3-56, 3-57, 3-58, 3-59, 3-60, 3-61, 3-62, 3-63, 3-64, 3-65, 3-66, 3-67, 3-68, 3-69, 3-70, 3-71, 3-72, 3-73, 3-74, 3-75, 3-76, 3-77, 3-78, 3-79, 3-80, 3-81, 3-82, 3-83, 3-84, 3-85, 3-86, 3-87, 3-88, 3-89, 3-90, 3-91, 3-92, 3-93, 3-94, 3-95, 3-96, 3-97, 3-98, 3-99, 3-100, 3-101, 3-102, 3-103, 3-104, 3-105, 3-106, 3-107, 3-108, 3-109, 3-110, 3-111, 3-112, 3-113, 3-114, 3-115, 3-116, 3-117, 3-118, 3-119, 3-120, 3-121, 3-122, 3-123, 3-124, 3-125, 3-126, 3-127, 3-128, 3-129, 3-130, 3-131, 3-132, 3-133, 3-134, 3-135, 3-136, 3-137, 3-138, 3-139, 3-140, 3-141, 3-142, 3-143, 3-144, 3-145, 3-146, 3-147, 3-148, 3-149, 3-150, 3-151, 3-152, 3-153, 3-154, 3-155, 3-156, 3-157, 3-158, 3-159, 3-160, 3-161, 3-162, 3-163, 3-164, 3-165, 3-166, 3-167, 3-168, 3-169, 3-170, 3-171, 3-172, 3-173, 3-174, 3-175, 3-176, 3-177, 3-178, 3-179, 3-180, 3-181, 3-182, 3-183, 3-184, 3-185, 3-186, 3-187, 3-188, 3-189, 3-190, 3-191, 3-192, 3-193, 3-194, 3-195, 3-196, 3-197, 3-198, 3-199, 3-200, 3-201, 3-202, 3-203, 3-204, 3-205, 3-206, 3-207, 3-208, 3-209, 3-210, 3-211, 3-212, 3-213, 3-214, 3-215, 3-216, 3-217, 3-218, 3-219, 3-220, 3-221, 3-222, 3-223, 3-224, 3-225, 3-226, 3-227, 3-228, 3-229, 3-230, 3-231, 3-232, 3-233, 3-234, 3-235, 3-236, 3-237, 3-238, 3-239, 3-240, 3-241, 3-242, 3-243, 3-244, 3-245, 3-246, 3-247, 3-248, 3-249, 3-250, 3-251, 3-252, 3-253, 3-254, 3-255, 3-256, 3-257, 3-258, 3-259, 3-260, 3-261, 3-262, 3-263, 3-264, 3-265, 3-266, 3-267, 3-268, 3-269, 3-270, 3-271, 3-272, 3-273, 3-274, 3-275, 3-276, 3-277, 3-278, 3-279, 3-280, 3-281, 3-282, 3-283, 3-284, 3-285, 3-286, 3-287, 3-288, 3-289, 3-290, 3-291, 3-292, 3-293, 3-294, 3-295, 3-296, 3-297, 3-298, 3-299, 3-300, 3-301, 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3-1014, 3-1015, 3-1016, 3-1017, 3-1018, 3-1019, 3-1020, 3-1021, 3-1022, 3-1023, 3-1024, 3-1025, 3-1026, 3-1027, 3-1028, 3-1029, 3-1030, 3-1031, 3-1032, 3-1033, 3-1034, 3-1035, 3-1036, 3-1037, 3-1038, 3-1039, 3-1040, 3-1041, 3-1042, 3-1043, 3-1044, 3-1045, 3-1046, 3-1047, 3-1048, 3-1049, 3-1050, 3-1051, 3-1052, 3-1053, 3-1054, 3-1055, 3-1056, 3-1057, 3-1058, 3-1059, 3-1060, 3-1061, 3-1062, 3-1063, 3-1064, 3-1065, 3-1066, 3-1067, 3-1068, 3-1069, 3-1070, 3-1071, 3-1072, 3-1073, 3-1074, 3-1075, 3-1076, 3-1077, 3-1078, 3-1079, 3-1080, 3-1081, 3-1082, 3-1083, 3-1084, 3-1085, 3-1086, 3-1087, 3-1088, 3-1089, 3-1090, 3-1091, 3-1092, 3-1093, 3-1094, 3-1095, 3-1096, 3-1097, 3-1098, 3-1099, 3-1100, 3-1101, 3-1102, 3-1103, 3-1104, 3-1105, 3-1106, 3-1107, 3-1108, 3-1109, 3-1110, 3-1111, 3-1112, 3-1113, 3-1114, 3-1115, 3-1116, 3-1117, 3-1118, 3-1119, 3-1120, 3-1121, 3-1122, 3-1123, 3-1124, 3-1125, 3-1126, 3-1127, 3-1128, 3-1129, 3-1130, 3-1131, 3-1132, 3-1133, 3-1134, 3-1135, 3-1136, 3-1137, 3-1138, 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3-1389, 3-1390, 3-1391, 3-1392, 3-1393, 3-1394, 3-1395, 3-1396, 3-1397, 3-1398, 3-1399, 3-1400, 3-1401, 3-1402, 3-1403, 3-1404, 3-1405, 3-1406, 3-1407, 3-1408, 3-1409, 3-1410, 3-1411, 3-1412, 3-1413, 3-1414, 3-1415, 3-1416, 3-1417, 3-1418, 3-1419, 3-1420, 3-1421, 3-1422, 3-1423, 3-1424, 3-1425, 3-1426, 3-1427, 3-1428, 3-1429, 3-1430, 3-1431, 3-1432, 3-1433, 3-1434, 3-1435, 3-1436, 3-1437, 3-1438, 3-1439, 3-1440, 3-1441, 3-1442, 3-1443, 3-1444, 3-1445, 3-1446, 3-1447, 3-1448, 3-1449, 3-1450, 3-1451, 3-1452, 3-1453, 3-1454, 3-1455, 3-1456, 3-1457, 3-1458, 3-1459, 3-1460, 3-1461, 3-1462, 3-1463, 3-1464, 3-1465, 3-1466, 3-1467, 3-1468, 3-1469, 3-1470, 3-1471, 3-1472, 3-1473, 3-1474, 3-1475, 3-1476, 3-1477, 3-1478, 3-1479, 3-1480, 3-1481, 3-1482, 3-1483, 3-1484, 3-1485, 3-1486, 3-1487, 3-1488, 3-1489, 3-1490, 3-1491, 3-1492, 3-1493, 3-1494, 3-1495, 3-1496, 3-1497, 3-1498, 3-1499, 3-1500, 3-1501, 3-1502, 3-1503, 3-1504, 3-1505, 3-1506, 3-1507, 3-1508, 3-1509, 3-1510, 3-1511, 3-1512, 3-1513, 3-1514, 3-1515,

APARTMENTS TO LET.
CHALFONTE
N. E. COR. MADISON AV. & 97TH ST.
(CARNegie HILL)
One Short Block from Central Park.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
SUITES OF
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 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ATLANTIC WINS THE KAISER'S CUP

Breaks Record Across the Atlantic to the Lizard.

TAKES 12 DAYS AND 4 HOURS

None of the Other Competing Yachts Sighted—Atlantic's Best Run, 341 Knots.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.

Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

LONDON, May 29.—The Kaiser's Cup, offered for the international yacht race from Sandy Hook to the Lizard Light, has become an American institution, to rank hereafter in history beside the famous trophy won in British waters by the yacht America fifty-four years ago, by virtue of the magnificent transatlantic run made by Wilson Marshall's schooner Atlantic. She passed the mark boat at 9:18 o'clock this evening with every stitch of her canvas set, running superbly before a light southwest wind, with the Stars and Stripes standing out, bold and beautiful, from her peak. She went by the Isles of Scilly signaling station at 9:57 o'clock this morning, long before the earliest time set by anybody for the appearance at that point of the leader in the race.

In another respect, too, she astonished everybody interested in the race, for, from news received here from time to time of the progress of the race the conviction had settled in the minds of the British public that it would be the German boat that would come in ahead. It is hardly necessary to say that intense satisfaction prevails here that the winning yacht is American rather than German. The consideration of this fact goes far to lessen disappointment that it was not vouchsafed to British yachtsmen to gain possession of the Kaiser's mug.

So speedily was the Atlantic that she nearly caught the mark boat napping. The gunboat Pfiel had been sent by the Kaiser to serve as a finish post in the race. She was lying placidly anchored in Falmouth Harbor this morning, never dreaming the foremost of the yachts would arrive before Wednesday, when a telegram from the Scilly Isles said the Atlantic had passed abeam the islands. The Pfiel fortunately had steam up, and got under way post haste and put out of Falmouth in time to take up her position a mile to the south of the Lizard Light in time for the winning yacht to fulfill the conditions by passing between her and the headland. The arrival of the Atlantic was timed by Capt. Cooper, German Naval Attaché and Chairman of the Racing Sub-Committee in England. Lord Londale, a member of the committee, lay a short distance off in his yacht Norseman. Sir Edward Birbeck, another member of the committee, arrived in time to witness the finish just before the Atlantic passed the line. The Pfiel signaled congratulations, and guns were fired aboard her and bombs from shore in honor of the victor.

After the finish, Capt. Barr was heartily congratulated by newspaper men and others. He said the yacht had behaved beautifully all the way across the ocean. She had made the wonderful average of 10½ knots an hour ever since leaving Sandy Hook, with the exception of the first day in head winds. The weather had been decidedly favorable and the yacht had been able to carry a good spread of canvas throughout the voyage. Everybody on board was well and all were overjoyed by the great victory their craft had won. They expected to win, but all the same they were not sure until they were overhauled by a newspaper correspondent on their way from the Isles of Scilly to the Lizard.

The Atlantic was sighted from the Scilly Islands this morning making good headway toward the Lizard Light. It was estimated that she would occupy in the passage to the finish line a little over four hours, but the wind died out and the tide turned, and it took her almost twelve to pass the line.

At exactly fifteen minutes after the 9 o'clock hour was recorded at the Greenwich Observatory, when she passed to the south of the Lizard Lighthouse, between it and the German cruiser Pfiel, and signaled the light, announcing her arrival, she had been out from the Hook twelve days, four hours, and three minutes.

The Atlantic did not pause in her journey for an instant after receiving and answering congratulations, but proceeded to Southampton, intent upon making a new record past the Needles and to Southampton and Cowes.

At the Scilly Islands, where the steam yacht Lady of the Isles awaited her coming, she was spoken and asked of

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BOYS RAID 8TH AVE. CAR.

Rob Broker's Wife, Fight to Get Men's Jewelry, Then Escape.

Four boys, fourteen and fifteen years old, made a raid upon an open north-bound car of the Eighth Avenue line at 8:30 o'clock last night at Seventy-seventh Street.

In spite of the passengers, the conductor, and the motorman, Mrs. Francis A. Bond, wife of a broker living at 21 West Ninety-eighth Street, was robbed of a chateleine bag containing jewelry valued at several hundred dollars and papers which, she said later, were of much greater value. None of the youths was captured, although two of them were chased into Central Park by two of the passengers while a third was pursued by another passenger.

The boys boarded the car at Seventy-sixth Street. One sat next to Mrs. Bond. There came a shrill whistle, which the police afterward thought came from the leader of the quartet. The boy who had nestled up against Mrs. Bond quickly snatched her chateleine bag. Jumping from the car while it was at full speed, he made off into the Park.

The other three boys sprang at men passengers seated near the outside rail and tried to snatch from them watches, chains, or scarf pins. The men fought and the boys hit back. As far as is known the young thieves got nothing from the men. The boys jumped off at Seventy-seventh Street. Two made for the Park and the third turned westward. The car then stopped.

William Hawthorne, who said he was stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, followed the two boys into the Park, but lost sight of them in the shrubbery. A well-dressed athletic young man chased the boy who ran west, but that boy also escaped. Mrs. Bond had been screaming "Stop Thief!" all this time. At last when the men who had chased the boys returned Mrs. Bond went with them to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, where she told her story.

Mrs. Bond said that a thief had recently broken into her house. Mrs. Bond added that she thought some enemy might have induced the robbery on the car, but she declined to explain that remark.

MADE \$30,000,000 ON RISE.

Luck of Hill Family and Other St. Paul Holders of N. S. Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 29.—James J. Hill, his family, and a few other St. Paul men made about \$30,000,000 by the rise of Northern Securities stock. The figures are based upon the number of shares owned and the value of each share, \$103, at which price the stock was made.

The Hill family holdings were: J. J. Hill, \$3,299,810; James N. Hill, \$1,193,270; Samuel Hill, \$1,147,145; Louis W. Hill, \$1,010,280; Mary Hill, \$818,000; Anna E. Hill, \$65,423.

Other St. Paul holdings: Frederick Weyerhaeuser, \$3,266,220; D. C. Shepard, \$1,522,410; Crawford Livingston, \$1,630,000; St. Paul Seminary, \$327,741; A. Guthrie, \$444,827; R. L. Farrington, \$363,400.

SUBWAY RUSHER AT IT.

Knocks Woman Down Boarding Express—Police May Act.

A rather small, well-dressed man stood impatiently waiting for the south-bound Subway express train that drew into the Grand Central Station yesterday afternoon at 3:15 o'clock. He had a small grip in one hand, and he brandished a cane in the other.

As soon as the doors of the train slid open he made a rush through the crowd, attempting to board the train even before any one got off. He brushed aside several children who stood in his path. He knocked down a middle-aged woman who was coming out of the train.

She fell upon the concrete floor, narrowly missing the opening between the train and the station platform. Policeman McCormick of the Grand Central Station ran to her side. She was later removed to Flower Hospital in charge of Dr. Cocheu. The fall had caused a painful contusion on the left side of her head. She recovered so as to go home by 4 o'clock, however. The woman said she was Mrs. Florence A. Gordon of 140 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

AUTOS STOPPED BY ROPES.

Drastic Methods Adopted by Ardeley Constables to Catch Tourists.

Secretary S. M. Butler of the Automobile Club of America issued a warning last night to automobilists who may be touring on the Saw Mill Road, in the vicinity of Ardeley, just above Yonkers, to keep a sharp eye out for constables hiding in the bushes, as well as for ropes cleverly stretched across the road for the purpose of catching those who may be deemed going faster than the legal rate of speed. It is claimed that a raid upon automobilists is being made by the village constables of Ardeley, and that on Sunday nine motor-car drivers were stopped by means of ropes across the roads, taken at once before a Justice of Peace in Ardeley, and fined \$20 apiece.

MASSACRE OF ARMENIANS.

Muslims Slaughtering and Pillaging in Transcaucasia.

NAKHICHEVAN, Government of Erivan, Transcaucasia, May 29.—This Government has been almost in a state of anarchy for days.

A massacre of Armenians by the Tartar population is proceeding here and in the surrounding villages. The streets are filled with dead and wounded. The butchery is reported to be still more dreadful in the villages.

It is feared that the Persian Kurds will join the Tartars.

The authorities are powerless to cope with the situation.

Latest Shipping News.
The Holland-America liner Statendam, from Rotterdam, May 29, passed in Sandy Hook at 11:45 P. M. last night.

CZAR STRICKEN; WEPT FOR SHIPS

Official Russia Depressed, but People Still Ignorant.

RADICAL LEADERS JUBILANT

Believe Disaster Presages An Era of Reform—Reports of Mutiny on Ships.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.

Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 29.—Not one Russian in ten thousand has even a suspicion of the terrible disaster reported from Tokyo, for the censorship has carefully suppressed the dreadful laconic message enumerating the trophies secured by Admiral Togo.

The Bourse this morning was actually strong, but a suspicion that things were not going well was spread abroad by the evening papers. Yet the invincible apathy of the Russians toward the war caused almost utter indifference regarding the course of the naval battle. Although everybody appreciated the momentous character of the issue, only among officers and officials was deep interest shown. The absence of any information except from Tokyo adds to the bitterness of the defeat.

The news reached Tsarskoe-Selo this afternoon in the form of an agency telegram. The effect upon the czar must indeed be terrible, for he placed all his hopes upon the issue of the sea fight. With him all the officials in Russia saw in victory the hopes of a revival of the Government's prestige at home and abroad, the return of popular confidence, and the eventual triumph of the Russian policy of expansion in the Far East.

I hear, but cannot vouch for its correctness, a story that Admiral Rojestvensky boarded a destroyer and headed for Vladivostok.

According to another story, seventy Japanese torpedo boats dashed headlong into the Russian squadron, sinking and disabling battleships and cruisers, but at terrible cost, sixty of their boats being lost. The reported capture of Russian warships is put down to panic caused by the torpedo attack.

I hear that the crew of one of the Russian ships mutinied while proceeding to the China Sea. Rojestvensky brought the mutineers to reason by threatening to open fire upon them. The presence of dissatisfaction among the sailors may also account for the striking of four Russian flags in this modern Trafalgar.

To the great majority of Russians Rojestvensky's overthrow will bode nothing but good in its promise of peace and assurance of reform.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Tuesday, May 30.—After waiting vainly all day and evening for direct news from the scattered remnants of Admiral Rojestvensky's destroyed and beaten fleet, the Russian Admiralty at midnight no longer attempted to hold out against the overwhelming evidence pouring in from all directions that the fleet of which all its hopes were centered had suffered a greater disaster than did the combined French and Spanish fleets at Trafalgar.

Private advices are said to have reached the city from Vladivostok, according to which Rojestvensky is alive, but that he had a narrow escape. He is said to have transferred his flag from the Kniaz Souvaroff to one of the battleships subsequently sunk, and that he was wounded and picked up by a torpedo boat.

More bitter even than defeat is the Japanese report of the virtual annihilation of the Russian fleet with practically no loss on the other side, and many officers clinging doggedly to the belief that Admiral Togo must have suffered heavily.

With every ship of Admiral Nebogoff's reinforcing division either sent to the bottom or forced to strike its flag, with only six of Rojestvensky's original sixteen fighting ships absent from the list of the vessels sunk or captured, and with the Japanese pursuit still continuing, no naval authority has the temerity to dream that Russia can again attempt to wrest the mastery of the sea from Japan in the present war.

The captured warships alone will furnish Japan with ready-made reinforcements which will be more than a match for the Fourth Pacific Squadron, now about to sail from Kronstadt.

The Emperor was completely prostrated by the news, and, according to reports, he broke down and wept. The effect of the disaster will be a terrible blow to the Government. The futility of trying to stagger on land is everywhere recognized, and the cry for "peace at any price" is sure to be raised. This time it is believed the Government cannot resist such a cry.

Indeed, the Radical Liberals are openly rejoicing in this hour of their country's humiliation. They declare that the disaster means peace and a Constitution and that the deaths of thousands of their fellow-countrymen and the loss of over \$100,000,000 worth of warships is not too big a price to pay.

Diplomats entertain no doubt that the belligerent faction will continue to urge that the war be fought to the bitter end, but the friends of Russia abroad, and especially France, are now bringing overwhelming arguments to bear in favor of peace.

There is excellent reason to believe that the Russian Government in this crisis will turn to M. Delcasse, the French Foreign Minister, in whose ability and loyalty as Russia's friend the Emperor and his Ministers have implicit confidence. Some time ago it appeared likely that President Roosevelt would play a big rôle in the peace negotiations, but now his share is likely to be determined by M. Delcasse's decision. The French Minister may, of course, consider it wise to place the negotiations in President Roosevelt's hands.

The War Party, however, will insist now, as it did after the battle of Mukden, that peace is impossible on the heels of defeat. The members of this faction are already proclaiming that the naval disaster in nowise alters the situation on land, Gen. Linévitch having prepared his plans as if the fleet did not exist.

The censorship is taking the position that it is improper to accept the Japanese reports, in the absence of official news, and has forbidden the publication of foreign dispatches giving details of the defeat.

The Government undoubtedly fears the effect of the news of the disaster upon the country, as evidence of which Governor General Trepoff has taken personal charge of the censorship in St. Petersburg.

The news of the defeat became known in Warsaw to-night and was received with ill-concealed joy. The Poles are anticipating that as a result they will secure concessions from the Government.

HAY WOULD ARRANGE PEACE.

View of Diplomats Regarding His Visit to Paris.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The utter disaster which has overtaken the Russian fleet is accepted in high official circles in Washington as "the beginning of the end." This is a phrase which has been on every lip to-day around the State, War, and Navy Departments.

A circumstance that is regarded here as significant is the presence of Secretary Hay in Paris, which is expected to be the theatre of the initiatory peace negotiations. The attempts of Mr. Hay to avoid the appearance of any international purpose in his journey to the French capital are not taken seriously.

It is the expectation that the American Secretary of State will be consulted by those Prime Ministers and Ambassadors whose efforts will be directed to the problem of establishing peace between Japan and Russia, and that he will try to arrange that the permanent treaty negotiations be conducted in Washington. As Mr. Hay is now expected to return at the beginning of July to resume his duties at the State Department, an early move in the direction of peace may be looked for.

Quick to realize the far-reaching effect of Admiral Rojestvensky's defeat, and in keeping with his promise, announced a long time ago, to do all in his power to bring the belligerents in the Far East to consent to direct negotiations at the proper time, President Roosevelt to-night received by special appointment Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, and a conference followed which lasted the greater part of the evening. Earlier in the day the Minister had called and left for the President the report of the battle later given out at the legation.

Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, who is just back from London, will lunch with the President tomorrow, when the whole situation will be thoroughly discussed. Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, said to-night that he expected to see the President before the week was over, and Baron Sternburg, the German Ambassador, who was early at the Russian Embassy to-day, is constantly in touch with the President, on whom, through his intimate acquaintance with Mr. Roosevelt, he is at liberty to call at any time.

At the interested embassies and legations this evening the opinion was firmly expressed that President Roosevelt would undoubtedly lead the neutral nations in the effort to bring about peace. At to-night's conference it is thought that the President's first object was to ascertain on what basis Japan would discuss the question of peace.

Count Cassini said to-night: "Talk of peace is premature. If the victory be as stupendous as the Japanese would have the world believe, the neutral powers can scarcely wish that Japan be allowed to remain without a taste of defeat. Much as I would welcome an end of the war for some reason, my belief is that the effect of Rojestvensky's defeat will be the indefinite prolongation of the war. Russia must fight on, perhaps for years, but until the tables are turned."

Minister Takahira said: "Ank Russia, not Japan, if the hour of peace has arrived. Our fleet is still pursuing the enemy. It is to Russia, not to Japan, that the initiative toward peace is to be looked for."

Baron Rosen, who is to succeed Count Cassini as Ambassador to the United States, and whose popularity in Japan commends him especially in the present juncture, has arranged to reach Washington early in July, when Count Cassini will sail for his new post at Madrid. These movements of the diplomats likely to be concerned in the framing of a convention lead to the belief that Washington is to be the scene of the signing of the treaty of peace.

CZAR'S SEAPOWER IS ANNIHILATED

13 Ships Known to Be Sunk and 7 Captured.

BIG BATTLESHIPS PRIZES

Admiral Rojestvensky's Fate Is Unknown.

NEBOGTOFF A CAPTIVE

Japanese Take 3,000 Russians Prisoners.

CHASING THE REMNANTS

Togo Following up His Victory—One Russian Ship Reaches a Japanese Port and Surrenders.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 30.—The splendid Russian squadron which sailed from the Baltic last Autumn under Admiral Rojestvensky, together with the reinforcing squadron under Admiral Nebogtoff, has been practically annihilated by the Japanese fleet under Admiral Togo.

Each dispatch received makes the Japanese victory greater. It is no longer a question of how many vessels the Russians lost, but of how many were able to escape. According to the Japanese official report thirteen vessels have been sunk and six have been captured. The ships sunk included two battleships, one coast defense ship, and five cruisers, and those captured included two battleships and two coast defense ships.

In addition to these the Japanese believe three warships were sunk on Saturday, while another Russian warship has arrived at a Japanese port and has hoisted the white flag.

Admiral Nebogtoff and 3,000 men have been captured. The fate of Admiral Rojestvensky is unknown. According to a Tokyo dispatch there is some ground for the belief that he perished, while dispatches from Vladivostok are said to have reached St. Petersburg saying that he transferred his flag from the Kniaz Souvaroff to one of the battleships that were sunk, that he was wounded, and that he was saved by a torpedo boat.

Reports were current here yesterday, purporting to be from authoritative private sources, to the effect that the Kniaz Souvaroff was among the vessels sunk. According to the same reports the Japanese were following up the Russians and picking off their ships one by one.

According to Stock Exchange reports three Japanese cruisers were sunk and a dozen torpedo boat destroyers were sunk or disabled.

A dispatch to The Evening News from Tokyo yesterday said eight Captains of Russian warships were drowned in the battle of Saturday.

The Tokyo correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says a Russian warship has arrived off Iwami, on the southwest coast of Japan, and has hoisted the white flag. The correspondent adds that 800 officers and men, most of whom are wounded, are being assisted by the Japanese Red Cross at Iwami.

The Shanghai correspondent of The Morning Post, in a dispatch dated May 30, says:

"The Russian transports off Woon-Sung hauled down their flags to-day."

According to the correspondent of The Daily Mail at Seoul, early on Saturday morning Admiral Togo, with practically all the powerful fighting ships of the Japanese Navy, was at Ma-sam-Pho, Korea, when wireless signals from his scouts between Tsu and Quelpart Islands announced the approach of the Russian fleet in full force.

A few hours later the scouts reported that the Russians were not ascending the Western channel, as had been anticipated, but that they were coming up the Eastern channel, which caused some surprise.

Admiral Togo immediately started at full speed round the north of Tzu Island, and when he doubled the island he saw the Russians coming in two columns. He then brought a terrific fire to bear on the flank of the port column, and as the Russians fell into disorder he forced them steadily eastward toward the Japanese coast, where they were attacked by every vessel that flew the Japanese flag.

Repeated torpedo attacks were delivered, some of them with the greatest success.

The vessels which escaped, the correspondent says, will probably be able to reach Vladivostok, and he adds that other operations of the utmost importance are proceeding.

The Tokyo correspondent of The Daily Mail says that the Russians apparently supposed that the Japanese base was at the Pescadores, as they carefully avoided passing those islands and pursued a roundabout course before entering Tsu Channel.

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vin, Admiral Apraxine, and other cru-

When the report given out at the Japanese Legation this evening was shown to a naval officer who is known as one of the best-posted officers in Washington on the naval engagements that have occurred since the present war began, he said:

"In attacking with his torpedo flotilla after sundown, Togo pursued the policy which he has followed from the outset. There is nothing in the dispatch to show that this attack inflicted any damage on the Russian ships, though in all probability it had a most disastrous effect on the morale of the personnel. It is evident that the straits were not held, for some of the Russian ships were far to the northward when sunk and others are yet unaccounted for."

"The vessels attacked near the Liancourt rocks were the legends of the fleet, and the presence among them of the Orel, a much faster ship than the others, would seem to indicate that this swift ship had been badly damaged. The fact that these ships surrendered would indicate that they were surrounded by the main division of Togo's fleet, and if this is so, Rojestvensky, with the other ships which escaped, must have gained considerable headway to the northward, which would necessitate the Japanese fleet making good time to overtake them before Vladivostok is reached."

"What is most difficult to explain is the capture of so many vessels. The sinking of some of the larger and more powerful ships may be explained by the opening of the valves of the ships before they were engaged, or, possibly, the fact that so many prisoners were taken would indicate that in some cases the ships were abandoned before they were completely disabled. Certainly gunfire could not have sunk the larger battleships without the destruction of nearly every man on board."

"Thus far the reports show a great but not a complete victory for Admiral Togo. The destruction or capture of Rojestvensky's flagship and the other large ships would give Togo the most complete and sweeping naval victory of modern times."

LONDON, Tuesday, May 30.—The version of Admiral Togo's report, given out at the Japanese Legation here, says that the Vladimir Monomakh foundered and was afterward captured.

TOGO STILL PURSUING.

Japanese Navy Department Not Giving Out Unverified Reports.

TOKIO, May 29.—The number of Russian vessels of all descriptions sunk or captured by Admiral Togo's fleet now stands at nineteen. It is possible that three more warships were sunk in the fight on Saturday and others later.

The fate of Vice Admiral Rojestvensky is not known. There is some belief that he perished.

Rear Admiral Nebogtoff (formerly commander of the Fourth Division of the Russian Pacific Fleet and recently commander of the Information Squadron, composed of coast defense ships and merchantmen) is one of the 3,000 prisoners captured by the Japanese.

The battle began on Saturday morning, and the Japanese are still in pursuit of the Russians.

The Navy Department refrains from crediting reports of other successes than those announced until it is assured of their correctness.

Tokio to-night is celebrating Japan's great victory. The main thoroughfares are thronged with joyous, cheering crowds. Impromptu processions move in various directions. The paraders carry lanterns and go singing through the streets, following bands.

Plans are on foot for an organized formal celebration of Togo's victory.

SHANGHAI COMFORTS RUSSIA.

Tells St. Petersburg Seven Japanese and Four Russian Ships Sank.

is on a par with that which Nelson achieved a century ago this year.

Regarding the Russian threat to carry the war into Mongolia, Baron Hayashi said that the Japanese would follow wherever the Russians led. The Japanese Government had promised only to confine the war to the territory used by Russia.

KAISER TALKS OF THE BATTLE.

Is Said to Have Congratulated Arisugawa on Togo's Victory.

BERLIN, May 29.—Extra copies of the newspapers with lists of the sunken and captured Russian warships were fluttering throughout the great crowd assembled to see the Prince and Princess Arisugawa arrive here to-day to represent the Emperor of Japan at the wedding of Crown Prince Frederick William and Duchess Cecilia.

Emperor William sent a special train to the French frontier to bring the Prince and Princess and their suite of thirty persons to Berlin, and was himself at the station to welcome them. They were cheered in a "fashion quite uncommon in Berlin, probably because every one is talking of the success of the Japanese in the naval battle.

The Emperor is reported to have alighted cordially to the Japanese success.

Prince and Princess Arisugawa are the guests of the Emperor at the Hotel Bristol, where the Russian deputation to the wedding will also be quartered. The hotel is next door to the Russian Embassy.

Work was almost suspended in the Navy Department this morning when twenty copies of the Tokio official bulletin announcing Togo's great victory were distributed there. The officers and bureau chiefs left their desks to talk over the news with one another.

Although the tone on the Boerse was already affected favorably by peace hopes following the lead of London, the official news from Tokio of Togo's victory caused a spontaneous though momentary suspension of trading. Then business became more active and prices generally were higher. Russian forces fell four-tenths of a point, to 87.60, and then gained one-tenth.

Russian funds are held with extreme tenacity, mostly by investors who are determined to hold on to them until they rise when the war is over. The Russian Government bankers are also always watchful in order to prevent a tumble.

Naval critics accept without reserve the dispatches from Tokio and build on them the view that the war has entered upon the last phase, in which the Japanese command of the sea will continue unthreatened until the end. The battle of Saturday is called the greatest fleet action for a hundred years, or since Trafalgar, and is classed here as being immensely greater than the Adriatic Sea fight of 1890 or the naval battle of Santiago in 1898.

The Berlin newspapers give the fullest recognition to Togo's achievement and say that it will rank among the greatest events of history. The battle is characterized as the greatest drama ever known.

Admiration is expressed at the sorry figure cut by the Russian battle-ships.

The National Zeitung identifies the entire white race with Russia's defeat, which, it says, must fill with grave concern any one who believes in the great economic and civilizing mission of the white race. The paper anticipates that the white race will no longer be regarded with respect by the yellow races of East Asia.

FRENCH LOOK FOR PEACE.

The Temps Declares That Russia Has Played Her Last Card.

PARIS, May 29.—The magnitude of the Russian naval disaster has fairly stunned the French public. The dispatches showing that the Japanese fleet escaped practically unscathed dispelled the hope that Rojstevsky, by sacrificing a portion of his fleet, had succeeded in crippling Togo's fleet to such an extent that the Japanese would be placed in a position of inferiority.

The disaster is generally discussed by the officials, the public, and the press in a tone of depression, the prevailing view being that Russia will now be compelled to seek some means of terminating the war.

The Boerse first gave evidence of a strong peace sentiment by the buoyancy of the market. The leading journals, including the semi-official Temps, urged peace, declaring that Russia has played her last card. The officials, however, take a more conservative view, maintaining it is too early to foresee the effect of the battle until fuller details are available.

"It was stated in diplomatic quarters to-night that while the result of the battle would contribute to eventual peace, it did not give any immediate prospect of the opening of negotiations to that end. It was pointed out that the obstinacy of the character of the Russians would probably impel them to turn their hopes toward Gen. Linvitch and to await the result of another land battle.

It was said in this connection that the land situation would not be likely to permit Marshal Oyama to strike another decisive blow within two weeks, thus prolonging Russia's hopes and deferring her willingness to ask for peace. The newspapers unanimously deplore the Russian disaster. The Figaro expresses apprehension with regard to the "Yellow Peril."

The Matin says: "It is more than a defeat—it is a catastrophe."

The Journal declares it is vain to endeavor to conceal the importance of the disaster and that Russia has definitely lost.

GHASTLY BLOW TO RUSSIA.

Vienna Papers on the Battle—Say Peace Must Follow.

VIENNA, May 29.—The comments in the newspapers here are exclusively to the effect that Russia is conclusively beaten and that nothing remains but to sue for peace.

The papers add that it has been proved that the Russians can never vanquish the Japanese. They say the re-

sult of the engagement in the Strait of Korea is a ghastly blow to Russian prestige abroad and at home, and that the sooner Russia concludes an honorable peace the sooner she can hope to improve the conditions existing in her interior.

FIVE WARSHIPS PASS MANILA.

Headed South, and Are Believed to be Japanese Vessels.

MANILA, May 29.—Five warships were sighted off Corregidor Island, at the entrance to the Bay of Manila, this morning. They were headed south. It is believed that they were Japanese vessels.

BRITONS EULOGIZE TOGO.

Jubilant Over Japan's Victory, Which Is Compared to Trafalgar.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 30.—The battle between the fleets of Admiral Togo and Rojstevsky strikes the imagination of the British public with far greater force than any of the military operations on land. Hence Togo's victory arouses more intense interest here than any other incident of the war, and is greeted by the newspapers and the people with great jubilation. Everywhere it is being compared to Trafalgar and Aboukir.

"Togo," says The Daily Telegraph editorially, "has won the Trafalgar of the Far East, and won it, as his allies rejoice to note, in his own year."

The same paper recalls the fact that the "battle of Manila Bay and Santiago did not cost the Americans a single ship, and, indeed, hardly a single life, and it would therefore not be surprising to find that Togo had gained a relatively bloodless victory."

In varying strains of eulogy all the morning papers pay tribute to Admiral Togo's extraordinary success. They say the sun has set on Russia's naval glory and comment on the possibilities of peace. The universal opinion is that it would be criminal for the czar to continue the war, but serious doubts are expressed as to whether Saturday's disaster will even convince the war party in St. Petersburg of the hopelessness of a further struggle.

The belief seems to prevail that it will rather harden the hearts of the war advocates to persevere to the bitter end.

Details of the great sea fight are anxiously awaited. Naval experts mostly hold to the opinion that the greatest damage was done by the Japanese torpedo boat destroyers. It is said that Togo was prepared to sacrifice practically the whole of his mosquito flotilla if he could thereby destroy Rojstevsky's battleships and armored cruisers.

The surrender of several of the Russian vessels is regarded as proving the complete demoralization of Rojstevsky's men, and it is fully expected that further captures will be made before the remnant of his ships reaches Vladivostok.

STATEMENT FOR MR. HAY.

He Is Not Going to Call at the French Foreign Office.

PARIS, May 29.—The following authoritative statement was given out here to-day:

"Mr. Hay is spending a few days in Paris and is by order of his physician observing a strict after-cure regimen. He has not called at the Foreign Office and does not expect to do so. He has not been presented to President Loubet, nor has he been asked to do so. It is understood that he has explained through Ambassador McCormick that his state of health makes it impossible for him to have that honor. He makes no visits and receives none, social or official."

The foregoing is intended to stop the reports attaching a certain degree of significance to Mr. Hay's visit to Paris in connection with pending international affairs and the war in the Far East.

Mr. and Mrs. Hay will leave Paris on Friday for London, sailing from Liverpool on the White Star Line steamer Baltic on June 7.

POPE HOPES IT WILL END WAR.

Merry del Val Tells Him of the Result of the Battle.

ROME, May 29.—Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, to-day notified the Pope of the result of the naval battle in the Far East. The Pontiff is reported to have said:

"The loss of life is most deplorable, but I hope and pray it may be the end of the war."

QUIT CIRCUS TO CELEBRATE.

Japanese in Pittsburgh Refuse to Work After News of Victory.

PITTSBURGH, May 29.—The Japanese acrobats employed by the Barnum & Bailey Circus, which is showing here, positively refused to work to-day. When they heard of the great victory which the Japanese forces had scored over the Russians they threw up both hands, and, in spite of all protests, declared that they were going to celebrate, no matter if they lost their jobs.

All kinds of persuasion were used, but they were unavailing. They left the show grounds in Pittsburgh early in the morning and have not been seen since. The Police Department was notified to be on the lookout for them, and Mayor Hayes asked the Police Magistrates to be lenient with them. If any of the Japanese are caught in the toils.

DID NOT SINK AMERICAN SHIP.

Vessel Sent to the Bottom by the Russians Was a Britisher.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Minister Griscom here to-day that the Russian Foreign Office had no news concerning the matter and had promised to furnish him with any information which it might receive.

Hannerman Celebrates, Too.

Oscar Hannerman was greatly inspired by the Japanese victory yesterday that he composed a march about it. Mr. Hannerman says he wrote to Admiral Togo some time ago, saying that in the event of a victory he would dedicate a march to the Admiral.

SHIPS LOST BY RUSSIA SINCE THE WAR BEGAN.

Destruction of Korietz and Variag the First Reverse.

Admiral Cannot See How Russia Can Continue Campaign.

PORT ARTHUR FLEET GONE.

Vladivostok Cruisers Damaged and Baltic Fleet Now Has Been Annihilated.

The table which follows shows the fate of the Russian fleet which was in Far Eastern waters when the war with Japan began on Feb. 8, 1904, and, so far as is known, the fate of the great fleet under Admiral Rojstevsky. Russia has now only a scratch squadron in the Baltic, including a number of vessels which European experts say are fit for nothing but a naval museum, and a fairly good squadron in the Black Sea, which she is unable to use without violating her treaties with the European powers:

AT CHE-MUL-PRO, KOREA, WHEN THE WAR BEGAN.

KORIEZ, cruiser, 1,213 tons.
Sunk by the Japanese squadron, under Admiral Uru on Feb. 9, 1904.

VARIAG, cruiser, 6,500 tons.
Sunk by the Japanese squadron under Admiral Uru, Feb. 9, 1904.

THE PORT ARTHUR SQUADRON.

CZAREVITCH, battleship, 12,612 tons.
Interned at Tsing-Tau, the German port in Shan-Tung, after being badly damaged in the battle with Admiral Togo's fleet last Aug. 10.

PERESVIET, battleship, 12,674 tons.
Sunk by the Russians at Port Arthur before the capitulation of the fortress.

PETROPOLAVLSK, battleship, 11,354 tons.
Sunk by a Japanese mine, with Admiral Makarov and 700 officers and men, outside Port Arthur, on April 13, 1904.

POBEDA, battleship, 12,674 tons.
Sunk by the Russians at Port Arthur.

POLTAVA, battleship, 10,960 tons.
Sunk by the Russians at Port Arthur.

RETIVIZAN, battleship, 12,700 tons.
Sunk by the Russians at Port Arthur.

SEVASTOPOL, battleship, 10,960 tons.
Sunk by the Russians at Port Arthur.

BAYAN, armored cruiser, 7,736 tons.
Sunk by the Russians at Port Arthur.

NOVIK, armored cruiser, 3,090 tons.
Sunk in battle with Kamimura's squadron on Aug. 14, after taking part in the battle of Aug. 10, escaping to Tsing-Tau, and leaving that port.

ASKOLD, cruiser, 5,905 tons.
Interned at Shanghai after the battle of Aug. 10.

BOYARIN, cruiser, 3,200 tons.
Sunk by striking a Russian mine.

DIANA, cruiser, 6,630 tons.
Interned at Saigon after the battle of Aug. 10.

PALLADA, cruiser, 6,630 tons.
Sunk by the Russians at Port Arthur.

THE VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON.

GROMOBOI, armored cruiser, 12,336 tons.
Damaged in naval engagements, but repaired and is supposed to be available.

ROSSIA, armored cruiser, 12,130 tons.
Damaged in battle, but repaired.

RURIK, armored cruiser, 10,923 tons.
Sunk in battle with Kamimura's squadron, Aug. 14.

BOGATYR, cruiser, 6,645 tons.
Ran ashore off Vladivostok and was lost.

THE COMBINED BALTIC FLEET.

KNIAZ SOUVAROFF, battleship, Admiral Rojstevsky's flagship, 13,516 tons.
Seriouly damaged, according to advice received by the United States Navy Department from Tokio. Sunk, according to report in London.

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Fate unknown.

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ADMIRAL NAKHIMOFF, armored cruiser, 8,524 tons.
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DMITRI DONSKOI, armored cruiser, 6,200 tons.
Sunk.

VLADIMIR MONOMAKH, armored cruiser, 5,593 tons.
Captured, and foundered after capture.

AURORA, cruiser, 6,731 tons.
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Any attempt to compute the total value of the vessels which Russia has lost is only guesswork, but it is believed that \$300,000,000 is a conservative estimate.

Of the vessels there were specially known to have lost a peculiar interest attaches in this country to the Dmitri Donskoi, which was the cruiser Russia sent here in 1893 for the naval celebration in connection with the World's Fair at Chicago. She was built in 1886, and when she was in New York was regarded as a modern cruiser.

The appearance of the Russian fleet in the Strait of Korea, on Feb. 8, 1904, was, from a military point of view, a most favorable comment. The Dmitri Donskoi had an armored belt six inches thick and ten inches of armor over her bulkheads and heavy gun positions. Her armament included six 6-inch and ten 4.7-inch guns. Her crew numbered 610 officers and men.

SHIPS LOST BY RUSSIA SINCE THE WAR BEGAN.

Destruction of Korietz and Variag the First Reverse.

Admiral Cannot See How Russia Can Continue Campaign.

PORT ARTHUR FLEET GONE.

Vladivostok Cruisers Damaged and Baltic Fleet Now Has Been Annihilated.

The table which follows shows the fate of the Russian fleet which was in Far Eastern waters when the war with Japan began on Feb. 8, 1904, and, so far as is known, the fate of the great fleet under Admiral Rojstevsky. Russia has now only a scratch squadron in the Baltic, including a number of vessels which European experts say are fit for nothing but a naval museum, and a fairly good squadron in the Black Sea, which she is unable to use without violating her treaties with the European powers:

AT CHE-MUL-PRO, KOREA, WHEN THE WAR BEGAN.

KORIEZ, cruiser, 1,213 tons.
Sunk by the Japanese squadron, under Admiral Uru on Feb. 9, 1904.

VARIAG, cruiser, 6,500 tons.
Sunk by the Japanese squadron under Admiral Uru, Feb. 9, 1904.

THE PORT ARTHUR SQUADRON.

CZAREVITCH, battleship, 12,612 tons.
Interned at Tsing-Tau, the German port in Shan-Tung, after being badly damaged in the battle with Admiral Togo's fleet last Aug. 10.

PERESVIET, battleship, 12,674 tons.
Sunk by the Russians at Port Arthur before the capitulation of the fortress.

PETROPOLAVLSK, battleship, 11,354 tons.
Sunk by a Japanese mine, with Admiral Makarov and 700 officers and men, outside Port Arthur, on April 13, 1904.

POBEDA, battleship, 12,674 tons.
Sunk by the Russians at Port Arthur.

POLTAVA, battleship, 10,960 tons.
Sunk by the Russians at Port Arthur.

RETIVIZAN, battleship, 12,700 tons.
Sunk by the Russians at Port Arthur.

SEVASTOPOL, battleship, 10,960 tons.
Sunk by the Russians at Port Arthur.

BAYAN, armored cruiser, 7,736 tons.
Sunk by the Russians at Port Arthur.

NOVIK, armored cruiser, 3,090 tons.
Sunk in battle with Kamimura's squadron on Aug. 14, after taking part in the battle of Aug. 10, escaping to Tsing-Tau, and leaving that port.

ASKOLD, cruiser, 5,905 tons.
Interned at Shanghai after the battle of Aug. 10.

BOYARIN, cruiser, 3,200 tons.
Sunk by striking a Russian mine.

DIANA, cruiser, 6,630 tons.
Interned at Saigon after the battle of Aug. 10.

PALLADA, cruiser, 6,630 tons.
Sunk by the Russians at Port Arthur.

THE VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON.

GROMOBOI, armored cruiser, 12,336 tons.
Damaged in naval engagements, but repaired and is supposed to be available.

ROSSIA, armored cruiser, 12,130 tons.
Damaged in battle, but repaired.

RURIK, armored cruiser, 10,923 tons.
Sunk in battle with Kamimura's squadron, Aug. 14.

BOGATYR, cruiser, 6,645 tons.
Ran ashore off Vladivostok and was lost.

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JAPANESE IN NEW YORK WILL SEND CUP TO TOGO.

Plans for Big Celebration of the Naval Victory.

BELIEVE PEACE IS NEAR.

JAPANESE FINANCIERS SAY NEW BONDS WILL BE ISSUED AT LOWER INTEREST FOR WAR LOAN.

A substantial recognition of Admiral Togo's victory will be sent to him by the Japanese of New York within the next few days. The gift probably will be in the form of a silver and gold loving cup.

This was planned last evening at a meeting of Japanese, held at their clubhouse, 44 West Eighty-fifth Street, in connection with the proposed plan for a big celebration of the great sea victory, to take place some night this week. Carnegie Hall probably will be chosen for the place of celebration. A cable of congratulatory will also be sent to Admiral Togo.

A minor celebration will be held Thursday evening at the clubhouse, when a reception will be tendered to Baron Kaneko and K. Takahashi. Mr. Takahashi, who floated the Government loan, will leave soon for Japan.

Business among the Japanese commercial houses yesterday was almost suspended, while the Japanese, from the humblest little Jap from the Cherry Street lodging houses to the wealthy merchants and bankers, eagerly sought the bulletins and read the latest news of Togo's triumph.

Consul General Uchida was kept busy all day receiving congratulations by telephone and telegram.

"I am greatly gratified with the result of the big battle," said Mr. Uchida, "but it is no more than I expected. I was sure we would win, with our splendid men." Referring to Admiral Togo, Mr. Uchida said: "The old man certainly did great work."

"I do not believe the Russians will continue the war much longer," Mr. Uchida said, "because of their internal differences and financial troubles."

When asked how Togo kept the movements of his fleet secret from the Russians so long, Mr. Uchida said:

"That was a simple matter. You see, Japanese newspapers are not permitted to print war news that would give a hint to the enemy, and the censorship is very strict. In this way Togo had an advantage. I think the Russian vessels that escaped are now fleeing southward. Togo has such an effective blockade system that none of them will get to Vladivostok."

K. Takahashi, the Japanese financier, arrived at the Holland House from Boston yesterday afternoon accompanied by Eld Hild, Secretary of the Japanese Legation at Washington. They were seen joined by several New York Japanese, among them being K. J. Imanishi, President of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

The pockets of all were bulging with telegrams, letters, and notes of congratulations received during the day. One of these was a cablegram received by Mr. Takahashi from the Governor of the Bank of Japan, Tokio, expressing gratification at the splendid victory.

"If peace is declared," said Mr. Takahashi, "it is likely another large loan will be floated to take up the present loans of the world, controlled by the Japanese. From these two stations 200 torpedo boats can be operated within a radius of 200 miles."

The fact that Rojstevsky took the course through the Straits of Korea to reach Vladivostok instead of keeping out to sea, and the fact that he probably brought out will be the usefulness of torpedo boats. If they are ever to be of service, now is the time to prove it. In the immediate vicinity of the Straits of Korea are the two most powerful torpedo stations of the world, controlled by the Japanese. From these two stations 200 torpedo boats can be operated within a radius of 200 miles."

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WON'T END WAR, EVANS SAYS.

Admiral Thinks Russians Will Fight Harder Than Ever.

NORFOLK, Va., May 29.—In the opinion of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, commanding the First Division of the battleship squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, now in Hampton Roads, the victory won by the Japanese fleet will not have the effect of bringing the war between Russia and Japan to an end.

"In my opinion," he said, "the Russian Government will not be ready for peace until some great victory has been won for the Russian arms, either on the land or sea, and this new disaster will, I think, prevent rather than assist peace."

"Unless I am greatly mistaken, every ship of Rojstevsky's squadron was either sunk or captured. There can be no escape. The Russians have no base from which to operate, and they are probably entirely at the mercy of the Japanese."

"Whether or not the engagement will teach any great naval lesson I cannot now say. One thing is certain, however, brought out will be the usefulness of torpedo boats. If they are ever to be of service, now is the time to prove it. In the immediate vicinity of the Straits of Korea are the two most powerful torpedo stations of the world, controlled by the Japanese. From these two stations 200 torpedo boats can be operated within a radius of 200 miles."

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DURHAM'S LAST DITCH YIELDED TO MAYOR

Philadelphia Boss Makes a Spectacular Surrender.

RING'S PLEDGE TO WEAVER

His Appointees to be Confirmed, and Court Proceedings to be Settled—Reformers Not to Stop Work.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—The retreat which the organization began on Saturday became a rout to-day, and its opposition to Mayor Weaver has collapsed at every point. The crash came in the following statement, given out by Israel W. Durham at 3 o'clock this afternoon:

"I have advised all my friends not to oppose the confirmation of Mr. Potter as Director of Public Safety and Mr. Acker as Director of Public Works if their names are sent to Select Council by the Mayor."

This means vastly more than the mere words signify. It means that on every point the organization has withdrawn opposition, and that the Mayor will be permitted to do exactly as he pleases. He has a free hand, and is to-day the first Mayor of Philadelphia, since the city has been under the control of bosses, who is his own master absolutely. The fight is ended.

The action taken was for the purpose of saving the organization from wreck. It was taken because Durham had at last been brought to realize the meaning of the words "public sentiment," and to understand that in the future there is power. He saw that his machine would be irreparably smashed if he persisted in his course, and he surrendered to save it. Durham's plan is to have the organization become entirely quiescent, and let the Mayor do his worst. He hopes that Weaver will make mistakes. He still thinks the Mayor a weak man, and believes that his head has been turned by the praise he has been receiving.

Hope in Summer Apathy.

Besides this, Durham hopes for a subsidence of the popular wrath when it is no longer excited by opposition. The summer months constitute a period in which it is almost impossible to interest Philadelphia in politics. With a dormant machine and Weaver making mistakes, Durham looks for a summer apathy.

A third consideration is that in the summer the Mayor's advisers will all be out of town. John C. Winston, Chairman of the Committee of Seventy, is going to Europe this week. In rapid succession the others who have given their counsel to Weaver will disappear from the city, and Durham believes that there are many possibilities in that situation.

The Mayor still has his veto of the gas lease in readiness, though there is no longer any prospect that he will be called on to use it. He is taking no chances. The Mayor's intention is to have Councils at their meeting on Thursday pass a resolution recalling the ordinance. Should they fail to do so, the Mayor would then be in a position to recall the ordinance.

Major Weaver was asked to-day if he would carry on the gas lease fight against the organization in face of Durham's statement. After giving the question a moment's thought, Mayor Weaver replied:

"I cannot say what I will do until I know positively that Mr. Durham has made such assurances."

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"I have a veto ready and will use it if necessary."

"Have you heard that City Councils may pass a resolution on Thursday to recall the ordinance?"

"Suppose they meet and immediately adjourn without adopting the resolution to recall—would not the gas-lease ordinance become a law if you did have it and called in another day?"

"Then began a rush to the City Hall. As soon as a leader was released by Durham he would rush over to Weaver's office and assure the Mayor of his support. This was all in accordance with Durham's order, he wanted the surrender to be as public and spectacular as possible."

Vare Apparently Deserts.

The first to come was Select Councilman Joseph H. Brown of the Thirty-first Ward. Then came Recorder of Deeds William S. Vare, who informed the Mayor that his brother, Senator George A. Vare, would support the confirmations of Potter and Acker.

This announcement created a genuine sensation, for as yet Durham's hand in the matter was not known, and the Vares are among the most conspicuous leaders of the organization. They control the whole Councilmanic vote in South Philadelphia, and to have them apparently desert Durham made it appear that Weaver was capturing the whole organization. Vare, indeed, insisted that he still stood by Durham, but this seemed impossible, and it was the excitement created by Vare's action which led Durham later to issue his statement explaining the course he had taken.

After Vare the leaders came in a rush, and it was soon evident that the great fight was over and that the Mayor had won every point at issue.

The injunction case before Judge Raitson will probably be withdrawn. That is the present intention of the leaders. In any case the decision will be favorable to the Mayor.

The Committee of Seventy met this afternoon and adopted resolutions beginning with this sentence:

In this supreme hour of victory over the forces of greed the Committee of Seventy, and the Hon. John Weaver, Mayor of Philadelphia, the heartfelt acknowledgments of a grateful constituency.

The Committee's Pledges.

It then pledged its best efforts to the promotion of the following objects:

1. The election of the people's choice for Sheriff in November.
2. The election of another honest and courageous Mayor to succeed John Weaver.
3. The election of Councilmen truly representing the people.
4. Purging the Assessors' lists.
5. The absolute divorce of the police from politics.
6. Personal registration of voters for the cities of the Commonwealth.
7. The enforcement in good faith of civil service rules.
8. The exclusion of Councilmen from any other office.
9. The repeal of the infamous amendment to the Bullitt bill, whereby the Mayor is to be shorn of the very power to which

the people have just appealed with such glorious results.

The allusion in the last paragraph is to the Ripper bill. The committee announces that it will welcome any honorable alliance, but will not suffer any group of politicians to control its action, "and will not stand sponsor for any exchange of political bosses."

The jealousy between the Committee of Seventy and the Committee of Nine were suppressed at its last for the time. The Committee of Nine met before the Committee of Seventy did, and adopted resolutions declaring that it would go on with its work. This tended to prevent any attempt to sidetrack that committee, and the Committee of Seventy adopted resolutions declaring that reform movements had been too often impeded by jealousy, and that charity should be exercised in forming judgments.

Councilmen Sullen.

From now on the efforts of the reformers will be directed to making the collapse of the ring complete and preventing any attempt on the part of the beaten organization to get together. They will be aided considerably by the circumstance that there is already trouble within the ranks of the organization. Many of the Councilmen are sullen over Durham's action in permitting them to incur all the opprobrium attached to the support of the gas lease when the issue of the fight was surrendered.

The feeling is that if Durham must surrender he ought to have foreseen that termination far enough in advance to save his Councilmen from becoming targets of public scorn.

The rush of telegrams and letters in support of Mayor Weaver's course continued to-day and among them was one from Gov. Folk of Missouri, which read:

Keep up the fight. The task will sometimes seem hard and the way dark, but remember no matter how mighty the forces of corruption may be, you have behind you the strongest machine in the world—the honest consciences of the people of America.

The ministers of Philadelphia are disposed to ascribe the result to the prayers they offered for Mr. Weaver, and there are a good many politicians who are not especially devout, who think the ministers are right. Some time ago the ministers all over Philadelphia on a given Sunday offered prayers that Mayor Weaver might be gifted from on high with a strengthened backbone.

Preachers Praise Mayor.

Mr. Weaver is so strong a churchman that he felt worse over this incident than over any other attack that was made upon him in the period of his political career. He is a man who believes that prayer had a strong influence on his mind. It is only fair to say, however, that at that very time Mr. Weaver probably had in contemplation a break with the ring at the earliest practicable moment.

The Ministers of the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist denominations met to-day in their respective headquarters and passed resolutions praising the Mayor's stand. To the Presbyterians the Rev. W. W. Brown said:

"We have prayed long and earnestly that the Lord would give Mayor John Weaver more backbone—all the clergy-men of the city have lifted their voices in like supplication—and our prayers have been answered."

At the meeting of the Baptist ministers a strong eulogy of the Mayor was delivered by the Rev. Samuel Dean, who not only advocated the burning of Mayor Weaver in effigy.

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GRUBER SAVAGELY ATTACKS JEROME

Says the District Attorney Has a "Soiled Brain."

CLUB STANDS BY MATHEWS

Passes Resolutions Declaring Belief in His Innocence and Applauds Abuse It Hears.

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"We have prayed long and earnestly that the Lord would give Mayor John Weaver more backbone—all the clergy-men of the city have lifted their voices in like supplication—and our prayers have been answered."

At the meeting of the Baptist ministers a strong eulogy of the Mayor was delivered by the Rev. Samuel Dean, who not only advocated the burning of Mayor Weaver in effigy.

The Mayor still has his veto of the gas lease in readiness, though there is no longer any prospect that he will be called on to use it. He is taking no chances. The Mayor's intention is to have Councils at their meeting on Thursday pass a resolution recalling the ordinance. Should they fail to do so, the Mayor would then be in a position to recall the ordinance.

Major Weaver was asked to-day if he would carry on the gas lease fight against the organization in face of Durham's statement. After giving the question a moment's thought, Mayor Weaver replied:

"I cannot say what I will do until I know positively that Mr. Durham has made such assurances."

Major Weaver was asked to-day if he would carry on the gas lease fight against the organization in face of Durham's statement. After giving the question a moment's thought, Mayor Weaver replied:

"I have a veto ready and will use it if necessary."

"Have you heard that City Councils may pass a resolution on Thursday to recall the ordinance?"

"Suppose they meet and immediately adjourn without adopting the resolution to recall—would not the gas-lease ordinance become a law if you did have it and called in another day?"

"Then began a rush to the City Hall. As soon as a leader was released by Durham he would rush over to Weaver's office and assure the Mayor of his support. This was all in accordance with Durham's order, he wanted the surrender to be as public and spectacular as possible."

After Vare the leaders came in a rush, and it was soon evident that the great fight was over and that the Mayor had won every point at issue.

The injunction case before Judge Raitson will probably be withdrawn. That is the present intention of the leaders. In any case the decision will be favorable to the Mayor.

The Committee of Seventy met this afternoon and adopted resolutions beginning with this sentence:

In this supreme hour of victory over the forces of greed the Committee of Seventy, and the Hon. John Weaver, Mayor of Philadelphia, the heartfelt acknowledgments of a grateful constituency.

The Committee's Pledges.

It then pledged its best efforts to the promotion of the following objects:

1. The election of the people's choice for Sheriff in November.
2. The election of another honest and courageous Mayor to succeed John Weaver.
3. The election of Councilmen truly representing the people.
4. Purging the Assessors' lists.
5. The absolute divorce of the police from politics.
6. Personal registration of voters for the cities of the Commonwealth.
7. The enforcement in good faith of civil service rules.
8. The exclusion of Councilmen from any other office.
9. The repeal of the infamous amendment to the Bullitt bill, whereby the Mayor is to be shorn of the very power to which

the people have just appealed with such glorious results.

The allusion in the last paragraph is to the Ripper bill. The committee announces that it will welcome any honorable alliance, but will not suffer any group of politicians to control its action, "and will not stand sponsor for any exchange of political bosses."

ATLANTIC WINS THE KAISER'S CUP

Continued from Page 1.

her passage. She replied by code, "Very good."

Asked as to accidents, she answered, "There were none."

Questioned as to her best day's run, she signaled "341."

Her port was inquired for, and she answered "Southampton."

When news of her arrival was flashed to the Lizard the Earl of Londale, coming on board the Norseman, ordered steam up to go out to meet her. With him went Sir Edward Birbeck, Captain of the Republic, and Charles L. Robinson, the member of the American committee who had crossed from America a month before, and was the guest of Lord Londale on the yacht.

The Atlantic was seen some ten miles out making long headway in the light wind, and presented a beautiful picture. All sail was set to catch the slightest breeze that would help her on her way, while from her peak halyards floated the American ensign.

As the Norseman ran within hailing distance of her, congratulations were signaled, and she answered her thanks. On her foremast she flew the burgee of the New York Yacht Club, while she carried as well the Larchmont flag and the international code signal, "K. S. R. B."

Crowds lined the cliffs meantime near the light to await her coming, and keen was the disappointment of every one when she failed to appear before dusk. Besides the German cruiser in its place on the finish line many yachts gathered, several running up the American flag in honor of the victor.

GERMANY DISAPPOINTED.

Expected Hamburg to Win—Calls Atlantic's Time Phenomenal.

BERLIN, May 30.—The victory of the American yacht Atlantic in the race for the Emperor's Cup is a bitter disappointment to German yachtsmen, who had expected the success of the German yacht Hamburg from some of the late steamer reports. The news of the Atlantic's finish reached Berlin too late to excite much interest in the morning papers, but the Tagblatt calls the time record absolutely phenomenal.

NEWS CAME AS A SURPRISE.

No One Expected Yacht to Finish for Another Day.

Wilson Marshall's three-masted schooner the Atlantic, sailed by Capt. Barr of International America's Cup fame, thus carries off the five-thousand-dollar gold cup offered by the Emperor of Germany. The winning boat, in 12 days, 4 hours, and 3 minutes, breaking the best previous record for a transatlantic passage under sail by 1 day 18 hours and 38 minutes. The former record was held by another contestant in the race, Commander George L. A. S. of the Endeavour, which was last reported when seven days out nearly a day's run behind the Marshall schooner.

The Atlantic reached the Scilly Islands at 9:57 o'clock yesterday morning, greenwich time. Although the Lizard is but forty-eight miles distant it took her nearly twelve hours to make the distance, the wind at the last minute dying down almost to a squall, and the tide changing to oppose her progress. It seemed as though the Lizard would be unable to prevent her record-breaking achievement at the last minute, after favoring her with unusual fast westerly winds for ten days of the passage. The time at the finish line, as officially reported from the German cruiser, was 12 days, 4 hours, 3 minutes, and 3 seconds.

Hardly had this welcome intelligence been received by the Marshall followers than the cable came announcing the appearance of Capt. Barr's boat off the Scilly Islands.

As far as the winning of the race was concerned, this information decided the contest, though it was not for twelve long hours that the American schooner was able to reach the finish line. Up until that time there was no sign of any other contender for the trophy, and it was likely that Capt. Barr would have an advantage of fully a day over his nearest rival.

The time caused astonishment everywhere in spite of what I had said, and which the boats had to contend for nearly thirty hours at the start, and which enabled them to make less than two hundred miles during the first day. The Atlantic had completed the passage of 3,600 miles in twelve days' time. Had it not been for the falling off of the wind in the last twelve hours the race would have been completed the passage at least six hours sooner, while with favorable breezes from the start it is likely that eleven days would have been her passage time. This is considered a very remarkable showing for even so wonderful a boat as William Gardner has produced.

The average made by the Atlantic was 230 miles in direct line. The average in knots per hour would be slightly over ten, allowing for the distance which the boat was compelled to sail out of her course, she must have logged easily ten and a half knots during the entire time.

PARTY ON THE ATLANTIC.

New Yorkers Accompanied Wilson Marshall in the Trip Across.

On board the Atlantic with Wilson Marshall, her owner, was a party of six friends, who had been invited to accompany him on the trip. They were Mr. H. C. B. Seeley, H. A. Burghman, Morton W. Smith, L. B. Ostrander, and Dr. F. B. Downs. To them the race will be an occasion that must remain in their memory while life lasts. They are all well-known clubmen in New York, enthusiastic yachtsmen, and thorough sportsmen. Although their trip was believed by many to be fraught with possible danger, because of the forecast that the yacht would carry and of her heavy rig, they will accompany Mr. Marshall to Kiel and witness the races there, and probably will return to New York to witness the contest when the Atlantic races for the second Kaiser's Cup.

Alfred Marshall, Wilson's brother, received the news of the victory by telephone at his home. He said that the victory was not unexpected, if the time was as much elated. He said that the yacht was not expected, if the time was as much elated. He said that the yacht was not expected, if the time was as much elated.

William Gardner was amazed as well as gratified by the news of the victory.

DESIGNER GARDNER PLEASED.

Expected Boats to Have Long Passage with Light Variable Winds.

William Gardner was amazed as well as gratified by the news of the victory.

YACHTS ENTERED IN KAISER'S CUP RACE.

| NAME. | Owner. | Rig. | Measurements | | Designer. | When Built. | Commander. |
|--------------|----------------|------|--------------|-------|------------|-------------|----------------|
| | | | O.A.L. | Beam. | | | |
| *ATLANTIC | W. Marshall | Sch. | 185.0 | 29.3 | Gardner | 1908 | Charley Barr |
| *ATLAS | H. S. Redmond | Yawl | 430.5 | 33.3 | Fife | 1899 | Levi Miller |
| *APACHE | E. Randolph | Bark | 198.0 | 28.6 | Rold | 1890 | J. H. McDonald |
| *ARMY | Geo. Lander | Sch. | 137.0 | 24.4 | Craig | 1899 | Jim Leesch |
| *FLOR DE LYS | L. A. Stinson | Sch. | 105.0 | 21.9 | Burgess | 1890 | Tom Bohlin |
| *HAMBURG | German Synd. | Sch. | 148.0 | 33.3 | Waison | 1898 | Edward Peters |
| *HILDEGARDE | E. R. Coleman | Sch. | 185.0 | 36.0 | Caesbrough | 1897 | S. M. Marsters |
| *IRONCLAD | Lord Brassey | Sch. | 154.0 | 33.3 | Byrne | 1874 | Lord Brassey |
| *THISTLE | Robt. E. Tod | Sch. | 150.0 | 27.8 | Wainwright | 1901 | Robt. E. Tod |
| *UTOWANA | A. V. Armour | Sch. | 190.0 | 27.6 | Webb | 1891 | J. H. Crawford |
| *VALHALLA | E. J. Crawford | Ship | 298.6 | 37.2 | Storey | 1892 | Capt. Casw |

*United States. †Germany. ‡England.

victory and record. The victory he had expected, though not without some concern over the Hamburg's chances, but the time was a complete surprise. He did not believe the record would be broken. He said:

"While I am delighted at the result I am amazed at the time. Before the race started I carefully studied weather records for May for five years back. I found no winds in mid-June in any year in the last half of the month. On this account I figured that the race would be a drifting match—a regular spinmaker drill—and I considered we would be lucky to get the leading boat in ten or twelve days."

"When the Atlantic made the time she did at the start I cut down my estimate to fifteen days, still figuring that the last half of the journey would be slow. My cablegram this morning from the United States Naval Attaché at the Lizard that Capt. Barr had passed the Scilly Islands was a big surprise. "I may as well confess I was afraid of the Hamburg. She is a beautiful boat, built for speed, and trimmed down to the lowest weight. I thought the extra weight we carried with our heavy cruising equipment might enable the German to beat us. I did not figure on any other winner, though of course I recognized the speed of the Hildegarde and Endymion."

ARRESTED AT Y. M. C. A.
Door Smashed In—Visitor Fights with the Janitor.

In front of a door with a freshly broken panel on the fifth floor of the Young Men's Christian Association, 215 West Twenty-third Street, a well-dressed man was found about 11 o'clock last night. According to the watchman, Morris Landman, the man refused to give a satisfactory reason for being there.

The two men fought and fought all over the corridor, the watchman said, with the result that he hustled the other man to the elevator, and thence to the street, where he was arrested by Policeman Bleshey. The prisoner wore a brown suit, spats, with patent leather, and a straw hat. He was held at a "suspicious person." He declared that he was Robert C. Banks of 46 West Thirtieth Street, a buyer for a large wholesale house.

HONOR TO COMMODORE BARRY

Catholics at Allegheny City Would Change American Naval History.

Special to The New York Times.
PITTSBURGH, May 29.—Believing that to Commodore Jacob Barry and not to John Paul Jones belongs the honor of being considered the Father of the American Navy, Pittsburgh Catholics are preparing to circulate a petition for presentation to President Roosevelt, setting forth Commodore Barry's right to the distinction.

The matter was discussed at a gathering of the Allegheny County Federation of Catholic Societies to-day. A mass meeting will be held June 18 to give the public a better insight into Barry's history. For years Catholics have avowed that Commodore Barry was not given the prominence in official works that his deeds and patriotism warranted.

PHILIPPINE TARIFF SUITS.

Supreme Court Grants Rehearing of Cases Involving War Duty.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The United States Supreme Court to-day granted a partial re-hearing in the cases of Lincoln vs. the United States and Warner, Barnes & Co. vs. the United States. Known as the Philippine tariff cases. They involve the question of President McKinley's order of 1898 relative to duty on American goods shipped into the Philippine Islands during the war. The order granting the petition specifies that the argument shall be "solely as to whether Congress ratified the collection of the sums and whether it had power to do so."

TROUBLE HUNTER KILLED.

He is the Man Who Tries Telephone Wires—Wore No Gloves.

Special to The New York Times.
NEW BRUNSWICK, May 29.—George Lambertson of Perth Amboy, a "trouble hunter," or tester of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, was slowly burned to death yesterday by coming in contact with a live wire. He wore no rubber gloves.

FISHING STEAMER ASHORE.

The Seacoon Grounds Near Shinnecock Light—Crew All Safe.

Special to The New York Times.
EASTPORT, L. I., May 29.—The fishing steamer Seacoon, Capt. Fish of Greenport, ran aground a half mile east of Shinnecock Light at 8 o'clock to-night in a dense fog.

The Shinnecock Life Saving Station crew saved the boat through the light surf to the imperiled vessel, and brought the Captain and the crew of twenty men ashore.

The steamer was half full of water, which almost precludes any chance of saving. The boat had been from Front Land and is owned by Hiram Luther of Greenport. The Captain said the thick weather had caused him to lose his bearings.

Great White Sale Summer Waists

Commencing To-morrow

Not hundreds but thousands of the finest and choicest Waists ever shown by any house in the trade.

This will be an occasion of unusual interest. We cannot here describe the beauties or values of these goods, but our reputation is behind them and the prices tell the rest of the story.

Persian Lawn Waists. Medallion and Lace Insertion Novelties.

\$2.85 \$3.45 \$4.65

Regular prices, \$4, \$5 and \$6.80

Hand Embroidered Irish Linen Waists in great variety.

\$4.85 \$5.65 \$6.85

Regular prices, \$6.50, \$8.75 & \$10.50

Exquisite Dressy French Linerie Waists.

\$9.65 \$11.85 \$16.50

Regular prices, \$18, \$22 &

MEXICO'S PRESIDENT ANGERED BY DOWIE

Railway Surveys in the Republic
Carried Too Far.

EXCEED THE CONCESSION

Dowie's Plan Calls for Building of
Seven Cities and Big Irriga-
tion Scheme.

Special to The New York Times.
GALVESTON, Texas, May 20.—John Alexander Dowie, "Elijah III.," has imperiled his standing with the Mexican Government after having received a two-million-acre concession in the State of Tamaulipas on the Gulf Coast. Dowie, who appears to have captivated President Diaz and his associates with his colonization scheme—was authorized to build rail lines within his immense concession, but the discovery that surveys have been extended for nearly 100 miles beyond the Dowie grant aroused the suspicion of the authorities that Dowie was working with an American railroad syndicate. The railroad concession has been withdrawn, and Dowie is threatened with charges for breach of contract.

Dowie's plan calls for the building of seven cities, with Eden the chief of the group; the irrigation of vast barren tracts by tunneling into four extinct volcanoes that are filled with water, and other extraordinary improvements with him is associated his son, J. Gladstone Dowie, and the two seem to be equipped with unlimited funds. They have submitted a code of laws by which they propose governing the Dowie "paradise," and a prominent legal firm of American attorneys in Mexico City has been retained to represent Dowie. He promises a settlement of 10,000 followers within five years.

NORWEGIANS TALK OF WAR.

Crown Prince May Seek Aid of Powers
for Sweden.

LONDON, May 30.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that the Norwegians are very angry because the King refused to go to Christiania.

Rumors of war, the correspondent says, continue to be circulated, and it is stated that Swedish troops will be held in readiness.

It is also rumored that the Crown Prince, in attending the royal wedding at Berlin and during his visit to Windsor Castle, will try to secure the intervention of Germany and England in favor of Sweden.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, May 29.—The Premier has received a telegram, dated at Stockholm to-day, from King Oscar, in which his Majesty says:

"With reference to the utterances of the Norwegian Government both in writing on the occasion of the resignation of the Ministry and by word of mouth in the Council of State on May 27, after I had refused to sanction the Government, I most decidedly repudiate the remarks made there against me and my mode of action. I hold to all I said in the Council of State about my constitutional rights, and I request the Premier to make this public as soon as possible."

In the Stockholm to-day President Berner announced that as soon as the Norwegian members of the Council of State returned from Stockholm the Government would communicate to the Council of State the results of the negotiations. Stockholm on Saturday, when King Oscar decided to sign the necessary royal decrees to constitute a new Government, their return is expected Tuesday.

M. Berner proposed to discontinue all negotiations for the present, and to this the Storting unanimously agreed.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 29.—According to a private communication received here by a member of the University of Norway Students' Chorus, now touring this country, Norway has already separated from Sweden and the reigning house of Bernadotte. The dispatch, though not entirely clear, contains information that the Ministry, of which C. Michelsen is head, has constituted itself a Provisional Government.

Claus Winter Hjelm, who received the dispatch, could make nothing else from the wording, but has called for more definite information. Mr. Hjelm is a Supreme Court lawyer.

HENDRICKS KIDNAPPING.

Brother of Laura Biggar's Friend Ar-
rested—Charge Child Stealing.

James Hendricks of 321 Garden Street, Hoboken, a brother of Dr. Charles C. Hendricks, who, with Laura Biggar, the actress, was a defendant in the famous Bennett conspiracy case three years ago, was arrested by the police of the Hamilton Street Station, charged with attempting to abduct the three-year-old daughter of Mrs. Hendricks.

Mrs. Hendricks lives at 105 President Street, Brooklyn. She is suing her husband for divorce, and the case is to be heard in Brooklyn next month. She and Dr. Hendricks have three children. About a year ago Thomas, the eldest child, was kidnapped. His mother discovered him in Boston, and the courts restored him to her.

Recently Mrs. Hendricks heard that a strange man had been seen lurking about her home. This made her watchful. Last evening her three-year-old daughter Mary was playing in the street in front of her home. From time to time Mrs. Hendricks looked out of her window to see whether the little girl was still there. After 8 o'clock she saw a man take Mary by the hand and lead her away. Mrs. Hendricks screamed.

It happened that her brother, Patrick J. Nallin, who is a policeman and lives with his sister, was just coming home. He caught a glimpse of the man who was leading his little niece away. He overtook him. The man, who was soon overtaken by Nallin, had a hard struggle until several of the neighbors came to his assistance. As soon as he could get a fair look at the man he was tussling with he shouted:

"I know you. You're Hendricks' brother!"

Nallin took the man to the Hamilton Street Station. There he admitted that he was a brother of Dr. Hendricks. He was locked up and the child was taken home.

Mrs. Hendricks said she did not know precisely where her husband was, but she believed he was in Philadelphia with Laura Biggar.

PUT THE VICOMTE IN A CELL.

He Expected Only a Fine for Auto
Speeding and Had No Bondsmen.

A French Vicomte spent an hour in the Hamilton Police Court yesterday because his friends were losing in getting the \$500 bail after he was held for automobile speeding. He was at last bailed out by Andre Bastonoby, one of the proprietors of the Café des Beaux Arts, who gave \$75,000 worth of restaurant furnishings as security.

When the Vicomte was arrested Sunday night in the Boulevard Lafayette by Bicycle Policeman Donnelly he was recorded as Robert de Barras, and it was not until yesterday that the police learned he was the Vicomte Robert de Darres du Malard. He is interested in a French automobile company and has been in this country three months. He lives at 25 West Twenty-fourth Street. Donnelly says that the Vicomte's machine, in which were another man and two women, was going twenty-five miles an hour.

He had not expected to be held for trial, believing he would be fined as he had been in the past. He was not even sent back to his hotel until he was summoned by telegraph.

DOUBT OF TARBELL'S TENURE.

Hyde's Advisers Against Compromise
in the Equitable Now.

With the meeting of the Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society scheduled for to-morrow, the interest in the controversy within the organization is centered in the report which the Frick committee will make at that time on the charges of mismanagement made by the Hyde and Alexander factions against each other. It is probable that the report will be made public after to-morrow's meeting but there is a possibility that it may be withheld for a day or two, if the Directors should furnish their own consideration of it at one session.

In view of the reports of a pending settlement, which have grown stronger as the time approached for the Frick committee to make known its conclusions, under the encouragement of the so-called peace party within the Directorate, it was said authoritatively last night that Mr. Hyde's advisers, strengthened in their contentions by the decision of Judge Maddox in the Lord suit, are considering no compromise measures at all, and have not considered the seriously at any time since the Directors last met. This was taken by some as indicating that Gage E. Tarbell's tenure as Second Vice President was in peril, for it is known that the Alexander party is not supporting Mr. Tarbell as strongly as it formerly was.

There was a report downtown yesterday that the agency force, which, up to the time of the agents' convention some weeks ago, was thoroughly loyal to Tarbell and James W. Alexander, was swinging away from its former affiliations and toward Mr. Hyde as the interest in the company most successfully being represented Dowie. He promises a settlement of 10,000 followers within five years.

DOG SAVES LIFE SAVER.

Successful Hultgrand in Water Until
Companions Reached Him.

Ernest Hultgrand, an electrician, who was at work on the Third Avenue Bridge over the Harlem River, is a member of the Volunteer Life-Saving Corps and has to his credit the saving of several lives. But yesterday when he fell into the Harlem River he might have drowned had not a brindle bulldog gone to his rescue. Hultgrand and two companions were repairing wires under the bridge yesterday afternoon. The electrician, with a coil of copper wire around his neck and his belt full of heavy tools, was crawling along a narrow footway, when he slipped and fell into the river. Hultgrand says his first thought was when he struck the water was:

"I am going to drown or lose this valuable coil of copper wire and all these fine tools?"

He decided not to drown and shot up to the surface. But he was so exhausted that he would have gone down again had not something happened to help him. When the electrician recovered his breath he found himself supported by the men who had been working with him on the bridge. Andrew Cohen and Martin Hultgrand, who had jumped to his rescue. But a brindle bulldog had his teeth in his belt.

Hultgrand, suffering from a cold, said that he would have gone down had not the dog saved him. He had not the bulldog seized his belt. The dog is owned by Michael Morris, who lives at 107 West 110th Street, and was twenty-eight years old and five feet high.

CYCLIST SHOT FOR BURGLAR.

He Passed While Tracys Were Hunt-
ing a Nocturnal Visitor.

Special to The New York Times.
NEW BRUNSWICK, May 29.—Robert M. Tracy, who lives on the Livingston Avenue Road, and whose house recently was robbed, heard a noise last night at one of the windows. He went out to investigate, but saw nobody. Half an hour later he heard the noise again. He rushed out with his sons, George and Robert, Jr., and they saw a man dart from the house toward some bushes. Tracy took his shotgun, his sons armed themselves, and they went burglar hunting.

Just at that time Marvin Dalrymple, who had been down the road calling upon a young woman, came along on his bicycle. He was riding fast, and when he saw the three men he was taken aback. Dalrymple thought he was being held up. He threatened to shoot any one who molested him and rode on two loads of buckshot were sent after him. Forty-five of the shot entered Dalrymple's leg and his wheel was wrecked. The young man managed to reach home, and his leg and his wheel were wrecked. He was attacked by robbers and shot. He is in a precarious condition.

D. W. ROSS A CANAL OFFICIAL.

Illinois Central Man to be Government
Purchasing Agent.

CHICAGO, May 29.—David W. Ross, General Superintendent of Transportation of the Illinois Central Railroad, has been made Purchasing Director for the Panama Canal. The place is one of great responsibility. In view of the millions of dollars' worth of supplies to be bought for the canal, and the possible tariff troubles which have been discussed by the President and the Secretary of War, Mr. Ross will move at once to Washington.

Mr. Ross's rise in railroad was exceptional. He was promoted from the position of assistant to the Second Vice President of the Illinois Central. He also acted as Purchasing Agent for the road.

FIGHTING BURGLAR CAUGHT.

Had Tools, Watches, and Diamonds—
Long Chase to Get Him.

Frederick Armstrong was locked up last night in the West Twentieth Street Police Station on a charge of burglary. He was caught after a chase in which he tried to get away from several policemen. Two gold watches, a silver watch, a gun-metal watch, three diamond rings, and burglar's tools were found in his possession.

Early in the evening Mrs. Annie Therman, who has a furnished room house at 325 Eighth Avenue, while going up stairs met Armstrong. He pushed her aside and ran down the stairs. She followed, crying "thief." At Twenty-sixth Street Policemen Young and Smith of the Twentieth Street Station tried to stop him, but he was knocked down. Capt. Day and Detective Glenn took up the chase and caught him. The fugitive, knocked both men down, but was finally overpowered by the use of a club.

The police say Armstrong admitted numerous burglaries in Western cities.

SHE WANTS \$100,000.

N. Y. Central Goes to Court to Get
Property It Values at Only \$18,000.

To determine the value of the property at 116 East Forty-fifth Street, owned by Helen Lehon, condemnation proceedings have been started in the Supreme Court by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. The company wants the property as a part of its new terminal site.

WESTERN COLT FIRST FOR THE MANHANSSET

George C. Bennett Carried Fred
Cook's Colors to Victory.

ONE FAVORITE SUCCESSFUL

Marjoram Beat Hamburg Bells in
Opening Race on a Heavy
Track at Gravesend.

Western horses and horsemen had a prominent part in the racing at the Gravesend track yesterday, as in fact they have had at each day of the meeting, though it was not until yesterday, when the unbeaten colt George C. Bennett went after the Manhanset Stakes, that any of the new-comers won a really important victory. With the race of George C. Bennett, the colors of Fred Cook, the owner of about the largest and best stable of the metropolis, the West on the New York tracks this season were introduced to metropolitan racegoers.

The Western colt was sent to the post favorite over the well-tried winner Voorhees, for the Manhanset, the fourth race on the program, a five and a half furlong sprint, in which Bennett carried the top weight of the nine that ran. The race was run on a course sticky and slow from the effects of the Sunday downpour, but the going did not in the least weaken the confidence of the Cook stable. Voorhees broke first, with Ostris second, and Waterbrook third, while George C. Bennett was back in the crowd, but in the first half furlong Bennett picked his way through to third place, behind Voorhees, who made the pace, attended by Waterbrook, the positions being about the same to the turn into the stretch. There O'Neill on Voorhees tried a bit of sharp practice, and swung wide, carrying out Waterbrook, as he made for the better going in the middle of the track. Bennett, however, hung to his place on the rail, and, saving a lot of ground on the turn, got up to Voorhees, and in a whipping finish drew to the front, winning easily in the last few strides, by three parts of a length, while Voorhees beat Waterbrook five lengths for the place. The race, in addition to introducing the star Western colt, furnished the new-comer among the jockeys, Nicol, with his first winning mount in the East.

One other Western horse that was a factor in the day's racing was Ananias from the stable of John F. Schorr, though Ananias could do no better than finish second to the favorite St. Valentine. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For mares, three years old and upward, handicap; about six furlongs.

Marjoram, 99, L. Smith, 6-1, 2-1, 1-1 1/2. Hamburg Bells, 122, W. Davis, 11-1, 5-1, 2-1 1/2. Irene Lindell, 115, O'Neill, 7-1, 5-2, 1-1 3/4. Diamond Flash, 81, Miller, 25-1, 10-1, 4-1. Lady Henrietta, 100, Knap, 10-1, 5-1, 2-1. Lady Amelia, 120, J. Martin, 6-1, 5-2, 6-7. Quone, 98, M. Knap, 10-1, 5-1, 2-1. Memories, 112, Burns, 15-1, 6-1, 10-11. Gold Rod, 99, W. Knap, 5-1, 2-1, 3-10. Ancestor, 96, Mountain, 10-1, 4-1, 5-1. Time—1:10 3/4. Start good. Won easily. Place same. Winner, colt, 4 years, by Hastings-Lady, owned by Albona Stable. Trainer, E. L. Graves.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies two years old and upward, five furlongs.

Andria, 110, A. W. Booker, 15-1, 7-1, 4-1. Phyllis A., 90, J. J. Walsh, 11-1, 5-1, 2-1 1/2. Elizabeth F., 83, J. Johnson, 15-1, 7-1, 4-1. Anybody, 90, K. L. Smith, 10-1, 5-1, 2-1. Old Ella, 92, Mace, 20-1, 8-1, 3-1. Wildie, C. Love, 100, Fountain, 15-1, 7-1, 4-1. Isolation, 98, Fountain, 30-1, 10-1, 4-1. Minniehaha, 84, K. L. Smith, 10-1, 5-1, 2-1. Safford, 94, K. L. Smith, 10-1, 5-1, 2-1. Violette, 94, E. Smith, 20-1, 8-1, 3-1. Miss Giff, 97, K. L. Smith, 10-1, 5-1, 2-1. Jessamine, 99, McDaniel, 5-1, 2-1, 8-12. Early Hours, 98, K. L. Smith, 10-1, 5-1, 2-1. Starb, 108, O'Neill, 7-1, 5-2, 1-1 3/4. Time—1:01. Start good. Won easily. Place same. Winner, colt, 4 years, by Hastings-Lady, owned by Albona Stable. Trainer, E. L. Graves.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile and seventy yards.

St. Valentine, 111, O'Neill, 15-1, 7-1, 4-1. Ancestor, 96, K. L. Smith, 10-1, 5-1, 2-1. Uncas, 93, McDaniel, 20-1, 8-1, 3-1. Miss Crawford, 94, K. L. Smith, 10-1, 5-1, 2-1. Black Prince, 97, K. L. Smith, 10-1, 5-1, 2-1. Time—1:46 1/2. Start good. Won easily. Place same. Winner, colt, 4 years, by Hastings-Lady, owned by Albona Stable. Trainer, E. L. Graves.

FOURTH RACE.—The Manhanset Stakes, for two-year-olds, five and a half furlongs.

Geo. C. Bennett, 112, Nicol, 8-5, 7-10, 5-11. Voorhees, 107, O'Neill, 5-2, 1-1 3/4, 1-1 3/4. Waterbrook, 107, Burns, 10-1, 5-1, 2-1. Harris, 107, Shaw, 10-1, 5-1, 2-1. Vagabond, 104, L. Smith, 10-1, 5-1, 2-1. Bronck, 107, D. O'Connor, 25-1, 10-1, 4-1. Albert, 2, 107, Hildebrand, 25-1, 10-1, 4-1. Capias, 107, McDaniel, 20-1, 8-1, 3-1. Etologia, 107, J. Martin, 10-1, 5-1, 2-1. Time—1:49. Start good. Won easily. Place same. Winner, colt, 4 years, by Hastings-Lady, owned by Albona Stable. Trainer, E. L. Graves.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

Contend, 106, Hildebrand, 7-1, 5-2, 1-1 3/4. Orly II, 104, Diggins, 7-1, 5-2, 1-1 3/4. Sidney C. Love, 100, Fountain, 15-1, 7-1, 4-1. Even, 100, McDaniel, 20-1, 8-1, 3-1. Jennie McCabe, 84, J. Johnson, 15-1, 7-1, 4-1. Arabo, 109, Burns, 15-1, 7-1, 4-1. Jane Holly, 108, W. Knap, 10-1, 5-1, 2-1. St. Breeze, 106, J. Martin, 10-1, 5-1, 2-1. Hippocrates, 107, K. L. Smith, 10-1, 5-1, 2-1. Time—1:49. Start good. Won easily. Place same. Winner, colt, 4 years, by Hastings-Lady, owned by Albona Stable. Trainer, E. L. Graves.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; about six furlongs.

D'Arkle, 108, Miller, 5-1, 2-1, 1-1 1/2. Hank, 100, Nicol, 16-5, 5-5, 2-2 1/2. McChord, 114, W. Knap, 10-1, 5-1, 2-1. Captain Bob, 106, J. Martin, 20-1, 8-1, 3-1. Cedarside, 106, L. Smith, 10-1, 5-1, 2-1. Time—1:41. Start good. Won easily. Place same. Winner, colt, 4 years, by Hastings-Lady, owned by Albona Stable. Trainer, E. L. Graves.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

Contend, 106, Hildebrand, 7-1, 5-2, 1-1 3/4. Orly II, 104, Diggins, 7-1, 5-2, 1-1 3/4. Sidney C. Love, 100, Fountain, 15-1, 7-1, 4-1. Even, 100, McDaniel, 20-1, 8-1, 3-1. Jennie McCabe, 84, J. Johnson, 15-1, 7-1, 4-1. Arabo, 109, Burns, 15-1, 7-1, 4-1. Jane Holly, 108, W. Knap, 10-1, 5-1, 2-1. St. Breeze, 106, J. Martin, 10-1, 5-1, 2-1. Hippocrates, 107, K. L. Smith, 10-1, 5-1, 2-1. Time—1:49. Start good. Won easily. Place same. Winner, colt, 4 years, by Hastings-Lady, owned by Albona Stable. Trainer, E. L. Graves.

EIGHTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

Contend, 106, Hildebrand, 7-1, 5-2, 1-1 3/4. Orly II, 104, Diggins, 7-1, 5-2, 1-1 3/4. Sidney C. Love, 100, Fountain, 15-1, 7-1, 4-1. Even, 100, McDaniel, 20-1, 8-1, 3-1. Jennie McCabe, 84, J. Johnson, 15-1, 7-1, 4-1. Arabo, 109, Burns, 15-1, 7-1, 4-1. Jane Holly, 108, W. Knap, 10-1, 5-1, 2-1. St. Breeze, 106, J. Martin, 10-1, 5-1, 2-1. Hippocrates, 107, K. L. Smith, 10-1, 5-1, 2-1. Time—1:49. Start good. Won easily. Place same. Winner, colt, 4 years, by Hastings-Lady, owned by Albona Stable. Trainer, E. L. Graves.

NINTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

Contend, 106, Hildebrand, 7-1, 5-2, 1-1 3/4. Orly II, 104, Diggins, 7-1, 5-2, 1-1 3/4. Sidney C. Love, 100, Fountain, 15-1, 7-1, 4-1. Even, 100, McDaniel, 20-1, 8-1, 3-1. Jennie McCabe, 84, J. Johnson, 15-1, 7-1, 4-1. Arabo, 109, Burns, 15-1, 7-1, 4-1. Jane Holly, 108, W. Knap, 10-1, 5-1, 2-1. St. Breeze, 106, J. Martin, 10-1, 5-1, 2-1. Hippocrates, 107, K. L. Smith, 10-1, 5-1, 2-1. Time—1:49. Start good. Won easily. Place same. Winner, colt, 4 years, by Hastings-Lady, owned by Albona Stable. Trainer, E. L. Graves.

TENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

Contend, 106, Hildebrand, 7-1, 5-2, 1-1 3/4. Orly II, 104, Diggins, 7-1, 5-2, 1-1 3/4. Sidney C. Love, 100, Fountain, 15-1, 7-1, 4-1. Even, 100, McDaniel, 20-1, 8-1, 3-1. Jennie McCabe, 84, J. Johnson, 15-1, 7-1, 4-1. Arabo, 109, Burns, 15-1, 7-1, 4-1. Jane Holly, 108, W. Knap, 10-1, 5-1, 2-1. St. Breeze, 106, J. Martin, 10-1, 5-1, 2-1. Hippocrates, 107, K. L. Smith, 10-1, 5-1, 2-1. Time—1:49. Start good. Won easily. Place same. Winner, colt, 4 years, by Hastings-Lady, owned by Albona Stable. Trainer, E. L. Graves.

WESTCHESTER WINS MEADOW BROOK POLO

Whitney and Waterbury Arouse
Enthusiasm by Fast Plays.

RAPID SCORING OF GOALS

Beekman Makes Only Point for the
Home Club—Team Work of Vic-
tors Well-Nigh Perfect.

Harry Payne Whitney and James M. Waterbury, Jr., contributed materially to the overwhelming victory of the Westchester Country Club's polo team yesterday at the Meadow Brook Club near Westbury, L. I., in the second game for the Meadow Brook cups. It was the first appearance this season of these veterans of the sport, and the little grand stand overlooking the field was crowded with interested spectators. Westchester won by 18 goals to 10, scored by the Meadow Brook quartet.

Powerful hitting, faster riding, and admirable team work, in all of which Westchester excelled, were the contributory causes of victory. There was also plenty of individual brilliancy in playing. Whitney and Waterbury were fully up to expectations of their friends, and the ease with which they controlled the ball, making long runs down the field and hitting with free, powerful strokes, frequently aroused the crowd on the side lines to wild enthusiasm. Polo as played in the golden age of the sport at Meadow Brook seemed to be temporarily revived, and the old timers found keen delight in the game. Line-up:

WESTCHESTER. MEADOW BROOK.
S. B. Reynal, 4. R. L. Stevens, 4.
J. M. Waterbury, Jr., 8. S. B. Burden, 3.
H. P. Whitney, 8. L. Stevens, 4.
J. L. Blair, 10. R. L. Stevens, 4.

Total, 24. Total, 14.

Irish Lad Training On.

The prospects are excellent that Irish Lad, winner of the Brooklyn Handicap two years ago, and the hero of many hard-fought races in the big handicaps last year, when he won the Metropolitan Handicap, will be ready to race about the time the Meadow Brook Handicap is run. The horse so far has done all that has been asked of him, and yesterday when called for his first best season's work he trained, working a mile very easily in 1:40 at the Sheepshead Bay track.

Whitney Estate to Sell Yearlings.

The executors of the estate of William C. Whitney have fixed \$200,000 as the date for the final offering of horses owned jointly by the heirs will be sold, and on that day, at the Gravesend track, the last of the horses owned in the name of the estate will be offered at auction.

MURPHY TO LEAVE YALE.

Famous Trainer Going to Pennsylvania—
Sweeney to Succeed Him.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 29.—A very flattering offer has been made to Trainer Murphy of Yale by the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Murphy has informed the Yale athletic managers that he will give them notice before forming a new team, and he is going to accept the offer. His five-year contract with Yale expired with the Intercollegiate games last Saturday.

It is stated by close friends of Mr. Murphy that he has made up his mind to accept Pennsylvanian's offer, which is said to be a salary of \$5,000 a year and a life interest in a new house in Philadelphia.

For the past three years the Red and Blue authorities have held out alluring inducements to Murphy, to all of which he hitherto has been proof. It is given as a reason for his probable departure from Yale that his health is failing.

Hultgrand, suffering from a cold, said that he would have gone down had not the dog saved him. He had not the bulldog seized his belt. The dog is owned by Michael Morris, who lives at 107 West 110th Street, and was twenty-eight years old and five feet high.

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READY FOR THE RAILS IN SUBWAY AT BATTERY

Contractors Finish Their Work on Loop and Celebrate.

GET A BRASS BAND TO HELP

They Now Expect to Have Trains
Running Down to South Ferry
by July 1.

The Battery loop of the Subway was completed yesterday afternoon. A man can now walk underground from the completed end of the railroad at Day Street, clear to the Battery and around the loop and back again. Of course, the railroad tracks have not yet been laid in the loop, but the work of the contractor was completed so far as the loop was concerned, and now all that remains to be done is to finish the excavation and cementing between Rector Street and Bowling Green, lay the tracks, and put in the electric equipment on these lower sections of the Subway.

The completion of the loop was celebrated by the 350 workmen employed in its construction, all of whom are in the employ of the New York Tunnel Contracting Company, operated by Andrew Onderdonk. The loop celebration started at 8 o'clock last night, when the general foreman in charge of the loop formally declared that it had been completed and was ready for the tracks. The 350 men who had been at work on the loop since Aug. 6, 1903, almost two years, expected the completion of the work yesterday, and had made elaborate preparations to celebrate.

When they marched out of the tunnel at 6 o'clock they had a band of eighteen musicians waiting for them. Foreman Sullivan formally announced that the loop was finished, and then the general foreman, Superintendent for the contractors, made a little speech congratulating the workmen. Then the band crashed out with "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Foreman Sullivan then delivered an address congratulating the contracting firm and its Superintendent, telling of the many obstacles which they had to overcome before finishing up the tunnel loop. In concluding his address, Mr. Sullivan presented to Superintendent Brown, on behalf of the workmen, a handsome watch with a diamond-studded face attached to it. Mr. Sullivan explained that the workmen thought so much of their "boss" that they had voluntarily "chipped in" to buy Mr. Brown a watch.

Speeches were made by Percy Onderdonk, son of the contractor; Joseph Hickock, General Superintendent of blacksmiths; John Nelson, General Superintendent of carpenters and builders; Foreman N. B. Flynn, Charles Evans, W. W. Weatherman, and Patrick Hall. The rest of the contractors were given the gift. The band played "He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and the men were led into the big contracting office in Battery Park, where there was plenty to eat and drink. Those who did not care for champagne had all the beer they could drink, fifteen kegs being tapped. The celebration was completed yesterday evening from Bowling Green to the Battery, and the workmen were then taken to the Battery and around the loop by July 1.

The workmen at the Battery loop experienced much difficulty from the amount of water which leaked into the cut. The loop almost skirts the Battery sea wall, and while excavating the contractors were compelled to keep five pumps running continually for many months as the water came in, at a rate of 3,000 gallons a minute.

The work of rest, in Battery Park to its former condition will probably be completed tomorrow, and will, it is said, be completed in a month.

BETRAYED BY PUMPKIN PIE.

Attached to String, It Led to Truist
Danny's Lair on the Roof.

"I always knew," said Judge Wyatt in the Children's Court yesterday, "that boys hated school; but I never heard of a truant so desperate that he hid in a water tank and hoisted up pumpkin pie on a string."

Before the astonished Judge stood "Danny" Schaffer, thirteen years old, and his mother, who lives at 31 West Sixty-sixth Street, and who last Wednesday caused a general alarm by calling for her son, who had been missing since the day before.

"Danny" went out on Tuesday morning, and when he did not return at bedtime Mrs. Schaffer waited until late Wednesday, when she received a letter by mail from "Danny," who said that he was having an excellent time. He said he had been kidnapped. Several other letters of the same sort arrived.

On Sunday night Mrs. Schaffer met a chum of "Danny's" going up the stairs with a parcel. She asked him where he was going. The chum told her that he was taking the parcel to a place called "the pumpkin pie place," and that it was a pumpkin pie hooked on a string with a bent harpin. The pie vanished upward, and the chum told Mrs. Schaffer that he was taking the parcel to a place called "the pumpkin pie place," and that it was a pumpkin pie hooked on a string with a bent harpin.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Schaffer found her son in the water tank on the roof, with a good stout rope around his neck and enough pie to feed him for a fortnight. Judge Wyatt sent "Danny" to the Catholic Protector for two months.

MRS. FISKE HIRED A HALL.

Unable to Get a Salt Lake Theatre,
She Turns Lecturer.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 29.—Mrs. Minnie Madden Fiske, who was barred from a professional appearance in Salt Lake City through her inability to secure any of the local theatres, hired a public hall to-night and made an address on what she termed the theatrical trust and its effect.

Mrs. Fiske said she was sure the local managers would be glad to open the doors of their theatres to her, if they dared; but they dared not do so, she said. In the East and on the Pacific Coast, she said, the theatres were open to independent actors, but the theatrical syndicate had endeavored to block the way to California by buying the avenues of approach, so that it would be impossible for an independent actor to fill a tour from Chicago to Salt Lake. The trust, she said, made it impossible for an independent actor to play in Kansas City, Omaha, Denver or Salt Lake.

She declared that the patrons of the theatres had it in their power to liberate their theatres from unfair and unjust domination. Her appearance was the auspices of the Press Club. A small admission fee was charged, and the proceeds were given to the orphanages of Salt Lake City.

Americans Presented at Court.

LONDON, May 29.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra held their third Court of the year at Buckingham Palace this evening. The Americans presented by Mrs. Carter, wife of John R. Carter, First Secretary of Embassy, were Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Hille Ermine, wife of Richmond, Va.; Miss Blanche Shoemaker, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, and Miss Mortimer.

A BROADWAY TRAGEDY.

Cast, a Policeman and Two Shoulder-Padded Actors—They Moved On.

They were standing at Broadway and Forty-second Street, talking about dear old Broadway. They were brown suits with five-pounds of padding in the shoulders. One had on a "flasher," weighing—well, it couldn't be computed in karats. The other wore a stick pin that tried to hold its own in the presence of the "flasher."

"Yes," said he of the pin, "yes, we closed in Peoria last week after a tremendously successful season. I was the star, you know, and on that last night I was literally swamped with flowers and what not. The R. was hung out. Really, I was a bit sorry that the season was over, although I have played the part 875 times. No other actor ever accomplished that, I believe, with the possible exception of Joe Jefferson. Yes, indeed, and in Peoria one of the richest women sent me a notice—"

"Move on!" put in a policeman, and passed on.

"What do you think of that now?" asked he of the "flasher." "These policemen will have to be curbed. They don't seem to know where we are. That's the fourth time I've heard that within two days. By the way, our show, too, was a roaring clutch. We never made a bad night. The R. was hung out."

"Move on!" put in another policeman. "You will have to keep moving, gentlemen. It's the order of the day. Two of us each night are detailed to keep the sidewalks clear of loafers and traffic on the sidewalk. Get inside to connect each other."

The men assumed the expression that goes with "ministers of grace, defend us." Then they stepped into a cab, ordered a ham sandwich and a glass of "pale."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This week, like the preceding, will be one of weddings, and several of the more interesting will be in town. The marriage on Saturday of Miss Helen White Stevens, daughter of the late Mr. Stevens, to a very old family, Miss Stevens being a descendant of the old Chandler family.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Tuckerman, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Tuckerman, to George W. Elkins is set for June 10, and will take place at Ipswich, Mass., where, at Sunswick, the Tuckerman house, is a fine estate. East Thirty-second Street, have a Summer home.

The wedding of Miss Amy Phillips and the Hon. Frederick Guest is set for June 28, in St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London, at 2:30 o'clock. The invitations to New York friends were mailed here in New York, although the Phillips have all sailed for England.

Mr. and Mrs. Welcome G. Hitchcock, who spent the Winter at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, are settled for the Summer at their country home in Scarsdale, Westchester County.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Forbes McCreery (Miss Claire Byron) are booked to sail on June 10, and will spend the Summer in European travel.

Mrs. Charles W. Ogden and daughter, Miss Mary Ogden, of 12 East Seventy-ninth Street, are booked to sail to-day. Mrs. Ogden has taken for the second year, a shooting box in Scotland, where they expect to spend most of the Summer.

Miss Blanche Le Roy Shoemaker was presented at court last evening in London. Her mother, who was to have joined her daughter and Mr. Shoemaker abroad, and who was also to have been presented, was prevented from doing so by illness. Miss Shoemaker and her father are expected to return early in June. They sailed in the last of the winter, and spent some time in Italy, and spent some time in Paris before going to London.

Oliver Perlin, who is to marry Miss Winona King, will give his bachelor dinner at Delmonico's to-morrow evening.

Henry C. Cryder, whose marriage to Miss Louise Hollins is set for June 7, will give his bachelor dinner at Delmonico's on Thursday evening.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

PIERCE-CUTTS.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, May 29.—Valley Episcopal Church, Summit, was the scene this afternoon of the wedding of Miss Katherine Robinson Cutts to H. Hill Pierce. The church was decorated in pink and white roses and palms. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. H. Gwynne, assisted by the Rev. Henry H. Gwynne. The bride wore a gown of white and carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor, her sister, Miss Mildred Curtis, wore white silk and carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley. The bridegroom wore a tuxedo and carried a sword. The ceremony was a simple one, and the reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hill Pierce, at Summit Avenue. The couple will spend their honeymoon in Europe.

BARBOUR-COOK.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The marriage of Miss Helen Nicholson Cooke to Frederick K. Barbour took place to-day at St. Patrick's Church in the presence of their immediate relatives. No formal invitations were issued for the ceremony, which was conducted with great simplicity owing to the recent death of the bride's father, Admiral Nicholson. Major Nicholson, who came from New York for the occasion, escorted his niece to the altar. The couple left for New York immediately after the ceremony.

Japanese Visitors at Luna Park.

Three officers of the Government railway system from Japan were delegates to the International Railway Congress, held in Washington some time ago, went to Luna Park last night to see the sights. They found it hard getting around, for everybody stopped to extend congratulations to the Japanese members of a party that has been touring the country since the congress adjourned. They visited the Hudson River tunnel yesterday, lunched at the Lawyers' Club, and spent the afternoon in seeing the Statue of Liberty. After dinner the Japanese went to Luna Park on the private car of President Wilson. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

Midland Beach Open Today.

Midland Beach, Staten Island, opens for the season to-day. It has a pier which extends two thousand feet over the ocean, a famous board walk, a theatre seating 1,500 persons, and all sorts of attractions to please the children. At present it can be reached by the Staten Island Ferry, which leaves for the beach at 10 o'clock, and thence by trolley, but later in the season steamers will run direct to the beach.

IF C. F. MURPHY WIRED ON GAS TO ALBANY

Page Says Telegram Must Have
Read, "Get the Wampum."

ATTACKS CITIZENS' UNION

For Seeking Light from McCarren—A
Talk on Gas to Mount Morris
Republicans.

State Senator Alfred R. Page last night declared to the members of the Mount Morris Republican Club, at their home, 8 West One Hundred and sixteenth Street, that the Democratic organization of New York City, and not the Republican Party of the State, defeated 80-cent gas. He also attacked the Citizens' Union bitterly.

In one way, he said, "the Republican Party was responsible for the defeat of 80-cent gas. It controlled the Assembly. I say to you, though, that the people of Greater New York are not concerned in the vote of the member from Onondaga or the members from Ulster. What does it concern them in the vote of the men they themselves sent to represent them."

"There were eight Republican Senators from this city. All but one voted for eighty-cent gas. There were fourteen Democratic Senators. All but four voted against it. Charlie Murphy says he sent a telegram to Albany regarding the measure. If he did it paraphrased the now popular song and read:

Big Chief sits in his tepee,
Wired his brave warriors,
Swampin' Swampin'—get the wampum,
Tum-tum-tee-tee.

"Strange things have happened since the gas agitation began. The Citizens' Union, which, in its own opinion, is composed of the truly good, has declared the question non-partisan, and sought for light from the Hon. Patrick Henry McCarren and the Hon. Charles Murphy. I think the Hon. Mr. McCarren represents the high type of American citizenship for which the Union poses. The descent from Seth Low to Pat McCarren is amazing, but our friends in the Union seem to have no difficulty in making it. Its ideals must have been reconstructed."

SUPERFLUOUS BABIES.

"I Can't Manage Two," Said the Ser-
geant—But He Had To.

Two founding babies were taken within a few minutes to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station yesterday afternoon by children who had found them while playing. For nearly an hour the station house was like a nursery, and the babies were taken to the police station, where they were placed in the hands of the police. The babies were found in the station house, and the police were called to take them to the police station.

The first baby, a two-months-old boy, was brought to the station by John P. Lyons, thirteen years old, of 1,714 Seventh Avenue, who said that he had found the little one in the hallway of his home.

The baby has golden hair, blue eyes, and was fairly well dressed. It set up a howl, and while Sgt. Lynch was trying to coax it back to smiles the door opened. In came little Josephine Lehman, of 1,837 Second Avenue, with a baby girl in her arms.

"Say, Mr. Policeman," said she, "I found this in the ash barrel back of our yard."

"I can't manage two babies," groaned the Sergeant, as the baby girl followed the example of the baby boy and howled.

The police said they had no room for the babies, but so far have had no success.

"CREATION" AT DREAMLAND.

Scene Shifting a Feature.

They put on a big new show at Dreamland last night. It is called "Creation," and its many scenes show the beginning of the world. There is a scene for each day, the sixth showing the newly created Adam and Eve. As a spectacle "Creation" is about as wonderful a thing as can be seen here ever seen. Thousands saw it last night.

Volcanoes and chasms and abysses are shunted across the line of vision with as much ease and rapidity as if they were mere bits of paper. It was next to impossible for the audience to find their way to the scene of the next act.

The scene painter did his work well. The announcer, with his formidable address, was a feature of the show. The scene painter did his work well. The announcer, with his formidable address, was a feature of the show.

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AN ITALIAN SHYLOCK.

Antonio Maiori Plays the Role at the
People's Theatre.

The Bowery is having a little Shakespeare festival of its own this week, and if last night's performance at the People's may be taken as a criterion that is one place where the poet's name does not spell ruin. Antonio Maiori is the bright particular star, and he began his season with a performance of "The Merchant of Venice," which, if it does not eclipse the recent Mansfield and Adler productions, apparently serves its purpose in giving younger Italy some sort of a perspective on English drama.

Scenically it doesn't provide much of a perspective on the English drama. The Merchant of Venice, as the Merchant makes his appearance at the head of a long street, flanked on either side by tall, red-brick buildings, with many windows covered with yellow Post Office paper. As the first act progresses the scene changes from twilight, from twilight to darkness, and the yellow paper is lighted from behind with a most remarkable effect. It is a bit disconcerting, too, to hear the prompter speaking all the time, when the actors have a chance to show whether they are up in their part or not; but it is just possible that this sort of Shakespeare is better than no Shakespeare at all. At any rate, there was no doubt about the enjoyment it gave last night.

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BROOKLYN'S ERRORS
GIVE GIANTS GAME

Hanlon's Men at Times Play Like
Novices and Amuse Crowd

AMERICANS LOSE TO QUAKERS

Athletic Field Poorly, but Their Hits
Counted—Chicago Overwhelms
the Detroit Team.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

National League.
New York, 6; Brooklyn, 5.
St. Louis, 6; Pittsburgh, 3.
Philadelphia, 10; Boston, 7.
Cincinnati, 6; Chicago, 3.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

| Club | W | L | Pct. |
|--------------|----|----|------|
| New York | 10 | 4 | .714 |
| St. Louis | 9 | 5 | .643 |
| Philadelphia | 8 | 6 | .571 |
| Boston | 7 | 7 | .500 |
| Pittsburgh | 6 | 8 | .429 |
| Chicago | 5 | 9 | .357 |
| Cincinnati | 4 | 10 | .286 |
| Brooklyn | 3 | 11 | .214 |
| Detroit | 2 | 12 | .143 |

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

| Club | W | L | Pct. |
|--------------|----|----|------|
| New York | 10 | 4 | .714 |
| St. Louis | 9 | 5 | .643 |
| Philadelphia | 8 | 6 | .571 |
| Boston | 7 | 7 | .500 |
| Pittsburgh | 6 | 8 | .429 |
| Chicago | 5 | 9 | .357 |
| Cincinnati | 4 | 10 | .286 |
| Brooklyn | 3 | 11 | .214 |
| Detroit | 2 | 12 | .143 |

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

National League.
Brooklyn at New York, A. M. and P. M.
Philadelphia at Boston, A. M. and P. M.
Chicago at Cincinnati, A. M. and P. M.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh, A. M. and P. M.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia, A. M. and P. M.
Boston at Washington, A. M. and P. M.
St. Louis at Cleveland, A. M. and P. M.
Detroit at Chicago, A. M. and P. M.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn's Wretched Fielding Gives
Victory to New York by 8 to 5.

Edward Hanlon in all his experience as
a baseball manager has rarely had charge
of a team that played so indifferently as
the Brooklyn team did against the New Yorks
yesterday at the Polo Grounds. Even
was as wild as a March hare, but even
with his unsteadiness the New Yorks
were entitled to, but one run of their
total of eight. Bats and Gessler made
the most damaging errors, and it is said
that a new record was established by
failing to miss a fly ball. Owens was
the same in his succession. Five of the
Brooklyn's runs were earned. These were
sufficient to have won the game if their
fielding had not been so ragged.

Doehner, the left-handed pitcher of
the Brooklyn, relieved Eason in the
seventh inning, and while he pitched
was recorded against him, a wild pitch
materially aided the champions in scoring
their last run in the eighth inning.
Bowerman took the place of McGinnis
in the seventh inning, and for disputing a
decision of a third strike Owens was
pulled off the field in the fifth inning. May
covered second and Dobbins went to center
field. The score:

| Club | W | L | Pct. |
|--------------|----|----|------|
| New York | 10 | 4 | .714 |
| St. Louis | 9 | 5 | .643 |
| Philadelphia | 8 | 6 | .571 |
| Boston | 7 | 7 | .500 |
| Pittsburgh | 6 | 8 | .429 |
| Chicago | 5 | 9 | .357 |
| Cincinnati | 4 | 10 | .286 |
| Brooklyn | 3 | 11 | .214 |
| Detroit | 2 | 12 | .143 |

ST. LOUIS, 6; PITTSBURGH, 3.

PITTSBURGH, May 29.—Pittsburgh lost
the game in the fourth inning to-day by
bunching three errors. The feature of the game
was Brannan's three-bagger.

PITTSBURGH, ST. LOUIS.
Clymer, r.f. 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9; 10; 11; 12; 13; 14; 15; 16; 17; 18; 19; 20; 21; 22; 23; 24; 25; 26; 27; 28; 29; 30; 31; 32; 33; 34; 35; 36; 37; 38; 39; 40; 41; 42; 43; 44; 45; 46; 47; 48; 49; 50; 51; 52; 53; 54; 55; 56; 57; 58; 59; 60; 61; 62; 63; 64; 65; 66; 67; 68; 69; 70; 71; 72; 73; 74; 75; 76; 77; 78; 79; 80; 81; 82; 83; 84; 85; 86; 87; 88; 89; 90; 91; 92; 93; 94; 95; 96; 97; 98; 99; 100; 101; 102; 103; 104; 105; 106; 107; 108; 109; 110; 111; 112; 113; 114; 115; 116; 117; 118; 119; 120; 121; 122; 123; 124; 125; 126; 127; 128; 129; 130; 131; 132; 133; 134; 135; 136; 137; 138; 139; 140; 141; 142; 143; 144; 145; 146; 147; 148; 149; 150; 151; 152; 153; 154; 155; 156; 157; 158; 159; 160; 161; 162; 163; 164; 165; 166; 167; 168; 169; 170; 171; 172; 173; 174; 175; 176; 177; 178; 179; 180; 181; 182; 183; 184; 185; 186; 187; 188; 189; 190; 191; 192; 193; 194; 195; 196; 197; 198; 199; 200; 201; 202; 203; 204; 205; 206; 207; 208; 209; 210; 211; 212; 213; 214; 215; 216; 217; 218; 219; 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1852; 1853; 1854; 1855; 1856; 1857; 1858; 1859; 1860; 1861; 186

This image shows a dark, vertical, textured strip, possibly a book binding or a piece of film. The left side is lighter and grainy, while the right side is dark and smooth. There is no text or other content visible.

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| NEW YORK FLOUR. | | | | Saturday's | |
|--|-----------|---------|-----------|------------|---------|
| Wheat— | High. | Low. | Close. | Close. | Change. |
| July | 94-10-16 | .. | 93 1/2 | 94 1/2 | .. |
| September .. | 87 1/8 | 86 1/4 | 86 | 87 1/2 | .. |
| Corn— | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| December .. | 58 | 58 | 58 | 57 1/4 | .. |
| September .. | .. | .. | 54 1/4 | 54 1/4 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 54 | .. |
| CHICAGO PRICES. | | | | | |
| Wheat— | High. | Low. | Close. | Saturday's | Change. |
| May | \$1.01 | 98 | 99 | \$1.01 | .. |
| July | 98 1/2 | 88-5-16 | 88 | 89 1/2 | .. |
| September .. | 83 1/2-16 | .. | 82 | 82 1/2 | .. |
| Corn— | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| May | 51 1/4 | 50 | 51 | 49 1/2 | .. |
| July | 48 1/4 | 45 1/2 | 46 | 45 1/2 | .. |
| September .. | 48 1/4 | 45 1/2 | 46 | 45 1/2 | .. |
| Date— | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| July | 31 1/4 | 30 1/4 | 31 1/4 | 31 1/4 | .. |
| September .. | 30 1/4 | 30 1/4 | 30 1/4 | 30 1/4 | .. |
| December .. | 28 1/2 | 27-1/2 | 27 1/2 | 28 1/2 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| July | 7.25 | 7.22 | 7.25 | 7.25 | .. |
| September .. | 7.43 | 7.43 | 7.43 | 7.43 | .. |
| Ribs— | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| July | 7.20 | 7.17 | 7.20 | 7.20 | .. |
| September .. | 7.47 | 7.47 | 7.45 | 7.45 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| July | 12.45 | 12.40 | 12.40 | 12.45 | .. |
| September .. | 12.45 | 12.40 | 12.45 | 12.47 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| COTTON—Contract prices range as follows: | | | | | |
| .. | High. | Low. | Close. | Saturday's | Change. |
| May | 8.43 | 8.25 | 2.2638-50 | 8.20 | .. |

| | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|
| July | 8.41 | 8.25 | 8.25 | 8.30 | 8.15 |
| August | 8.39 | 8.21 | 8.21 | 8.26 | 8.13 |
| September | 8.33 | 8.20 | 8.30 | 8.35 | 8.10 |
| October | 8.30 | 8.20 | 8.20 | 8.25 | 8.10 |
| November | 8.50 | 8.41 | 8.42 | 8.44 | 8.28 |
| December | 8.52 | 8.43 | 8.44 | 8.46 | 8.30 |
| January | 8.50 | 8.40 | 8.40 | 8.44 | 8.30 |
| February | 8.53 | 8.53 | 8.57 | 8.58 | 8.38 |
| March | 8.55 | 8.55 | 8.60 | 8.65 | 8.44 |

LIVERPOOL, May 28.—Spot Cotton.—Moderate demand; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and exports, 10,000 bales. American, 22,000 bales. Middling upland, 4.70c; good upland, 4.85c. On distant positions: closed Liverpool, 8.41c; Manchester, 8.41c; May-August, 8.41c; June-July, 4.68c; July-August, 4.59c; August-September, 4.58c; September-October, 4.58c; October-November, 4.58c; November-December, 4.58c; December-January, 4.58c; January-February, 4.58c; February-March, 4.58c, and March-April, 4.58c. Manchester, 4.58c, and Liverpool, 4.58c. Buyers hold off.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Silk and Cotton Goods Dutiable at Cotton Rates.

In a decision written by General Appraiser De Vries the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest filed by George F. A. Bonides of New York. It being held that certain silk and cotton goods entered by the importer are properly dutiable under the cotton schedule at the rate of 8 cents per square yard and 30 per cent. ad valorem. The importer set up the claim that the merchandise was dutiable at lower rates under the provision in the Dingley tariff law for manufactures of silk.

Other importers' claims overruled yesterday by the board were by Rosenstein Brothers and others, Campbell, Metzger & Jacobson, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhns, H. C. Hartzel and others, and C. Stein & Co., James H. Dunham & Co., New York.

The board partly sustained claims by Neuss, Hesselein & Co., B. Altman & Co., J. C. Klein, M. Kaempfer, D. Strachan, New York.

A protest filed by J. C. Klein, New York, was sustained.

FUR SALE.

HOLL OF DESKS

DESKS

DEKOR
OFFICE FURNITURE

In great variety of style and price.
T. C. SELLEW,
111 Fulton St.

AWNINGS! **AWNINGS!**

PATENT
NOISELESS WINDOW AWNINGS.
Get the Best.
JOHN SULLIVAN & SON.
368 Hudson St., N. Y.

Tel. 2477 Spring. **TENTS.**

SAMITH IDEAL WAX
for polishing floors, woodwork, and furniture;
the great labor-saving polish; no
weighted brush required; sold in department,
paint, and photograph stores.
Smith Manufacturing Co., L. I. City, N. Y.

FES — New and exclusive line of all kinds and makes of fates bought, exchanged, and repaired.
YORK LAKE SWIM CO.
formerly J. M. Moseman
20 Madison Ave., Tel. 9-1000, N. Y. C.

RENTAL TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. -
Selling Any style, Rebuilt, Guaranteed. -
The Typewriter Exchange,
11 Barclay St., Telephone 1131-Cort.
Typewriters - All standard makes rented and
kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold
from 10 to 10 per cent. less than man-
ufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park
Pl., Tel. 2-1234.
Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables,
safes, letter presses, counters, shelving;
store office fixtures, 1000 Broad St., First
Bros., 28-32 Centre St.
TYPEWRITERS 6 month rent applied
on purchase. General
Typ. Exp., No. 243 E. 74th.
Typewriters rented, \$2 up; installments re-
sisting. Telephone 2-1234.
Central
Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

THE NEW
FLORENCE HOUSE
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
4th Av. and 18th St., New York City.
Subway station at the door.
Rooming single and double.
N. B. BARRY.
On June 1 an elegant new restaurant,
caf. bar, and business men's lunch will
be opened.

MOTEL 18th St.

Restaurant Open to the Public.
Culinary of the Highest Standard.
A LA CARTE.
MUSIC 6:30 TO 9 P. M.

ST. PAUL HOTEL New, fireproof.
60th St., corner Columbia.
200 rooms, private baths.....\$1.50 per day
including meals, and 100 single and double
Telephones every room. Restaurant à la carte.
Dinner 12 to 2 P. M.

1. Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath;
including meals, 15c weekly; two, \$25. Van
Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 4th Av.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

OLD FEATHER BEDS WANTED.
Highest cash paid. Map, 183 Broome St.
Don't sell household effects, antiques, pianos,
before you see me. Clark 161 East 125th.

SUBROGATE NOTICES.

ESTATE FELIX WARLEY.
All persons having claims against the estate of
FELIX WARLEY, deceased, formerly of
New York City, will present them, properly at-
tested, and accompanied by the name of the
person to make payment to the undersigned at Fane
Hall, Boston, Mass., on or before the 15th day of
FELIX WARLEY, Qualified Executor.

THE NEW YORK TIMES information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

LOST AND FOUND.
10c. a line; 3c. 24c.; 1c. 42c.; 7 words to line.
LOST—Man's gold watch and chain, hunting case, on Sunday afternoon in Bronx Park. Finder will receive liberal reward by returning to Tannenbaum, Westchester Hotel, West Farms Road.
LOST—Jewel with two rows of diamonds and one row of rubies, on Saturday night. Suitable reward if returned to A. M. Friedman, 81 Nassau St.
LOST—Light gray padlock coat, taken from 407 5th Av., possibly mistake, Friday last. Liberal reward, no questions asked. Hickock, 6 Kehoe.
LOST—Thursday afternoon, heavy golden ring, snake with ruby in head, supposedly on Speedway; suitable reward. Box A, 307 Times.
STRAYED—Female Great Dane, companion of invalid woman; \$25 reward. 245 West 42d.

ROOMS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3c. 24c.; 1c. 42c.; 7 words to line.
18TH ST. 218 EAST—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; board.
18TH ST. 116 EAST—Large room; hot and cold water; excellent board; near Subway station.
21ST ST. 17, 19, 21 WEST—The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable and pleasant; suitable for families; parlor dining room; separate bath; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.
21ST ST. 39 EAST—Large and small desirable rooms; with board; references.
34TH ST. 117 EAST—Large and small rooms; suitable for gentlemen; excellent table; telephone; references.
60TH ST. 218 EAST—Large, handsome rooms; all conveniences; excellent board.
69TH ST. 112 WEST—Desirable rooms, single or double; with table; board; private family; references.
72D ST. 172 EAST—Large and small comfortable rooms; home surroundings; excellent table; references exchanged.
72D ST. 201 WEST—Beautiful rooms; private bath; special Summer rates; telephone; references required.
75TH ST. 30 WEST—Cool, delightful rooms; private bath; couples; June 1; excellent table; Southern.
75TH ST. 151 WEST—Fourth-floor rooms, with board.
82D, 128 WEST—Large and small rooms on fourth floor; table board; references.
82D ST. 136 WEST—Large and good-size single rooms, well furnished with good board; references.
91ST ST. 150 WEST—Private family will let front room; also back room, second floor.
92D ST. 140 WEST—Comfortable and pleasant; refurnished home; gentlemen preferred; meals optional.
91D ST. 124 WEST—Private home; one hall room; gentleman; references exchanged.
122D ST. 150 WEST—Nicely furnished double room; all conveniences, with excellent board; references.
LEXINGTON AV. 127—Desirable large rooms; suitable for couple; also small rooms; table board.
MOTT AV. 185TH ST.—Large room, suitable for two or three persons; with board; old-fashioned home; high class social standing; convenient; terms reasonable. Wilson.
Two gentlemen may find excellent accommodations, strictly private family high social standing; convenient; terms reasonable. Wilson.
Brooklyn.
BERGEN ST. 98—Newly furnished above room; all modern improvements; fine table board; convenient to all car lines; telephone.
MONROE PLACE 42—Newly furnished; cool, pleasant rooms; excellent table; desirable location and convenient for Summer attractions; reasonable table guests.
MONTAGUE TERRACE 5—Overlooking Wall St., river, 10 minutes walk to Broadway, N. Y. high-class neighborhood; apartments; table; references.
FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3c. 24c.; 1c. 42c.; 7 words to line.
6TH AV. 700—Lady has suites and single rooms for ladies, gentlemen and couples; transients accommodated; everything new and nicely furnished.
7TH AV. 917, (6th St.)—Corner front suite; small rooms; all light, cool, quiet; top floor; Mrs. Boyce.
7TH AV. 40—Newly renovated home; all improvements.
8TH ST. 25 WEST—Furnished room, \$25; suitable two; single room, \$15.00, \$12.50; piano; improvements.
10TH ST. 40 WEST—Large front room, second floor; private bath and dressing room; breakfast or lunch optional; other pleasant rooms; references.
14TH ST. 238 WEST—Large front parlor; will be nicely furnished; telephone; references.
16TH ST. 116 EAST—Opposite Westminster—Charming rooms; also parlor floor; transients accommodated; telephone; references.
18TH ST. 320 EAST—Large, cool room; front and back parlors, suitable for doctor or dentist.
23D, 361 WEST—(Lafayette residence)—Few large, cool, pleasant rooms; baths; conveniences; moderate.
26TH ST. 39 WEST—Nice double and single rooms, without bath; telephone; references; telephone; central location; terms reasonable.
28TH ST. 52 WEST—Large cool rooms, bath; electric light; telephone; week, month; breakfast optional.
34TH ST. 213 WEST—Special Summer rates; beautifully furnished front rooms; all modern conveniences, including telephone; private entrance; no other rooms. Moros.
42D ST. 322 WEST—Room suitable two gentlemen, \$5; parlor for business, otherwise upward.
43D ST. 33 EAST—Opposite Hotel Manhattan—Large room, with private bath; reasonable; good table board; references.
49TH ST. 131 WEST—Square rooms; nicely furnished; second and third floors; hot water; transients.
51ST ST. 361 WEST—Large back parlor and small rooms; running hot and cold water.
52D ST. 237 WEST—Handsome room in house with all improvements; Summer rates; references; telephone; references.
56TH ST. 116 WEST—Large, cool rooms with bath; private house; central "L"; moderate; references.
72D ST. 261 WEST—Superior accommodations; private baths; special rates for gentlemen; table guests.
81ST ST. 3 WEST—Opposite Parks—Beautiful location; cool room; private house; references. O'Brien.
82D ST. 131 WEST—Handsome furnished rooms; private family. Owner.
82D ST. 50 WEST—Large hall room, also parlor, suitable for physician.
96TH ST. 117 WEST—Large parlor and bedroom; also single room; elegantly furnished private apartment; telephone; references; Subway convenient. Drama.
103D, 13 WEST—Lady having nice apartment, newly furnished, will rent part of same; on suite; single rooms; telephone; near Subway and "L" station. Streeter.
103D, 151 WEST—Two cheerful charming rooms, independent entrance, bath; second floor; gentlemen; St. Burke.
122D ST. 240 WEST—Nicely furnished second-story front room; gentleman; modern house; terms moderate.
122D ST. 331 WEST—Large, cheerful room for one or two gentlemen; telephone.
LEXINGTON AV. 153—Large, airy room; nicely furnished; private house; Summer rates.
LEXINGTON AV. 120—Parlor and bedroom, with bath and all comforts; on second floor.
MANHATTAN AV. 111, One Block from 104th St. Elevated—Superior, elegantly furnished rooms, suitable for two; \$5; refined; cleanliness; everything new.
ON MORRISIDE HEIGHTS—Faintly situated at apartment, two rooms and bath; two gentlemen; restaurant in building; references. E. Times.
Brooklyn.
GATES AV. 300, Near BEDFORD—Pleasant hall room; good location; with or without board.
HANCOCK ST.—Large, cool room, running water; seen to be appreciated; half price Manhattan; gentlemen; references.
HEIGHTS—102 Pierpont St. Near Wall St. Ferry and Bridge—Superior large rooms in brick; nicely furnished; bath and breakfast optional.
LAFAYETTE AV. 211—Elegant apartment for elegant people; southern exposure; elegantly appointed; refreshing breezes.
MONTAGUE TERRACE 5—Elegant rooms, overlooking Wall St. 5 minutes walk to Broadway, N. Y.; high-class neighborhood; house and table; references.
ST. MARKS AV. 616—Front suite, newly furnished with dressing room; private reference; modern throughout.
HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3c. 24c.; 1c. 42c.; 7 words to line.
WANTED—Competent general housekeeper, white or colored; small family; wages \$20 to \$25; must have references. Apply 33 West 82D St.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3c. 24c.; 1c. 42c.; 7 words to line.
ANY FIRST-CLASS BOOK SALESMAN reading this advertisement will do well to call and investigate my proposition; confidential. J. Brown, 104 Broadway, Page 8, Co. 133 East 16th St.
OVERSEAS POSITION—Manager, \$2,000; bookkeeper, \$1,500; salesman, \$1,000; clerical, \$500; technical, (electrical) \$2,500; other positions on file. Call Wednesday. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.
WANTED—Agents for best \$1 a year account; \$1.50 health policy; large commission; renewals; county managers wanted in every State. Write: Manager, 112 Times Bldg., Times Square, N. Y. City.
WANTED—We instruct you to repair and drive foreign and American cars; position \$30 weekly. Auto School, 742 7th Av., cor. 49th St.
WANTED—Dental laboratory man, at once; must be strictly temperate and first class. The Dent. Rec. Bldg. Co., 212 Broadway.
WANTED—Automobile—Private road lessons; license guaranteed; positions waiting. Times, 321 Broadway.
WANTED—20 good union bricklayers; steady work. Apply Livingston St. and Hanover Place, Brooklyn 10.
WANTED—Young men to engage during leisure hours. D. Box 308 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
Gr. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.
Chambermaid.—Lady cleaning house for summer; wishes position as chambermaid; call Tuesday and Wednesday, 12 to 2, 338 Lexington Av.
Chambermaid.—Lady wishes to place comm. \$1.50 headboard; part time; maid; 10 years' experience. Call between 10 and 12, 321 Broadway.
COMPANION.—By young woman of culture and refinement as companion for Summer months; should be able to travel. V. Box 307 Times, Times Square.
COMPANION.—By young woman of culture and refinement as companion for Summer months; should be able to travel. V. Box 307 Times, Times Square.
COMPANION.—Graduate trained nurse desires position as companion in family or with lady or child. Address H. H. Box 100, Hempstead, N. Y.

COOK.—Lady, closing house, wishes private position for excellent girl. Call bet. 10-3, 120 E. 12th St., free calls 12-2.
DRESSMAKER.—Wholesale dressmaker, not taking home orders; best of the city; French models; will bring assistance if desired. 120 E. 12th St., free calls 12-2.
DRESSMAKER.—Artistic French dressmaker wishes work by the day in private family; experienced; good references. 120 E. 12th St., free calls 12-2.
GOVERNMENT.—By refined young woman having kindergarten training position as governess; references. 120 E. 12th St., free calls 12-2.
HOUSEKEEPER.—French, for gentleman; good appearance; not afraid of work. Address M. D. care Band, 211 West 35th St.
HOUSEMAID.—Wanted—A lady going to Europe; will be a good housemaid and waitress, who have been with her for three years. Apply to Mrs. Caldwell, Jones, 21 East 11th St.

MODIST.—Refined French modiste wishes Summer evening clothes in private family or concern with permanent work. X. Y. Z., 100 E. 12th St.
NURSE OR MAID.—By Protestant as nurse or maid to elderly lady; seamstress; references. 100 E. 12th St.
SECRETARY.—Cultured young woman, Roman, speaking English, French, and German; as secretary or stenographer; references. 100 E. 12th St.
STENOGRAPHER.—Slight experience; American; references. 100 E. 12th St.
STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; confidential; permanent position where can advance; references. 100 E. 12th St.
STENOGRAPHER.—Am. business college grad; good typewriter; references. 100 E. 12th St.
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METROPOLITAN THREAT TO TRANSIT BOARD

McDonald Says Elevated Extension May Postpone Subways.

BRONX RESIDENTS ANXIOUS

Will Attend in Force Thursday's Hearing and Urge That Prompt Relief Be Provided.

Seeking to overcome the effect of the agitation in the Bronx in favor of the Rapid Transit Commission's grant permission to three-track the Second and Third Avenue elevated lines, John B. McDonald, acting in behalf of the Metropolitan Street Railway interests, yesterday issued a statement which was regarded by the Rapid Transit Commissioners as a threat to abandon certain of the proposed Subway routes should the commission grant to the Interborough Company the permission to lay additional elevated tracks.

The statement, which Mr. McDonald issued through an employee, is as follows: "John B. McDonald has indicated that the adoption of new elevated routes would seriously modify his proposals for building new tunnels which were based on the common understanding that no more elevated routes were to be laid out in New York City, and that the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners was committed to the construction of municipally owned subways rather than the improvement of private property owned in perpetuity."

The adoption of new elevated routes on Second Avenue, Third Avenue, the Bowers, Park Row, and from Chatham Square to the Battery will, it is suggested, radically alter the aspect of the New Subway construction, and may in the end postpone indefinitely further transit improvements.

While the McDonald statement came as a surprise to the Rapid Transit Commissioners they had anticipated that the Metropolitan people would threaten alterations in the elevated lines if the improvement were ordered. Last week Paul D. Cravath called on some of the Commissioners, in behalf of the Metropolitan, and said that the Metropolitan would seek only to construct a two-track Subway in Lexington and Third Avenue, if the elevated improvement were made, thus refusing to bid for the construction and operation of express Subways in those streets.

Officials of the Interborough Company, on the other hand, have assured the Rapid Transit Commission that for improvement of the elevated tracks will not in any way affect their bids on the east side trunk line Subways as laid down by the Commission. The Rapid Transit Commissioners expect an important hearing on Thursday when, from the elevated improvement, the Metropolitan organizations of the Bronx will be on hand to urge the improvement of the elevated structure as the only way to insure immediate rapid transit from City Hall to all parts of the Bronx. The North Side Board of Trade, the Board of Trade, and the Associated Board of Real Estate Brokers, all will be represented in behalf of the three-track plan.

William Barclay Parsons, former Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission and the controller of the city, yesterday came out strongly in favor of the three-track plan. "I am opposed to any elevated lines on Manhattan Island on streets where they do not now exist," he said, "but when studying the problem for the Rapid Transit Board, realizing the fact that the elevated lines had been current for several years, I was forced to consider the way of furnishing transit facilities that would not be overlooked, and which could not be met by any other lines.

"The proposed three-tracking of the Second and Third Avenue elevated lines is the outcome of a suggestion made to me when Chief Engineer of the board, when I really advocated the four-tracking of the Second Avenue line, in order to bring the residents of the Bronx and of Harlem down to City Hall by a fast service. Only by the three-tracking of the elevated lines can an adequate service be given to the Bronx, and until this is done the conditions there rapidly will grow worse, if that be possible.

To-day the Interborough lines in the Bronx are bringing to the Harlem River 80,000 passengers a day, and taking the same number northward. This is an increase of 36 per cent. over three years ago, and as the business life entirely has been brought to the elevated lines, the residents of the Bronx and of Harlem would not take any other means of transportation, and in fact could not without paying the twenty-cent fare. It is considered that it would take five years to complete the first of the three-tracking of the elevated lines, and that a year, all opposition should cease."

PRaise for Subway's Work.

Use Satisfactory Chamber of Commerce Report Says.

Advance sheets of the forty-seventh annual report of the Chamber of Commerce were issued yesterday. The report starts with a reference to the rapid transit situation. "The completion of the greater part of the Subway and the demonstration afforded by its actual use," the report says, "have furnished a measure of special satisfaction to the Chamber." Reference is then made to the services for rapid transit rendered by members of the Chamber and to the plan to honor those men with suitable medals and other tokens of appreciation.

The report also recounts the work of the Chamber on the mortgage tax, the national arbitration, and other subjects.

This proposition is not received with enthusiasm by the Aldermen, whose powers were curtailed recently through the efforts of the Controller, John G. Milburn, J. Bannan, John D. Crimmins, and others, who are one of the majority leaders of the board, declared yesterday.

KILBURN EXONERATED BY GOV. HIGGINS

Did Right in the Merchants' Trust Matter, He Says.

PRaise for Rutland Assets

Expected to Pay Depositors in Full, Bank Superintendent Says—Lawyers See Mayor.

ALBANY, May 29.—Gov. Higgins to-day dismissed the charges made by George Von Tilley of New York City against Superintendent Kilburn of the State Bank Department for the failure of the latter to close the Merchants' Trust Company of New York City two years ago. The Governor took this action after the receipt from Superintendent Kilburn of a statement answering the charges. The Governor in dismissing the charges made this statement:

"Reading Superintendent Kilburn's statement in connection with the charges and after consultation with the Attorney General and the counsel to the Governor on the legal questions involved, I have decided that the Superintendent of Banks acted in the matter in accordance with law, and exercised proper judgment and prudence in so doing. The charges against him are hereby dismissed."

Superintendent Kilburn's statement says that when he entered upon the task of having the company relieved of some of its loans and securities, that in his opinion, was a much wiser course than an attempt at that time to put the company in the hands of a receiver. He said that an aggregate of \$2,210,000 of loans had been retired, and that he also had the trust company relieved of a guarantee of \$750,000, making a total of nearly \$3,000,000.

AXE RAID AT WOOL EXCHANGE.

Police Break Into Alleged Poolroom Centre—Smash 20 Telephones.

Acting Captain Eggers yesterday went out with a band of hatchet-armed policemen and raided an alleged poolroom center in the Wool Exchange, in West Broadway. To get inside they smashed their way through the double doors, and slashed twenty telephones and a switchboard, and then arrested ten men.

The raid was conducted over the head of the Captain of the Leonard Street Police Station. The moment the doors fell the elevated improvement was made, thus refusing to bid for the construction and operation of express Subways in those streets.

ERIE HIRES A GRAPE EXPERT.

Will Encourage Growing in the Hammondsport District All It Can.

F. W. Griestock of Penn Yan, an expert in the handling and marketing of grapes, has been appointed commercial agent of the Erie Railroad, with headquarters at Hammondsport. When the Erie assumed control of the Bath and Hammondsport Railroad and the Lake Ontario and Champlain Railroad, it decided to develop the territory alike for the benefit of the company and the property owners along the line. Mr. Griestock will devote his entire time to directing the most economical and most profitable marketing of the grapes and other products of the small fruit crops of that region.

Warehouses for the handling of the crop are to be erected on the water front at Hammondsport with all necessary equipment for the handling of the crop, for producers of the region. Mr. Griestock has been instructed to keep in touch with the growers and to be able to advise growers as to the needs and conditions of the trade.

BRONX CARS 80 MIN. APART.

Union Co. Must Explain or Pay \$50 for Each Offense, Grout Says.

Controller Grout has served notice on the Union Railway Company of the Bronx that, unless the company can show good reason to the contrary, the city will take action after June 6 to compel the company to keep the cars at least 80 minutes apart in its franchise. Under the schedule cars were to be every twenty minutes from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., and at least every ten minutes the rest of the twenty-four hours. Henry P. Nichols, in charge of the city's franchise department, stationed inspectors last week along the lines of the company to keep tab on the cars. They reported that on some of the lines cars were run only every eight or ten minutes, and on being between 2 A. M. and 5 A. M. the penalty is \$50 for each violation of the franchise agreement. The controller said yesterday that he intended to collect unless the road could give a good excuse.

TALE OF A MILD SHIPWRECK.

The Schooner Claremont's Crew Just Rowed Ashore When She Struck.

The crew of the little three-masted schooner Claremont of Rockland, Me., which was wrecked near Maracaibo, May 14, arrived here on the steamship Zulia yesterday morning, and made public the exciting tale of the shipwreck narrated in these parts in a year.

A stiff breeze and a strong tide drove the schooner into the mud and rocks off Maracaibo, where she pounded hard and began to break up. The crew abandoned the ship, and the harbor of Maracaibo, where they told their troubles to the American Consul, who forthwith engaged a tug to tow the ship to the shore. The Claremont was thirty years old and registered 148 tons. She was built at Port Jefferson, L. I.

MILKMAN SENT TO JAIL.

Sold Not Milk but Swill, Says Justice After Hearing the Testimony.

For selling adulterated milk, Kasen Loudon of 1124 Hudson Street, Hoboken, was fined \$150 yesterday, in Special Sessions, and sent to the Tombs Prison for five days.

Saturday Inspector Bulkley of the Health Department testified that when he examined the milk in Loudon's wagon he found it 10 per cent. adulterated and that 10 per cent. of the fat had been removed.

"That is not milk, but swill, and it ought to be in prison," said Justice Zeller.

McAdoo Enlarges His Committee.

TOOTHACHE HALTS FIREBUGS.

Men Who Intend to Rob Many Tenants Rob Sufferer Alone.

The tenants of the five-story tenement house at 44 Cherry Street congratulated themselves yesterday that Solomon Lieberman, a furrier, who lives on the fourth floor, was suffering from toothache with insomnia as a complication when two strangers tried to set fire to the house yesterday morning.

Lieberman, who has had a toothache for three nights and has tried nearly everything, except Christian Science and hypnosis, decided that he would stand it no longer. About 2 o'clock in the morning he got up, dressed, and started for a drug store for advice.

In the hallway he came upon two men, whom he describes as Italians, sprinkling oil on the hall carpet. They saw Lieberman and immediately set upon him. One seized him and rolled him out on the rug while the other drew a knife and put his pockets open. When Solomon had recovered, the Italians were gone; he was drenched with oil and had lost a gold-plated watch and \$150. Besides that, his clothes were tattered.

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WAS STARVING IN BROADWAY.

Whiting Watched Hoffman House Dining Room Till He Seemed Demented.

Looking through the windows of the Hoffman House dining room last night at 6 o'clock, a man whose papers said he was Daniel W. Whiting of Dudley, Mass., hungrily watched those who sat at the tables inside.

Presently he seated himself on a railing in front of one of the tables, and began to make motions with his hands, as if he were eating and wiping his mouth with a napkin. Occasionally he would say to an imaginary waiter: "Yes, waiter, bring me a dinner, please. I am hungry, please." "Or, waiter, bring me a tenderloin on casseroles, please, I am partial to whole wheat bread." Then he would laugh and talk about the war, lifting an imaginary glass to his lips now and then.

A crowd gathered to watch Whiting. He said that he had been in the Hoffman House for a long time, and that he was watching the people who sat at the tables inside.

TAMMANY TO THE C. U.

Non-Partisan Co-operation Will Be Fully Considered—First Reply.

The Citizens' Union yesterday received from Tammany Hall a reply to the communication from the Union setting forth principles upon which it would welcome co-operation from other organizations in a non-partisan campaign. The letter was addressed to John J. Murphy, Secretary of the Citizens' Union, and was signed by J. Schuyler Crum, Chairman of the Tammany General Committee. Mr. Crum wrote as follows:

"I received your letter of May 23. The statement inclosed will, in due time, be laid before the Democratic General Committee."

The reply from Tammany was the first rapid which had been received by the Citizens' Union since the letter from Murphy to the 107 letters which the Union sent out to organizations.

Netherlands Minister Going Home.

Jonkheer R. de Maere van Swinderen, Minister of the Netherlands to the United States is among those booked to sail for Rotterdam on the Holland-America liner Noordam this morning. He will be accompanied by Mme. van Swinderen, and is going home on his annual vacation. On the Kronprinz Wilhelm, which also sails to-day, are booked Commodore and Mrs. E. B. Gerry and the Misses Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Ogden, Mrs. Miss Ogden, Judge and Mrs. Alfred Steckler and Alfred Steckler, Jr., Mrs. Gustav H. Schwab, the Rev. Dr. Paul Hoeberich of Buffalo, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Weber.

Way Clear for Municipal Ferry.

Formal title was taken by the city yesterday to the land in Richmond and at the Whitehall Street ferry slip in Manhattan for the terminals for the municipal Staten Island Ferry. The title was taken by the city yesterday to the land in Richmond and at the Whitehall Street ferry slip in Manhattan for the terminals for the municipal Staten Island Ferry. The title was taken by the city yesterday to the land in Richmond and at the Whitehall Street ferry slip in Manhattan for the terminals for the municipal Staten Island Ferry.

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LOCAL Baking Powder

Makes pure food and thus saves health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TOO MUCH JAPANESE JOY.

Actor Left to Finish His Oration to "Old Tokyo" in a Cell.

Unfired in front of a Japanese store at Broadway and Thirtieth Street is a great white flag with a huge red spot in the center. Last night a white-haired old man stopped and looked up at it.

His right hand was thrust into the bosom of Prince Akiyoshi, in his left was a late edition of an afternoon newspaper. Swelling out his chest and advancing his right foot, he delivered a dramatic oration in favor of "Old Tokyo" and in denunciation of "Roger Simski." The reputation of "Roger Simski" was burned to a crisp.

Then Policeman Smith arrested him for being intoxicated and collecting a crowd. The prisoner said at the Tenderloin Station that he was George Middleton, sixty-two years old, no home, a native-born actor, who has acted with Ned Booth and Mary Anderson.

"All the News That's
Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fair, slightly warmer;
variable winds.

VOL. LIV. NO. 17,294.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1905.—SIXTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, TWO CENTS.

ROJESTVENSKY IS TOGO'S PRISONER

The Czar's Admiral Found
on a Destroyer.

NONE OF BIG SHIPS LEFT

All Chief Russian Vessels
Sunk or Seized.

THREE ADMIRALS TAKEN

Captive Vessels Reach Ja-
pan—Japanese Lost None.

SUBMARINE BOATS USED?

Japanese Also Said to Have
Employed Mines with Deadly
Effect—Togo Regarded
as a Demi-God.

Admiral Rojestvensky is a prisoner of the Japanese. Admiral Togo, in a report made public by the Japanese Legation in Washington, states that the Russian commander, badly wounded, was found on a captured destroyer, together with another Admiral who, it is evident, is Voelkersam. A third Russian Admiral, Nebogatoff, is also in the hands of the Japanese.

St. Petersburg yesterday sent out positive reports that Rojestvensky had been rescued by a Russian destroyer when his flagship went down and that he had reached Vladivostok. Late last night the explanation came. Admiral Dornovo had received a dispatch stating that the destroyer had picked up Rojestvensky and he had flown to the conclusion that the destroyer had arrived with the Admiral at Vladivostok. Togo's report shows that the destroyer was captured by the Japanese.

Of all Admiral Rojestvensky's battleships and cruisers, only one vessel, the small cruiser Almaz, is definitely known to have escaped destruction or capture. She has arrived at Vladivostok, at which port there have also arrived a Russian destroyer and a hospital ship.

According to the official Japanese reports the fate of only three of the other important Russian vessels is still uncertain. Every one of the battleships has been sunk or captured, together with all the cruisers with the exception of the Aurora, Oleg, and Izumrud. Each of these is a small, unarmored vessel.

According to the officers of the vessels which have reached Vladivostok Admiral Togo's fleet suffered heavily in the battle. They declare that they saw two Japanese battleships sink and that when last seen two of Togo's cruisers were about to founder. The officers admit, however, that they were far from the scene of the battle when they made their observations. On the other hand, they were close to the scene when they saw the Russian battleships Kniaz Souvaroff, Borodino, and Oslabya sink.

Togo's reports assert that not a single Japanese vessel was lost and that the casualties among the crews were comparatively slight.

That the Japanese are believed to have used submarines is asserted in a dispatch from Tokyo.

In the Vladivostok dispatch there is a reference to the cruiser Russia, which indicates that she did not leave port to co-operate with Rojestvensky.

TOGO REPORTS CLEAN SWEEP.

Every Russian Battleship Sunk or
Captured—Rojestvensky Taken.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The Japanese Legation to-night gave out the following cablegram from Tokyo:

"FIFTH REPORT from Togo, received afternoon May 30:

"The main force of our combined

fleet, upon accepting surrender of the remaining Russian main force near Liancourt Rocks in the afternoon of May 28, as already reported, stopped pursuit, and while engaged in the disposition of surrendered ships found in a southwestern direction the Admiral Oushakoff, a coast-defense ship. Thereupon the Iwate and Yakumo (cruisers) were immediately dispatched in pursuit and invited her to surrender, but she refused, and was sunk at 6 P. M. Her crew of over 300 men were rescued.

"Cruiser Dmitri Donaskoi was also found in the northwestern direction at 5 P. M., and was immediately overtaken and fired upon vigorously by our fourth division and second destroyer flotilla.

"She was attacked that night by the second destroyer flotilla, and the next morning was found aground on the southeastern shore of Ureung Island, off the Korean coast.

"Our destroyer Sazanami captured toward the evening of May 27 south of Ureung Island the Russian destroyer Bedovy, wherein were found Admiral Rojestvensky and another Admiral, both severely wounded, together with eighty Russians, including staff officers from the flagship Prince (Kniaz) Souvaroff, which was sunk at 5:23 P. M. on May 27. They were all taken prisoners.

"Our cruiser Chitose, while cruising to the northward on the morning of May 28, found and sank another Russian destroyer.

"Our cruiser Niyataka and destroyer Murakumo attacked at noon May 28 a Russian destroyer, which finally went aground.

"According to various reports hitherto received and statements of prisoners the result of the battle from May 27 to May 29 is as follows:

"Prince (Kniaz) Souvaroff, Alexander III, Borodino, Dmitri Donaskoi, Admiral Nakhimoff, Vladimir Monomakh, Jemchug, Admiral Oushakoff, one converted cruiser, and two destroyers sunk.

"Nikolai I, Orel, Admiral Apraxine, Admiral Senlavin, and destroyer Bedovy captured. According to the prisoners the Oslabya sunk at 3 P. M. and the Navarin also was sunk.

"Almaz on May 27 was observed in a disabled condition, but her final fate is yet unknown.

"The full particulars regarding the injuries to our ships are not yet to hand, but so far as I could ascertain none was seriously injured, all being still engaged in operations.

"The whole casualties are not yet ascertained. Casualties of First Division are little over four hundred. Prince Yorhito in excellent health, Admiral Misu slightly wounded May 27.

"SIXTH REPORT, received the afternoon of May 30:

"Loss of Oslabya and Navarin confirmed. Sissoi Veliki also definitely reported to have sunk on the morning of May 29.

"Official statement of Russian losses so far as ascertained:

"Following six battleships sunk: Prince (Kniaz) Souvaroff, Emperor Alexander III, Borodino, Oslabya, Sissoi Veliki, and Navarin.

"Following five cruisers sunk: Admiral Nakhimoff, Dmitri Donaskoi, Vladimir Monomakh, Svetlana, and Jemchug.

"Coast-defense ship Admiral Oushakoff sunk.

"Two special service ships, Kamchatka, and three destroyers also sunk.

"Two battleships, Orel and Imperator Nikolai I; two coast-defense ships, Admiral Apraxine and Admiral Senlavin, and one destroyer, Bedovy, captured.

"Thus Russians lost altogether twenty-two ships, the aggregate tonnage amounting to 153,411, besides cruiser Almaz, suspected to have sunk."

The State Department has received the following dispatch from Tokyo, dated to-day:

"Admirals Rojestvensky, Voelkersam, and Nebogatoff all prisoners."

CAPTURED SHIPS REACH JAPAN.

People Regard Togo as a Demi-God—
Few Details of Battle Yet.

TOKIO, May 30.—Admiral Togo has wired to Baron Yamamoto, Minister of the Navy, as follows:

"The main force of the Russian Second and Third Fleets is nearly annihilated. Please feel assured of it."

The captured Russian battleship Orel arrived at the Misuru Navy Yard at noon to-day.

The battleship Nikolai I. and the coast-defense ironclad Admiral Senlavin and Admiral Apraxine reached Sasebo at 11 o'clock to-day. It is reported that the Orel and Nikolai I. are slightly damaged.

It is now believed that four Russian warships, in addition to those already reported lost, have been sunk by the Japanese fleet.

The Japanese people were confident of victory in the sea battle, but official confirmation of their belief and

hope thrilled them as nothing else since the war began.

The long voyage of Admiral Rojestvensky, the equality on paper of the strength of the fleets, the irritation caused by the reported violations of neutrality, the apparent certainty that a formidable section of the Russian fleet would reach Vladivostok, and the vital bearing of the contest on the war and possibly on the future of the empire created an intense strain, which Togo's victory ends instantly. The political effect of the battle and its influence upon commerce have already been felt.

At noon yesterday the Navy Department notified shipping men that the sea was free. There was a scene of wild enthusiasm on the Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon. Prices in some instances were the highest since the war began.

The Emperor, Princes, and Ministers are dispatching congratulations to Admiral Togo, who, it is expected, will receive high rank and other imperial honors. Already a popular idol, he has become a demigod in the popular estimation. It is also expected that Admirals Kamimura and Kataoka and other commanders will be honored.

Beyond the results little is as yet known here of the battle. Rojestvensky reached Quelpart Island early on Saturday and headed for the Tsu Islands. The exact number of vessels in his fleet is not clear, but he had his main fighting vessels with a number of light cruisers and transports. The disposition of the Japanese fleet appears to have been an ideal one.

Togo Waited for Weeks.

Admiral Togo had waited for weeks in the vicinity of the Tsu Islands, refusing to be lured away and to forfeit his advantage. The inner line was held by Togo with the battleships and Kamimura with the cruisers.

Kataoka with the light squadron first attacked Rojestvensky. According to one report Kamimura went outside the straits and prevented Rojestvensky's retreat. When Rojestvensky encountered Togo on Saturday afternoon there appears to have been a running fight to the northeastward. There was a series of desperate and successful torpedo attacks on Saturday night and a resumption of the battle on Sunday. Togo pressing the Russian fleet toward the southeastern coast of Korea.

Pending the conclusion of the Japanese pursuit it is impossible to tell the remaining strength of the Russians. A dispatch from Nagasaki dated 11 A. M. to-day said fighting continued off Okino Island.

The battle is regarded as the greatest modern naval fight. Practically all the information received has come in brief wireless messages.

Capt. Rojinoff, commander of the Russian armored cruiser Admiral Nakhimoff, and other survivors have been brought to Moji. The Admiral Nakhimoff was sunk near Tsu Islands on Saturday, seemingly by a mine or a submarine vessel.

Capt. Rojinoff says his vessel was entering the straits with the fleet. There was a tremendous explosion, and the Admiral Nakhimoff speedily sank, carrying the majority of her crew to death. Capt. Rojinoff reached a damaged steam launch and was picked up on Sunday. The other survivors used life belts and were rescued by fishermen.

Other prisoners and wounded are arriving at Sasebo. A number of Russian prisoners were landed on Tsu Island. Three hundred believed to be from the transport Ural have been landed on the Iwami coast.

How Russians Came Ashore.

A dispatch from Kobe says that hundreds of Russians, many of them badly wounded, are coming ashore at Yamaguchi (on the coast of Japan, opposite the Straits of Korea) in boats or clinging to wreckage.

A warrant officer of the Russian repair ship Kamchatka, who landed at Moji, says:

"Our fleet which entered the Straits of Korea numbered thirty-six vessels. The Kamchatka received several shots and was partly disabled. Finally a shot struck a vital part and sixty men entered boats. When they were nearly clear a great explosion occurred and the ship sank. The Captain and seven officers were killed in the battle. Two officers were wounded and two jumped overboard. Three other officers were drowned."

"We could see our battleships to the northward enveloped by the Japanese. Seemingly they were badly damaged."

It is impossible to determine the particular manner of the destruction of the other Russian ships. It is reported that submarine vessels and laid mines were used, but confirmation of this is not obtainable.

The Navy Department is silent on this point, but it is confidently believed that submarines were effectively used for the first time in history. Theoretically the sea was too rough for the employment of submarines on Saturday, but the Japanese sailors welcome desperate chances.

Foreign observers sharply criticize Rojestvensky and Nebogatoff, despite the meagreness of the knowledge of the conditions which governed them. Rojestvensky is criticized for not sending his light cruisers and transports to arrange co-operation with the Vladivostok squadron, and for his battle formation, which consisted of all the strong ships in the starboard column and the weaker craft in the port column.

The courage of Nebogatoff, who surrendered on Sunday apparently without a fight, is questioned, although it is admitted that his ships were evidently badly battered on Saturday.

THE SECOND EMPIRE.

A new fast train on the New York Central leaves Grand Central Station 3:30 P. M. Arrives Albany 9:30, Utica 11:15, Syracuse 12:30, Rochester 2:00, Buffalo 11:30 P. M. No express.

Admission—Ad.

REACH VLADIVOSTOK AND TELL OF BATTLE

Cruiser Almaz and Destroyer
Grozny Escape.

HOW THE FLAGSHIP WENT DOWN

Russian Officer Says It Trembled
as If Struck by a Torpedo
and Then Sank.

VLADIVOSTOK, May 30, 4:30 P. M.—Two ships alone of Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's powerful fleet, the swift cruiser Almaz and the torpedo-boat destroyer Grozny, lie at anchor here today in the curving harbor of Golden Horn. They separated from the fleet in the early stage of the battle which began in Korea Strait on Saturday and headed, in obedience to orders, at full speed for Vladivostok.

Up to 4 o'clock this afternoon no other vessel of the Baltic Fleet had arrived, and the signal stations on Askold and Rimsky-Korsakoff Islands reported none in sight.

Officers of the Almaz and Grozny say that both fleets had already sustained terrible losses when the two vessels broke through the hostile line. Of the Japanese, two battleships had gone down before their eyes, and two cruisers, their sterns high out of the water, seemed ready to plunge to the bottom of the sea.

The Russian fleet, they say, was in even sadder plight. Rojestvensky's flagship, the Kniaz Souvaroff; her sister ship, the Borodino, and the cruisers Oslabya and Ural (?) were utterly destroyed, and when the fog closed down and hid the scene of battle from sight a third great Russian battleship, the Alexander III, seemed in sore distress. She was limping northward, putting up a valiant fight against throngs of torpedo boats. Japanese torpedo craft were clinging round the other ships of the Russian fleet like angered wasps, separate flotillas darting in again and again to launch their weapons.

The Almaz, which arrived here last evening, bears scars of the battle. Her mizenmast is shot away and one of her smokestacks is pierced by a cannon shot. But the Grozny, though engaged for several hours in a running fight at short range with a Japanese destroyer, shows no signs of the fray. After her commander, Capt. Andrieff, had been wounded and an officer and three men had been killed, the Grozny succeeded in sinking her opponent with a lucky placed shot, and reached Vladivostok without further adventure at 11 o'clock this morning.

For two days Vladivostok had been buzzing with rumor and excitement. The fact that a battle between the rival fleets was imminent, if Rojestvensky was not already at hand-grips with Togo, was made known through the telegrams from Europe, and when it was learned yesterday that a Russian cruiser had been sighted off Askold Island, headed for the harbor, the city was filled with the wildest reports of every nature.

The inhabitants clustered in the streets, thronged the water-side, or climbed the frowning hills overlooking the harbor for a better view. Finally, toward 6 o'clock in the evening, a graceful cruiser with two snowy white stacks shot into view at the entrance to the Golden Horn and rounded to an anchorage beneath the bristling guns of the curving promontory. From afar the broken stump of her mizenmast and a shothole showing black upon the white paint of one stack indicated that the cruiser had encountered the Japanese.

As the anchor chain rattled in the hawserholes the vessel wreathed itself in smoke. It was an Admiral's salute in honor of Rear Admiral von Jessen. Scarcely had the boom of the cannon begun to echo from the surrounding hills when von Jessen's flagship, the cruiser Rossia, answered the salute, and a minute later the guns of the fortress took up the cannonade.

Excitement beyond description seized the spectators, who with frantic "hurrahs" tossed high their caps. Citizens embraced each other, and danced jubilantly upon the pier, while the crews of the ships in the harbor joined in wild cheering.

In a trice boats were dropped from davits, and in a moment the officers of the cruisers and torpedo boats in the harbor and the military officials from the fortress were swarming on board the Almaz to learn news of the fight.

The story was short. According to the officers of the Almaz the fleet under Rojestvensky met the Japanese in the

Strait of Korea near Tsu Island, and the opposing fleets immediately closed in. Being lightly armored, the Almaz, as had been ordered by Admiral Rojestvensky before the battle, separated from the main fleet at the first opportunity and headed for Vladivostok, but not too soon to observe that the losses on both sides in the titanic combat was great.

Early in the battle an officer of the Almaz, while watching Rojestvensky's flagship, the battleship Kniaz Souvaroff, for a signal, saw the flagship shudder from stem to stern as if under a blow from a gigantic hammer and hesitate in her course, while the waves rose high from her armored sides. Then she commenced to list and sink.

The officers believe that a submarine, or perhaps a large mine, caused the disaster to the Kniaz Souvaroff. From whatever cause, the damage was so extensive that the flagship soon went down, leaving the deck officers and many of the crew struggling in the waves.

One of the Russian torpedo boats, either the destroyer Buiny or the Brav, ran in and picked up a number of the swimmers, one of whom was recognized through a glass as Admiral Rojestvensky.

Under a grueling attack by the Japanese warships, aided by torpedo boats, mines, and submarines, the Borodino, Oslabya, and Ural were placed out of action and followed the flagship to the bottom.

The fog, which had raised and lowered intermittently during the morning, now began to settle down again, and the distance of the Almaz, which had succeeded in disengaging herself from the struggling ships, made it difficult for those on her to see clearly, but the officers are positive that they saw two Japanese battleships disappear beneath the sea before their eyes and that two Japanese cruisers appeared on the point of sinking.

The arrival of the Grozny to-day was marked by the same scenes of excitement as those which characterized the advent of the Almaz.

The correspondent of The Associated Press visited the wounded commander of the destroyer, Capt. Andrieff, at the hospital and the Captain confirmed the details given by the officers of the Almaz. He described his combat as a running fight in which the Grozny was engaged for several hours, finally sinking the pursuing Japanese destroyer.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 30.—The Russian hospital ship Orel, which was with Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet, has arrived at Vladivostok.

NAGASAKI, May 30.—11 A. M.—Three Russian war vessels were seen and reported by the Occidental and Oriental Company's steamer Doric, which has arrived here. They were the Izumrud, a cruiser of the Aurora class, and a gunboat, probably the Kasarsky. The last named was leaking.

The British steamer Athenian reports that on the afternoon of May 28 she passed a Russian converted cruiser proceeding in the direction of Shanghai.

CANNOT EXPLAIN DISASTER.

European Press Unable to Account for
Russian Fleet's Collapse.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 31.—Every successive dispatch adds to the completeness of the Russian disaster, and the European press is busily casting about for an explanation of the extraordinary collapse of Rojestvensky's fleet.

There had been rumors of insubordination and mutiny on board the Russian vessels, though nothing authentic was known. It is suggested that submarines may have been employed, and that the mere appearance of them may have inspired terror among the Russian sailors.

It is also surmised by some of the papers that the need of enormous stores of coal necessitated the limitation of supplies of ammunition and the ammunition giving out, the Russians were compelled to surrender.

Whether any or none of these reasons can be held accountable for the defeat, it is taken for granted that the difference in the morale of the Russians and Japanese was the most important factor in the result.

THOUGHT ROJESTVENSKY SAFE.

How Admiral Dornovo Gave Out
False Report.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, May 31.—The report sent out yesterday afternoon of the arrival at Vladivostok of the Russian destroyer Buiny, with Admiral Rojestvensky on board, was due to a misunderstanding on the part of Admiral Dornovo, father of the commander of the Buiny.

The Admiral received a telegram telling him that the Buiny had followed the cruiser Almaz out of the battle, and supposed that the destroyer, like the cruiser, had reached Vladivostok. He sent a telegram to the Grand Duke Alexis to that effect.

Burnett's Vanilla Is Pure Food.
Always get Burnett's and take no substitutes.—Adv.

ADMIRAL SKRYDLOFF LOST.

Vladivostok Cruiser Gromobol Reported
Sunk by Mine.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 31.—The Tokyo correspondent of The Daily Express reports that the cruiser Gromobol of the Vladivostok squadron, with nearly 800 men on board, issued from Vladivostok in the hope of joining the remnant of Rojestvensky's fleet, and that it struck a Japanese mine and sunk with all hands.

The correspondent says it is believed that Vice Admiral Skrydloff was on board the Gromobol.

Admiral Skrydloff succeeded the late Admiral Makaroff as commander-in-chief of the Russian naval forces in the Far East. He was regarded as the hope of the Russian fleet, bold, well equipped in technical knowledge, and an experienced sailor. He was known as the "bull dog of the Russian Navy."

After reaching Vladivostok Skrydloff did little to justify his reputation, but this was supposed to be due to the fact that he had practically nothing to command. He had the three big Vladivostok cruisers and a few torpedo craft, but his squadron was not powerful enough for anything but occasional raids.

He went out several times and sank various Japanese merchant ships, but at length Admiral Kamimura caught him, sank one of his vessels, and badly damaged the others. Since then little has been heard of him.

Land Battle Likely to Follow the
Victory on Sea.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY, GODZYADANI, Manchuria, May 30.—The army is waiting with intense expectancy news of the outcome of the naval battle, which, it is realized, will be the signal for the opening of a land combat.

Everything indicates that the Japanese are ready to strike a blow, and are only waiting in case the issue at sea is decided unfavorably to them.

Following their former tactics, the Japanese are massing heavy artillery at their centre in order to liberate a main striking force for action on the flanks.

A brisk south wind is rapidly drying the roads, but the barometer is very low.

Alarmed at Gen. Mischenko's raid, the Japanese are hastily fortifying Sing-mu-Tung.

FIGHT AS FIGURED IN RUSSIA.

Nebogatoff's Surrender Regarded as
a Disgrace.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 30.—The first definite news from Russian sources of the naval battle fought in the Straits of Korea came from Capt. Chagin of the cruiser Almaz, who has arrived at Vladivostok. He telegraphed to the Emperor that he had witnessed the sinking of the battleship Kniaz Souvaroff, and reported that Admiral Rojestvensky was wounded. Capt. Chagin saw Rojestvensky lying on board the torpedo-boat destroyer Buiny.

Other private dispatches from Vladivostok say the Japanese torpedo boats played the principal rôle in the defeat of the Russian fleet. They were sent in for action again and again under a perfect hail of shot from the Russian rapid-firing guns. More than one-half of the Japanese flotilla of torpedo boats was sunk.

Whatever other information was contained in Capt. Chagin's telegram was withheld, and no details are known except those contained in the foreign dispatches from which the naval officers have been able to reconstruct a fair idea of the fight.

They figure that Admiral Togo with his main squadron must have lain somewhere off the coast of Korea, while Admirals Kamimura and Uru held their squadrons further north to head off the Russian vessels which might get through Togo's lines or be prepared to bar the entrance to the Straits of Tsushima in case the Russians should be reported moving up the east coast of Japan.

When Togo's scouts reported that Admiral Rojestvensky was heading for the eastern channel of the Straits of Korea the Japanese Admiral went around the northern part of the Tsu Islands and cut upon the Russians steaming in double column with the cruisers to port. Togo enjoyed the great advantage of tactical position when he opened fire, having the lightest of the Russian ships between him and Rojestvensky's heavier vessels, the fire of the latter being thus smothered. Besides Togo was able to use all his broadsides, whereas the sternmost ships of the Russian columns coming on in line ahead formation could probably only with difficulty use any guns at all.

Nevertheless, although suffering the complete loss of four ships in the desperate encounter which followed, and being subjected to a series of torpedo attacks, Rojestvensky was able to steam 200 miles during Saturday night. When Sunday morning came the Russian fleet was divided into two divisions. The faster and stronger division, under Rojestvensky, was not by Kamimura and Uru, while the slower division, under Nebogatoff, renewed the fight with Togo.

With some of the scattered Russian units it was a case of "leave himself who can." In the running fight yesterday the Japanese enjoyed the advantage of superior speed, enabling them to concentrate their fire and bring every crippled Russian ship to bay. Admiral Nebogatoff's battered remnant of the fleet, with the few remaining battleships, fought on for the honor of the Russian Navy.

Admiralty learned with a sense of relief that the flagship Kniaz Souvaroff sank under the feet of the Russian Commander-in-Chief. The surrender of Nebogatoff's two battleships, even though regarded as a disgrace.

The Committee of Ministers to-day commenced the consideration of the plan for the constitution of the National Assembly, as formulated by the Boulogne Recruits' Commission, and it is possible that the news of the Russian naval disaster reacts seriously on the temper of the people there may be an attempt to relieve the situation by an early announcement on this subject.

RUSSIA WILL KNOW OF DISASTER TO-DAY

Government No Longer Tries to
Conceal Extent of Loss.

PITIFUL SCENES AT ADMIRALTY

When Fears of Anxious Parents Are
Confirmed—Preparing the
People for the News.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.

Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 30.—What over hesitation may have existed here about accepting the awful story of the disaster in the Korean Strait vanished before the information sent by Gen. Linevitch to the Emperor, summarizing reports brought into Vladivostok by vessels of the Baltic fleet which escaped destruction.

The subsequent stages of the cataclysm as related in the Tokio telegrams form an ensemble of heartrending desolation before which the bitterest enemy of Russia might well stand appalled.

The Government no longer even attempts to conceal the extent of the loss, and to-morrow all Russia will know the magnitude of the disaster. The public has been gradually prepared by gloomy editorials in to-day's papers, which in some cases hinted at and in others openly announced defeat. The Novoe Vremya ascribed it to fate; the Birzha vyzik Vedomosti to national deficiencies; while the Rasvetl went so far as boldly to urge immediate peace.

The Emperor received the dread confirmation at Tsarskoe-Selo this morning, but Gen. Linevitch's dispatch did not reach the Ministries until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Admiralty was crowded with anxious parents. I witnessed a pitiful scene there when the official telegram was received. A veteran Admiral who had come for news broke down on hearing of the loss of the Borodino. "My only son and two grandsons were on board," he exclaimed, his voice shaking with emotion.

Naval circles are woefully downcast, realizing that the disaster means the disappearance of Russia as a naval power for many years to come; but a due tribute of praise is bestowed upon the enemy, whose heroism is unsurpassed in the annals of warfare.

Capt. Kladov, in a technical article, tries to minimize the Japanese victory by explaining that Rojestvensky was hampered by the confined space in which the battle was fought, but fails to account for the crushing nature of the defeat. The only surmise possible is that the Russian battleships were pierced through their decks while rolling in the heavy sea.

NO INDEMNITY FROM FRANCE.

Report That Japan Would Demand
\$100,000,000 Is Denied.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

(Copyright, 1905.)

LONDON, May 30.—An emphatic, authoritative denial comes from Paris of the report that Japan had demanded an indemnity from France on account of the aid and comfort she rendered to the Baltic fleet while it was en route to its destruction.

Another denial to the same effect comes from the highest Japanese sources of information in London, and coupled with it is the statement that Japan harbors no ill-will toward France for the benevolent neutrality she exercised on Admiral Rojestvensky's behalf.

It is admitted that Japan probably would feel differently had the naval battle resulted indecisively or in the absolute defeat of her navy; but in consideration of the practical annihilation of the Baltic fleet it is said that Japan takes the philosophical view that France has done her inestimable service.

Without the assistance rendered to Rojestvensky by Russia's ally he never could have delivered his fleet into the hands of his enemy, and the Japanese hold that while that fleet existed it was a distinct menace to them, wherever it might be.

So Japan really feels grateful to France for nursing and nourishing Rojestvensky and helping him along in his journey to Japanese waters. Grateful, she doesn't bother about motives nor worry about the thought that France really meant to be kind to Russia rather than to Russia's little yellow enemy.

Thus once again the old saying comes true that gilt's well that ends well.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, May 30.—The Foreign Office absolutely denies the rumor cabled from Paris and circulated in the United States that Dr. Motono, the Japanese Minister, on behalf of his Government, has demanded from France through Foreign Minister Delcasse the sum of \$100,000,000 as damages for French breaches of neutrality in connection with the voyage of Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 30

drive from the Orient is not given serious consideration.

DON'T EXPECT HURRIED PEACE.

French Official's Point Out Slow Methods of Russian Diplomacy.

PARIS, Wednesday, May 31.—The view that prevails in official quarters here is that some time must elapse before Russia reaches a final determination as to her future course. It is anticipated, however, that she is likely to canvass the situation among the friendly nations with the purpose of ascertaining the best possible basis for the conclusion of the war. The French officials say they do not expect such negotiations to advance rapidly, owing to the leisurely methods of Russian diplomacy and the conflicting internal elements.

It is certain that if Foreign Minister Delcasse's advice is solicited it will be exerted in behalf of peace, but there is no indication that France will take the initiative until definitely requested to do so.

Conversing recently with a diplomat relative to the possibilities of peace, M. Delcasse said it was easy to give advice, but difficult to have it accepted. Nevertheless his influence had been constantly exerted toward a pacific solution.

Premier Rouvier has the same views as M. Delcasse, and powerful financial interests are in favor of peace.

The officials of the Japanese Legation received the news of Togo's victory without demonstrative enthusiasm. A member of the legation said:

"It was part of our programme, which is not finished. We shall be ready to examine terms of peace only when Russia puts them forth in definite form."

SUBMARINES STORY DOUBTED.

Japanese Legation Does Not Believe They Were Used in Battle.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, May 30.—At the Japanese Legation doubt is expressed as to the use of submarines in the great naval battle of Saturday and Sunday.

The fact that torpedo attack was used as a principal part of the tactical programme of the Japanese gives color to the report that submarines were in the fight. But the fact that the Japanese Navy has upward of 200 torpedo boats, and had them within quick call of the scene of the battle shows that to this class of craft is due a large measure of credit for the result of the fight.

It is admitted that Japan has invested in submarines, but the number is few, and their use has thus far been chiefly experimental. It is believed here that they did not have a share in the battle. At the Navy Department it is stated that American naval authorities have no information that the Japanese have any submarines.

Mistaken Battle Formation.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 31.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says that the completeness of the Russian defeat was largely due to a mistaken battle formation.

The armored ships were on the starboard side, with the cruisers and gunboats on the port side. The Japanese main force coming from the northwest attacked the port line first, and promptly threw it into disorder. This disorganized the starboard line. Thus the real action was of very short duration.

The sinking of so many iron-clads and the surrender of others without fighting, however, the correspondent says, demands explanation.

CALLS VICTORY TOO GREAT.

Austrian Semi-Official Paper Fears Its Effects.

VIENNA, May 30.—The newspapers here, with the exception of the Fremdenblatt, continue to express satisfaction at the Russian defeat.

The Fremdenblatt, which is the semi-official exponent of the Government's views, declares that the Japanese victory was too great and sweeping to be fully acceptable to Great Britain and the United States and that it may not bring peace but rather give the diplomats new work along the lines of the readjustment of international relations.

RESCUED A BRITISH SHIP.

Steamer Captured by Russians and Saved by Japanese.

TOKIO, May 30.—It now appears that the report of the sinking of an American vessel by the fleet of Admiral Rojstvensky grew out of the seizure of the British steamer Oldhamia, bound for Japan.

The Oldhamia left New York on March 26, bound for Hongkong. She is a new vessel of 2,347 tons, owned by Silverthorn & Co. of West Hartlepool, England.

FATE OF RUSSIAN SHIPS.

Twenty War Vessels Sunk, Damaged, or Captured by the Japanese.

The following table summarizes the fate of the principal Russian ships: KNIAS SOKOLOFF, battleship, Admiral Rojstvensky's flagship, 13,516 tons. Sunk after noon of May 27. OREL, battleship, 13,516 tons. Captured May 28. Nov at Malzursk, Japan. IMPERATOR ALEXANDER III, battleship, 13,516 tons. Sunk May 27. BOGDANO, battleship, 13,516 tons. Sunk May 27. OBLADKA, battleship, 12,674 tons. Sunk May 28. SIBOI VELIKY, battleship, 10,400 tons. Sunk May 28. NAVARIN, battleship, 10,400 tons. Sunk May 28. IMPERATOR NIKOLAI I, battleship, 9,672 tons. Captured May 28. Now at Sasebo, Japan. ADMIRAL APRAKINE, coast defense ship, 4,128 tons. Captured May 28. Now at Sasebo, Japan. ADMIRAL OUSHAKOFF, coast defense ship, 4,048 tons. Sunk May 28, after refusing to surrender. ADMIRAL SENJAVIN, coast defense ship, 4,792 tons. Sunk May 28. Now at Sasebo, Japan. ADMIRAL NAKHIMOFF, armored cruiser, 8,244 tons. Sunk May 28. DMITRI DONSKOI, armored cruiser, 6,200 tons. Sunk, but appears to be in position where Japan can raise her. VLADIMIR MONOMAKH, armored cruiser, 5,335 tons. Captured, and foundered after capture. AURORA, cruiser, 6,731 tons. Fate unknown. OLEG, cruiser, 6,670 tons. Fate unknown. IZUMURU, cruiser, 3,106 tons. Fled May 28. Fate unknown. Sighted by steamer Doric. JEMCHUG, cruiser, 3,106 tons. Sunk May 27, according to Japanese reports. Has arrived at Vladivostok, according to one Russian report. SVIETLANA, cruiser, 3,862 tons. Sunk May 27. ALMAZ, cruiser, 3,285 tons. Sunk May 27. Japanese official report says she was disabled.

RUSSIA WILL FIGHT ON, SAYS CZAR'S AMBASSADOR

Peace Impossible After Crushing Defeat, Asserts Cassini.

A NEW FLEET, NO INDEMNITY

Negotiations Might Have Been Possible After Liao-Yang-Takahira and Taft See President.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—"Until some word of peace comes out of Tsarskoe-Selo, Nippon has but to fight on."

This remark of Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, made tonight with the details of the victory of the Japanese fleet before him, accurately sets forth not only his opinion, but it is believed, that of the Washington and other neutral Governments represented here regarding the effect of the battle upon Russia's policy.

Whether Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, will be the bearer of such a message when he sees the President tomorrow or Thursday remains to be seen, but the Ambassador in conversation with a correspondent to-night was more emphatic than at any time since the defeat that the war would go on indefinitely. While admitting that he would see the President soon and have a long conference on the general situation, the Ambassador strongly discouraged hopes of an early peace. He added:

"Peace after Liao Yang there was a possibility of peace. I will not say there was not an idea of peace at that time in certain quarters, but now, after this crushing defeat, never. The Japanese talk of indemnity. Russia can better expend this money in the building of a new fleet. Certainly this is not the time when Russia can afford to take up the question of peace."

It is this apparent determination of Russia to continue, in the face of disastrous defeat on land and sea, to prosecute the Washington Government at this time from taking any positive step toward offering assistance to the belligerents in coming to an understanding. It is believed here, however, that when Russia, through her own agents, has learned the full extent of her losses, she may be approached regarding peace with some hope that overtures will be welcomed. It is such an opportunity for which this Government is watching.

Soon after the President returned from New York this evening, Secretary Taft, who had been out of the city about a week, called at the White House, and was in conference with him for several hours. While the Secretary was there dispatches arrived from the Japanese Legation, giving details of the battle, which the President read with keen interest.

The President and the Secretary discussed a number of matters, but the outlook for peace occupied much of their time. It is realized that the crushing character of the Russian defeat gives to the President an opportunity to end the war by offering assistance to the belligerents in coming to an understanding. It is believed that such an offer would probably be successful if this Government is not inclined to act.

Throughout the Diplomatic Corps to-day the keenest interest was displayed in the news of the conference which Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, had with the President at the White House last night.

ROJSTVENSKY'S EARLY FAME.

Was a Hero for a Time, Till His Alleged Exploit Was Denied.

In 1877 Admiral Rojstvensky was a Lieutenant on the little Russian sloop of war Vesta. The commander of the Vesta was his friend Capt. Baranov. Soon after the outbreak of the war between Russia and Turkey it was reported that the Vesta had fought a terrific battle in the Black Sea with a large Turkish iron-clad, which, after five hours' combat, had been put to flight, badly damaged and unable to continue her duel with her little Russian antagonist.

This victory was considered so remarkable that the Emperor ordered the Vesta with its commander to be taken to St. Petersburg to render in person to the Admiralty an exhaustive report of the encounter. The young Lieutenant, in obedience to these orders, went to the capital with a written report, said to have been the work of himself and Capt. Baranov.

The Vesta, according to the report, attacked the iron-clad Fethi Bouland, and through the bravery of her crew and the cleverness of her officers, managed to get the upper hand in the fight from the very start. The climax of the battle came when Rojstvensky, himself firing a gun, succeeded in throwing a shell into the smokestack of the Turk, where it exploded, wrecked the engines and the big, best deck gun, and caused a conflagration on board the iron-clad, which fled.

Capt. Baranov and Lieut. Rojstvensky soon became national heroes. At Eski-Fan, the Turkish Admiral, happened to pick up a newspaper with an account of the Vesta's great fight. He denounced the whole story as a fabrication. He declared that the two vessels had exchanged a couple of shots at long range, and that then the Vesta had immediately turned back. This version was later borne out by the statement of the chief engineer of the Turkish war vessel, who was an Englishman.

Rojstvensky then wrote a letter to the Novoe Vremya declaring that the report of the battle was a lie, and had been written by him at the direction of Capt. Baranov. The latter was bereft of his rank as Adjutant to the Czar, which he had obtained on the strength of his supposed heroic deed.

WON'T CELEBRATE TOO SOON.

But Local Japanese Will Soon Commemorate Togo's Victory.

The reported statement made by the Czar that despite the big sea loss the war would be continued occasioned little surprise among the Japanese in New York. In referring to the statement S. Uchida, Japanese Consul General here, said:

"The Czar's declaration that he would continue the war neither surprises nor disappoints us. We never expected that a sea battle would terminate the war. Contrary to the statement sometimes made that the Japanese cannot hold out much longer if war continues, the contrary is true. We are prepared for a long fight. If necessary we can continue fighting for the next five or six years. Japan has ample resources, both with men and money, to continue as long as Russia demands."

The Nippon Club, 44 West Eighty-fifth Street, yesterday entertained a large number of Japanese visitors, who discussed plans for the dedication of the great sea victory. While it was true that to hold the celebration some time this week, Japanese officials consider it

best to be conservative in making plans for celebrating over the victory.

"I have heard the Japanese people to be cautious about bold, too enthusiastic, and to await more detailed information," said a prominent Japanese Government official yesterday. "It will be remembered that the Russians celebrated a victory they were yet to win on last Saturday. We do not wish to make any such mistake."

Elaborate plans, however, have been made for a celebration in connection with the reception to be held at the Nippon Club this evening for the Japanese people. Baron Kaneko and K. Takahashi, one of the Japanese envoys, have been invited to the affair. Japanese saki will take the place of champagne, and Japanese refreshments will be served, and Japanese music will be played. This will be the first Japanese social event of an elaborate scale ever held in New York.

NO GRAFT IN JAPAN.

Dr. Jordan Compares Conditions There and in Russia.

CHICAGO, May 30.—"Graft is a thing entirely unknown in Japan," said Dr. David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford University, last night in an address at one of the meetings preliminary to the regular sessions of the Congress of Religion.

"I venture to say," continued Dr. Jordan, "that in the present war not \$100 of Japanese war funds has been stolen. On the other hand, I presume that not a dollar in aid of the war has been stolen from the side of the Russians ever reached its proper destination. I heard of only one dishonest Japanese while in the country, and he was one whose morals had been contaminated by residence abroad."

Dr. Jordan's lecture was largely upon Shintoism, which he said is not ancestor worship, but the spirit of living so that ancestors would not be ashamed of their descendants.

Kaiser Honors Japanese Prince.

BERLIN, May 30.—Emperor William today bestowed the Order of the Black Eagle on Prince Arisugawa, (who will represent the Emperor of Japan at the wedding of Crown Prince Frederick and the Duchess Cecelia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin), and the Red Cross Medal on Princess Arisugawa.

EQUITABLE REPORT SOON.

Hendricks Will in a Few Days Tell of Result of Pressure on Higgins.

Gov. Higgins came to town last evening and went to the residence of his brother-in-law, Frank Sullivan Smith. He returned at midnight to Albany.

With the Governor on his trip to New York were Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks and Robert Hunter, the examiner of the Equitable, Gov. Higgins and Superintendent Hendricks will in a few days tell of the result of the pressure on Higgins. The Governor has been investigating the affairs of the Equitable, Gov. Higgins and Superintendent Hendricks will in a few days tell of the result of the pressure on Higgins. The Governor has been investigating the affairs of the Equitable, Gov. Higgins and Superintendent Hendricks will in a few days tell of the result of the pressure on Higgins.

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As yet Gov. Higgins has not disclosed to even his most intimate friends when he will call the special session. He still has hope, it is said, that Justice Warren will be able to handle the case.

It was said in Republican circles yesterday that State Chairman Odell had been persuaded to hasten his return from abroad on account of the problems which are pressing upon the organization. It is understood that he will sail from Southampton on June 15.

Friends of George W. Aldrich, the republican leader of Monroe County, are getting the impression that his appointment as a member of the State Commission on Gas and Electric Light, means certain. When it became known that Gov. Higgins did not intend to sign the bill increasing the size of the Railroad Commission, it was generally supposed that Aldridge was certain to receive a place on the State Lighting Commission.

Recently there has been a quiet report in circulation that Gov. Higgins was unable to see his way clear to make Aldridge a member of that commission. It is said that he wishes to keep the commission free from even a suspicion that it will be used for the promotion of his friends.

It has been suggested that ex-Mayor Low might be asked to take the chairmanship of the commission.

UP AND DOWN AFTER THIEF.

Detectives Chase Man to Roof, Then to Cellar, and Get Him.

James Hayden of 100 East Forty-eighth Street started to the Grand Central Station early yesterday morning to buy a ticket for Boston. He was followed by a man who was carrying a bag. Hayden saw the man enter a building and followed him. He was caught on the roof and taken to the station.

DROVE INTO THE RIVER.

Midnight Adventure of a Middletown Candy Manufacturer.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., May 30.—While driving along a twenty-foot embankment along the Walkill River late last night Charles Desner, a candy manufacturer of this town, together with a companion, had a narrow escape from death. The night was very dark and the horse, which was being driven by Desner, slipped and fell over the edge of the embankment. The horse and Desner were struggling in the water for some time before they were rescued by a passerby.

TOGO TO THE UNION'S HEROES

Depew Stirs a G. A. R. Audience by a Eulogy of Japan.

THEN SOUNDS A WARNING

If We Would Have Such Soldiers and Sailors We Must Curb Immigrants, He Says.

Togo and the men who helped him win his Trafalgar of the Far East shared with the heroes who fought and died for this country in both eulogy and applause at the memorial exercises held in Carnegie Hall last night, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Senator Depew, who was the orator of this the thirty-first anniversary occasion, is an ex-United States Minister to Japan. In his address he referred to the splendid victory of Admiral Togo and compared the spirit of the Japanese soldiers and sailors to the spirit of the men who fought for the Union in the civil war.

There had been applause and cheers in plenty as the Senator reviewed the great struggle between North and South and the men who fought and died for the Union. He said that the spirit of the Japanese soldiers and sailors was unchanged, and that the determination not to yield was as resolute as ever.

"This is final. There will be no yielding in any way at any time," said Mr. Mayer.

CHICAGO, May 30.—There was nothing done on either side of the steamer strike and active hostilities are promised for to-morrow, and the chief trouble is expected to come in the lumber district.

In addition to the lumber teamsters who are now out there will be all probably by thirty-five and door factories, as those concerns have announced that to-morrow they will commence making deliveries to boycotted houses.

The Executive Council of the teamsters is reported to be divided on the question of submitting the question of calling off the strike to referendum vote of all the members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters throughout the country.

A crowd of more than 800 persons, armed with clubs and other weapons, surrounded three wagons owned by a lumber company last night. The non-union drivers and several policemen who were guarding them were attacked, and nine men were arrested, charged with assault and disorderly conduct.

While the wagons were passing along North Halsted Street a number of persons, armed with clubs and other weapons, surrounded three wagons owned by a lumber company last night. The non-union drivers and several policemen who were guarding them were attacked, and nine men were arrested, charged with assault and disorderly conduct.

The teamsters are to make an effort to induce the building trades to reconsider their action withdrawing from the moral and financial support "from the strikers."

STOPS AT UNION BLOODSHED.

When Labor Resorts to Violence It Can't Count on Cushman.

Special to The New York Times. MOUNT VERNON, Washington, May 30.—Congressman F. W. Cushman of Tacoma, in a Memorial Day address delivered there to-day launched into a discussion of present labor troubles. Commenting on the driving of non-union men into the sea at Tacoma and Bellingham, he said:

"No man can say that I have been unkind to the cause of those who are being driven into the sea. But when they resort to violence and bloodshed, right there I quit. I will not march under a flag that is drenched with the blood of assassinated victims. I don't care who is trying it or what emblem is painted on it."

SAVED FROM SINKING LAUNCH.

The Steamship Manhattan Rescued Three Imperiled New Yorkers.

Special to The New York Times. PORTLAND, Me., May 30.—When the steamship Manhattan of the Maine Steamship line arrived in port from New York this morning she brought as her passengers George S. MacDonald, of the Motorboat Polishing Company, 1,182 Broadway, New York; Mr. Bayliss of the same firm, and Mr. MacDonald's twelve-year-old son, all of whom had been rescued from a sinking motor launch off Monomoy Point at 9 o'clock Monday night when they were so exhausted from six hours' work in trying to keep the craft afloat that they could scarcely move.

Messrs. MacDonald and Bayliss left Gloucester, Mass., Sunday with a new forty-foot racing launch which had just been built for them at that place, and which they intended to use both as a racing launch and a press boat for the publication in which they are interested. The boat, since she was new and had not soaked tight, leaked badly all the way. On Pollock Rip Shoals Monday afternoon she ran into a terrific chop sea, and just at this point the engine gave out.

At 9 o'clock the Manhattan came within fifteen feet of running them down, and lay to for almost two hours before she succeeded in getting a lifeboat to the imperiled navigators. The rescued returned to New York on the Manhattan to-night.

BAPTISMS IN FLUSHING BAY.

Preacher Leads a Score of Shivering Converts Into the Water.

About 100 people, singing and praying on the shores of Flushing Bay, at Wenzel's Boathouse, near the junction of Flushing Road and Jackson Avenue, Corona, L. I., attracted a large crowd yesterday. The singing and praying was the prelude to a baptizing on a large scale, and while the crowd was speculating as to what was coming twenty men and women walked in solemn procession from the bathing houses on the pier.

The men were dressed in black and the women wore spotless white. After an other prayer the clergyman strode out into the water until he came to his waist, and then he beckoned to one of the men to come out. The man timidly walked in and came up to the surface, the women were more timid than the men, but they all underwent the ordeal, and came from the water singing hymns.

SPECTATOR OF FIGHT SHOT.

One of Participants Fired and Killed a Bystander.

FORT LEE, N. J., May 30.—Henry General, a fifteen-year-old, a barber of this place, shot and killed Frederick Manfred last night. General was arrested, and is now locked up in the Hackensack Jail.

The killing of Manfred was an accident, according to eye witnesses. General and Louis Jensen quarreled. General drew a revolver, which was discharged, and Manfred was shot dead.

"FEMALE RAFFLES" IN JAIL.

Was Arrested on the Boardwalk at Asbury for a Seashore Theft.

Special to The New York Times. ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 30.—Edna Williams, the "female raffles," was arrested here to-day on the Boardwalk for a theft in Atlantic City.

NO SYMPATHETIC STRIKE

But New York Teamsters Will Send \$1,900 a Day to Chicago.

The official announcement was made last evening by General Organizer Moynihan of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters that there would be no sympathetic strike of the New York teamsters in aid of the striking teamsters in Chicago. Instead of ordering a sympathetic strike, the Executive Council has levied a per capita assessment of 5 cents a day on the 38,000 members of the twenty-three locals in Greater New York, to continue while the strike lasts.

After thorough consideration it was concluded that a sympathetic strike would do no good, and that by remaining at work the New York teamsters could aid the Chicago strikers effectively by their contribution. Up to date the New York teamsters had been contributing \$1,000 daily. Now they will be contributing \$1,900 daily.

After final conferences with the New York representatives of a number of the express companies relative to the Chicago strike, Levy Mayer, counsel for the Employers' Association and the express companies of Chicago, returned to that city yesterday afternoon. He said that the situation was unchanged, and that the determination not to yield was as resolute as ever.

"This is final. There will be no yielding in any way at any time," said Mr. Mayer.

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KIDNAPPER CAUGHT

IN A MORNING RAID

Five Carried Victims to Poughkeepsie by Freight.

POLICE OUT FOR THEM AT 2 A.M.

Four Escaped—They Stripped Two Men of Clothes and Cash in Daylight on Sunday.

The police were turned out at 2 o'clock this morning along the line of the New York Central Railway in the city to look for five thugs who after robbing two men here last Sunday had carried them off in a freight car and leaving them in Poughkeepsie were making their way back to town. The search resulted in the capture of one of the five. Four got away.

The five men met Thomas J. Mapleton and David Martin walking on the New York Central tracks by the Hudson River, opposite Seventy-ninth Street, last Sunday afternoon.

"Give us your money and your clothes," commanded one of the five. Mapleton and Martin demurred. They were promptly thrown on the ground and stripped of all their outer clothing.

"Here, you can have ours," said two of the thugs, and they tossed their dirty rags to the two men. Mapleton and Martin were so taken aback they didn't even yell. Every order that came from the five they obeyed without question.

There was an empty freight train standing by.

"Get in there with you!" ordered one of the men, pointing to the empty train. The five got on top of the car just as the train pulled out on its journey up the river. Once or twice Martin and Mapleton stuck their heads out of the open door, but every time they did this a gun would appear over the edge of the car roof and a voice would say:

"Stay in there a while, or you'll get hurt."

Martin and Mapleton stayed. When the train was leaving Flushing the five jumped off, leaving the two

Simpson Crawford Co.—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Butterick Patterns for June are ready with a wealth of new ideas—remember only 10c., 15c., and 25c. now.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1905.

Our 8th floor restaurant has the conveniences, music, and service of those where prices are very much higher.

The newsiest page of attractively priced Summer necessities ever published in New York.

Rough silk shantungs a yd. 59c.

ALL the popular new shades are included at 59c.—not a half-way sale because the price is half. They are the identical quality selling in other stores at \$1.25 a yard under a copyright name. It is a silk firmly established as the most popular for shirt waist suits.

59c

No silk ever created the widespread sensation of these Shantungs—the price is so low—costs so little to have a suit that every smart dresser will have made a selection before the sale ends.

Come and see the bewildering display—not half silk, such as are sold at a third more than our price, but the regular \$1 and \$1.25 qualities in Alice blue, vermilion, marine navy, champagne, tan, reseda, myrtle, brown, lavender, gray, black and white. Main Floor.

\$1.00 a yard for \$1.35 36 inch black dress taffeta, the best silk ever announced so low.

55c a yard for 8.50 yards of colored all silk taffetas in all the popular shades.

Dainty French lawns, to-day 19c.

THE 39c. quality at 19c. took the town by storm Monday. To-day thousands are planning their cool Summer Shirt Waists, Dresses, Graduation Gowns, etc., and that's what you should be doing. Sweltering weather is coming, attend this sale to-day, and have your apparel ready for comfort. Main Floor.

19c.

Not a yard would sell regularly for less than 30c. The very finest weaves only are included—sheer, even and perfect—every yard imported. Unquestionably your only chance of the season to buy these materials at 19c.

THESE lawns are but a part of the attractive Summer fabric display, but they certainly are very fascinating. Come and see the showing, 48-inch imported French lawns at 19c. a yard.

Six dainty wash fabrics at 12½c.

YOU'D have an ideal Summer wardrobe by fashioning all your warm weather frocks out of the six fashionable fabrics included to-day at the very low price of 12½c. They're worth up to 25c. a yard. Come and see the wonderful display. Main Floor.

12½c

It's a new idea for New York—one price for a half doz. of fashion's favorite fabrics, including materials for the shopping or traveling costume, shirt waist suit, the afternoon gown, the party dress—in fact every creation that's cool and correct for warm weather—all the new shades at 12½c.

12½c for dotted Swiss mull, a sheer white ground with all the latest floral designs, wreath effect, rosebuds, all size dots, figures and checks; also in plain shades.

12½c for printed organdies, fine and sheer, an exact copy of the French organdies that cost 39c. Handsome floral designs on white grounds.

12½c for silk mull, 29 inch, chiffon finish, in plain shades of white, cream, light blue, pink, lavender, lilac, gray, brown, yellow, navy and black.

12½c for new cotton taffetas, looks like a silk foulard; comes in those dainty plaids, checks, dots, figures, scrolls—dots with checks and plaids with figures.

12½c for fine batiste, sheer and firm, white ground with beautiful floral designs, rosebud and dainty figures; also in various size dots and checks.

12½c for fine woven shirting madras, 32 inches wide, a large assortment of various size stripe effects—excellent for shirts and children's dresses.

40 yards of matting at \$4.95.

A GOOD, wearable grade—fresh and pliable. No matter what you need in the way of Summer floor covering you can count on a saving equal to that on the matting in our carpet dept. Third Floor.

4.95 for 40 yards of China matting.

7.95 for 40 yards of Japan matting.

28.50 for \$35.00 Wilton rugs—9x12.

22.45 for \$28.50 Axminster rugs.

19.95 for \$24.50 body Brussels rugs.

10.50 for 9x12 fibre matting rugs.

7.85 for 9x12 Grex matting rugs.

20.50 for 9x12 Mazourk porch rugs.

8.50 for 9x12 Japanese jute rugs.

39c. square yard for Simpson 50c. oilcloth.

1.25 square yard for best inlaid linoleums.

49c. square yard for imported cork linoleums.

59c. for 75c. heavy ingrain carpets.

56c. for 75c. tapestry Brussels carpets.

Decorative linens at half price.

SEVERAL hundred odd pieces of the most wanted fancy and decorative linens go on sale to-day at half the prices usually asked. Hand-made lace doilies, centre pieces, tea cloths and scarfs are included. They may be used advantageously in fixing up the town house or country home for Summer. Main Floor.

\$1.00 doilies, 6x6 inches—special at 55c.

\$1.50 doilies, 9x9 inches—special at 75c.

\$3.00 centre pieces, 12x13 inches—now 1.50.

\$5.00 centre pieces, 18x18 inches—now 2.50.

\$7.50 centre pieces, 24x24 inches—now 3.50.

\$12.00 tea cloths, 34x34 inches—now at 6.50.

\$2.50 Renaissance scarfs, 54 inches long, 1.39.

25c. for 50c. dresser scarfs and pillow shams.

Atlas refrigerator \$9.65 Warm weather necessities

A PRICE so extraordinary that it will certainly cause your mind to turn from wearing apparel to-day long enough to pick out one of these ice saving Atlas refrigerators. Thousands will be downtown shopping, and it's for their benefit we've marked the former special low price of 11.50 down to..... \$9.65

WE HAVE OTHER REFRIGERATORS, but here's a brief description of the Atlas we offer at \$9.65 to-day: Lift-cover style, made of kiln-dried hardwood, finished in golden oak, highly polished, lined with the best extra heavy polished zinc, removable side ice chamber walls and waste pipe, making it easy to clean from top to bottom. The refrigerator has galvanized metal food rack, nickel-plated on brass locks and hinges, and is guaranteed to be packed with charcoal. Ice capacity, 45 lbs. Special at \$9.65.

For those that require larger refrigerators, we offer the 55 lb. capacity Atlas at \$12.25 or the 85 lb. capacity at \$17.75.

Or the same, only larger size, with double door—ice capacity 105 lbs. 120 lbs. 140 lbs.

Special at \$19.25 \$21.75 \$22.75

\$1.57 for \$2.50 three burner gas stoves.

No mistake about this great bargain—we bought 300 at a special reduction, and they are perfection personified when it comes to a Summer stove. It is necessary to cook in warm weather, but no longer necessary to heat up the house—there's no waste heat to this stove—it saves gas, too—has three burners and cleanable burner—nickel-plated—special to-day at \$1.57

IT IS absolutely necessary to have the articles mentioned to-day, and have them now—therefore, in view of the way they are priced, we feel reasonably sure you will read the details of this sale. Every department in this great shopping centre has been requested to contribute ITS VERY BEST VALUES in the most needed merchandise for those going away soon—or any time this Summer for that matter—and those devoted to fixing up their town or country homes in the coolest possible manner for Summer. It is marvelous how they have joined forces to save you a large amount of money. We make it a rule to exceed every day the business of the corresponding day of the previous year. A year ago to-day being one of the largest days in the history of the old established house of Simpson Crawford Co., you can readily discern our object in offering high class merchandise at the following exceptional prices:

Summer silk coats, suits, and dresses.

ISN'T it gratifying to find them priced this way, just at the time you need them most? Isn't it satisfying to find the exact styles Fashion has commended at half the price a high class dressmaker or ladies' tailor would ask? And the material, fit and workmanship are fully up to the standard set by the smartest modiste. Let us show you our splendid collection to-day. Third Floor.

\$7.50 for fine dainty lawn shirt waist suits, a number of styles to select from—very full round skirts—plaited or shirred; waists daintily trimmed in lace and insertion.

\$9.75 for 12.75 Coats, "ready to wear," a style that will not require alteration, in back silk taffeta or Pongee, plaited or sunburst, model deep applique collars of silk and braid—full sleeves.

Now that you're ready to select your Summer coat, suit or dress, why not come here to-day and view the largest showing in New York at prices that will quickly convince you of the wisdom of making a selection at Simpson Crawford Co.'s.



SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

\$12.75 for 15.00 long coat suit in natural linen, and fine rep, in all the light shades, loose long coats and semi-fitted ones, also Redingote styles, in light blue, lavender, champagne, oyster or all white.

\$12.75 for 15.00 Dresses in fine handkerchief linen, hand embroidered waist and skirt in several different designs, made with detachable collar and belt, a very suitable dress for all occasions.

Most of our styles are exclusive and you will not find them elsewhere. Then there are elaborations on the newest creations that will simply make your eyes dance in wonderment—they're so beautiful and priced so low.

1.50 shirt waists 79c.

WE believe a 1.50 shirt waist is good enough for knockabout Summer wear, especially when they are so dressy and of such good quality as the waists we offer to-day at 79c. Be sure to see them before you buy any others.



SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

The styles are simply stunning—a good quality of Persian lawn with a beautiful front in pointed yoke effect—edged with lace and embroidery—neatly tucked in back—very special \$1.50 shirt waist at 79c.

95c. for fine lawn shirt waists, beautifully designed with embroidery or lace insertion and tucks.

2.95 for several beautiful \$4 models in fine lawn shirt waists, exquisitely designed with deep plaits, rows of lace or embroidery—trimmed collar and cuffs.

Imported robes at \$6.90.

EVERY woman wants an English eyelet embroidered robe whether she is going away for the Summer or intends remaining at home, and we've priced them so they're as economical as any costume you could wear. Main Floor.

Value \$10 at \$6.90
Value \$15 at \$10.00
Value \$25 at \$14.50

All are imported—a fact you don't want to overlook in buying a robe. Of course if the domestic robes were priced lower there might be an excuse for buying them—but they cost more, usually.

You know what a rage English eyelet embroidery is this season, and to have a robe of this new creation is considered to be in the very height of fashion.



SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Fabric gloves.

Main Floor.

A COOL, stylish glove, for dressy women, Milanese, suede, lisle, black and white, pearl clasp, self or contrasting stitching, to-day

29c.

ANOTHER Wednesday opportunity is this \$1.00 glove at 50c.—women's double tipped silk gloves, black, white and colors

50c.

Umbrellas.

THESE umbrellas are what you want—inexpensive but serviceable, valued at 1.50, well made, 26 inch, fast black taffeta cover.

90c.

FOR the coach or promenade we have the stylish white linen parasol—"Stunning?" Yes; that's the word—all correctly made—

1.50.

The suit case.

Basement Salesroom.

SO HANDY for the end of the week outing. It is modern baggage convenience. Here's one of the 22, 24 or 26 size, regular \$1.85, at

1.35.

OR perhaps the sole leather suit case will appeal stronger—it's the personification of durability and elegance—worth at least \$8.00, special

5.00.

Steamer rugs.

USUAL prices \$12 to \$14—special to-day at \$7.50—ringed edges—extra large—all the newest color combinations—heavy all-wool—an exceptional value for those going away.

Neckwear 25c.

Main Floor.

WASHABLE neckwear imparts that cool, fresh appearance to the costume—great variety in values that are very alluring—regular 50c. neckwear.

25c.

THE showing comprises a leading manufacturer's entire sample line.

25c.

Toilet articles.

Main Floor.

Meadowbrook Violet Water..... 50c
Hand Sapolio..... 7c
Carolina Tar Soap for shampooing, box..... 13c
Simpson Crawford Co. Glycerine Soap, fine for salt water, 4 lb. bar, 8c
Violet Ammonia for the bath, pint, 10c.; quart..... 19c
Strongest Witch Hazel, pint, 19c.; quart..... 33c
Wm. For Hand Cream for tan, sunburn, and delicate skins, 35c. size, 19c
Travelers' Cases for holding wash rag, soap, sponges, brushes, etc., large assortment, from 50c. to \$1.25
Sorosis Rubber Gloves for gardening and housework, special..... 89c

12c.

Stationery.

Second Floor.

BETTER take a supply away with you this Summer—Berlin Old Mill Bond, 225 sheets to the pound, worth 35c. or more; to-day at

17c.

HERE also is box paper—a refined plain line, quire to box, 12c. These are absolute unique bargains—should be taken advantage of to-day.

12c.

Handkerchiefs.

Main Floor.

NO MATTER how many you have, these are a good investment—a dozen women's Irish Linen 15c handkerchiefs for 80c—saving of \$1.

80c.

AND the men are well provided for also—a regular Irish Linen handkerchief, \$3.00 a doz. value—at \$1.40 doz.—singly they would cost 25c each.

1.40.

Hammock news.

Basement Salesroom.

WHAT picnic, Summer home or outing is complete without a hammock? Just unpacked a new lot, handsome colored stripes, canvas webbing,

1.75.

ANOTHER one is a fancy hammock, twilled weave, handsome combination of colors, wide valance, and lay-back tufted pillow, with wood bar.

3.35.

Fur Storage.

MODERATE prices for protecting your furs in cold storage—insured against fire and burglary—telephone 2100 Chelsea or send postal. Repairing by experienced furriers.

35c.

\$1 quality Val. laces—doz., 55c.

THE popularity of Vals is exceeding that of any other lace ever created. This is a Val. season and thousands are marveling at our ability to sell the \$1 quality at 55c. a dozen yards, when the demand is so great. Smart dressers are finding it pays to come here for their Summer laces. Main Floor.

55c.

You may have French or German Vals. They vie for favor and Dame Fashion arbitrarily declines to give one preference over the other. We have the sizes and insertions to match.

Said a fashionably-attired lady the other day—"Well, I intended to buy only a few dozen yards, but they are so dainty, I believe you may send me twenty-five dozen, and then I'll have enough to last all Summer." She certainly deserves commendation for her judgment.

Embroideries at about half price.

SLIGHTLY soiled but easily cleansed—cambric, swiss and nainsook for all purposes, at prices that will fairly take you by surprise. They are sample strips in the very useful lengths of 4½ and 6¾ yards. Daintier Embroideries were never offered at the regular prices of these:

For reg. 10c. to 15c. embroideries, 12½c. for 19c. & 25c. embroideries, 21c. for 29c. to 39c. embroideries.

8c

Think of the many, many yards you will have to buy during the Summer, paying nearly double to-day's sale prices, had you not taken advantage of this sale. By selecting a supply for the season you will save time, trouble and half your embroidery money. Main Floor.

54 inch English mohair at 58c.

TWELVE DOLLARS would be the regular price for a suiting of this quality, but at the special price of 58c. a yard you may easily choose enough material for an ideal Summer suit at \$5 or less. We had to buy 20,000 yards to get the price down so low. Have you heard of the great success of this sale Monday? Main Floor.

58c

Pure English mohair is used more than any other fabric for traveling suits and suits to wear in the mountains or at the seashore because it is cool and dressy and wears like iron.

The finest 1.25 quality is included in this sale—beautiful, bright silk lustre in ten shades of brown, navy and royal blue, dark and light gray, tan, garnet and hunter's green—also the new checks in blue and green, garnet and green, brown and green, and green and white.

49c. yard for 75c. pure worsted checked suitings.
58c. yd. for 1.25 imported checked French voiles.
89c. for 1.50 black English Sicilian—46 ins. wide.
39c. yd. for 75c. black Panama suiting—42 inches.

39c for ruffled curtains—very special

A DESIRABLE quality for Summertime—just shows how inexpensively you can fix up your town or country home for the Summer by coming to Simpson Crawford Co.'s upholstery dept. Fourth Floor.

39c for striped muslin curtains.
69c. for fancy muslin curtains.
89c. for figured muslin curtains.
1.50 for Renaissance lace curtains.
1.95 for shirt waist boxes.
2.25 for colored muslin bed sets.
2.75 for tucked muslin bed sets.
4.50 for Renaissance lace bed sets.
49c. a yard for 50 inch Jap. crepe.
3.50 for colored fish-net curtains.
98c for Nottingham lace curtains.
2.75 for novelty net curtains.
55c. for bamboo veranda screens.

Summer-time china at ½ price.

THE values in this sale are so unusual as to be almost unbelievable, but hundreds have come and found them as good or better than we claim. We'll let your decision to purchase or not to purchase rest upon their judgment and these extraordinary specials. Fourth Floor.

each for 20c. cups and saucers. \$1.50 cut glass bonbons, special each for 20c. plates, all sizes. \$3.45 for a \$5 cut glass bowl \$1.00 for 19c. bread and butter plates. \$2.95 for \$5 C. G. water bottle.

\$7.95 for \$12 American porcelain dinner set.
\$10.00 for \$15 English porcelain dinner set.
\$5.00 for \$8.50 toilet set, beautifully decorated.
\$9.95 for \$18 Colonial oil lamps—very special.

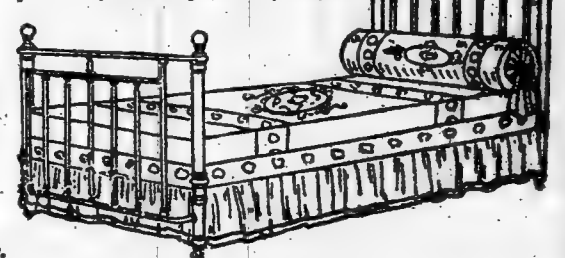
Odd China. Cut Glass.

Theo. Haviland Cups and Saucers, value \$1.50; at \$1.00; per pair..... 15c
Theo. Haviland China Bread and Butter Plates, value \$3.00; at \$2.00..... 33c
Theo. Haviland China Tea and Coffee Service, value \$10.00; at \$6.00..... 60c
Porcelain Cups and Saucers in rich blue decorations, value, per dozen, \$2.00; at \$1.50..... 15c
Bread and Butter Plates in rich decorations, value 50c. at 35c..... 35c
Cups and Saucers, richly decorated, value \$1.00; at 75c..... 75c
Cups and Saucers in fine china, value \$1.00; at 75c..... 75c
Cracker Jars in china of rich decorated designs, value up to \$2.00; at \$1.50..... 15c
Fruit Dishes with linings and neatly decorated, value up to \$1.00; at 75c..... 75c
Salad Bowls, large size, neatly decorated and gold traced, value 50c; at 35c..... 35c
Fancy Nap Bowls in rich decorations, value \$1.00; at 75c..... 75c

Sale of \$35 brass beds \$19.75.

THE SIMPSON CRAWFORD Co. brass bed sales are being talked about everywhere. We're pricing them so low, they are being

used almost exclusively for Summer homes. Massive and artistic, they are suitable for the city home to which they are removed in the Autumn. This particular lot is so handsome as to harmonize with the richest bed room furnishings. Fifth Floor.



Summer furniture specials.

1.65 for 2.25 reed rockers.
1.75 for 2.50 reed rockers.
1.75 for 2.50 reed arm chair.
2.25 for 3.00 reed rockers.
2.25 for 3.00 reed arm chair.

10.50 for a 13.50 cane settee.
12.50 for a 16.00 cane settee.
9.50 for 12.00 rattan settee.
12.00 for 15.00 rattan settee.
19.50 for 23.50 rattan settee.

Seaside deliveries to your door—take advantage now—Simpson Crawford Co.

DURHAM, FALLEN BOSS, IS ENTIRELY DESERTED

His Followers Flock to the Vares
While He Sits Alone.

HIS SURRENDER COMPLETE

Injunction Proceedings Against Potter
and Acker to be Withdrawn—Re-
publican Party to Reorganize.

Special to The New York Times.
PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—Represent-
ing ex-Directors Costello and Smyth,
Francis Shunk Brown and Alexander
Simpson, Jr., their attorneys, this after-
noon notified James Gay Gordon, counsel
for Mayor Weaver, that the injunction
proceedings against Directors Potter and
Acker will be withdrawn when they are
called for argument in Judge Ralston's
court to-morrow.

This is the final surrender of the Dur-
ham organization to the Mayor. It is the
natural sequence to Durham's statement
issued yesterday afternoon advising his
friends to vote for the confirmation of the
names of Messrs. Potter and Acker when
they are presented to Select Council by
the Mayor next Thursday.

Judge Ralston undoubtedly will allow
the quashing of the case. It is likely that
he will merely order that the withdrawal
of the case be entered on the record of
his court, and that will wind up the busi-
ness begun in such a sensational fashion
last Wednesday, when under the injunc-
tion Costello and Smyth ousted Potter
and Acker and were themselves ejected
by the Mayor.

Bereft of his supporters and left to try
to repair his shattered political fortunes
as best he might, Israel W. Durham spent
the day alone in the office of Senator
Penrose. Although his followers until
yesterday have all flocked to the banner
of the new lights in the political world,
the Vares Brothers, some of his personal
friends declared this morning that he
was not yet out of the fight. They be-
lieve he will strive to regain some of the
power that was swept from him so sud-
denly by his announcement that he was
ready to support the Mayor's new Direc-
tors yesterday afternoon.

DURHAM SAT DESERTED.

He was a strange Durham who sat in
the suite of Penrose in the Federal Build-
ing this morning. He denied himself ab-
solutely to newspaper men, and he had
no other callers. The anteroom was
empty of the usual crowd of ward politi-
cians seeking an audience with the once
all-powerful leader. He sat in solitude in
the Senator's office and brooded over his
change in fortunes. Even Penrose was
not there. He had gone to Washington
on the 10 o'clock train.

Over at the Betz Building the politicians
stood at the entrance to the score. They
were waiting for the Vares. When the
brothers appeared they were surrounded
at once just as Durham was until yester-
day.

It is suggested in some quarters, but not
generally credited, that Durham is play-
ing a deep game, and that his old follow-
ers are still true to him. If this be so
they did not show much evidence of it to-
day, because they failed to even lend him
the comfort of their presence in his lone-
liness at Penrose's office.

The most powerful factors now in the
Republican Party—no longer "the organ-
ization"—are the Vares Brothers, State
Senator George A. and Recorder of Deeds
William David H. Lane and David Mar-
tini. They plan to rally around them all
the shattered forces of Durham and to
perfect a combination which will be run
along the lines of representative politics—
that is, every ward leader will have a
voice in the direction of its affairs and a
right to be heard.

TO SUPPRESS MCNICHOLO.

With all the power they can command
these men mean to force State Senator
James P. McNichol back into a mere ward
leader. He will no longer be one of the
"big" leaders. Of course he will continue
to control the Tenth and Sixth Wards,
but his "sphere of influence" outside will
be limited as much as possible by the new
leaders.

It is believed one of the first things the
party will do will be to take off the
county ticket to be voted for next Fall,
the name of Harry C. Ransley, the nomi-
nee for Sheriff. Already all the reform-
ers and independents in the city are
planning to defeat him, because as the
President of Select Council he lent his
efforts to the passage of the gas lease
ordinance in the boys'.

Ransley is the leader of the Second
Ward and a follower of the Vares, but it
is expected that they will seek to
withdraw so that the chances of the suc-
cess of an independent movement will be
lessened as much as possible.

Politicians admit that the collapse of
Durham's organization will reach farther
in its effects than might be supposed at
first glance. It may mean the disintegra-
tion of the State organization, which it
took the lifetime of Senator Quay and half
the lifetime of Simon Cameron to build
up and perfect.

Probably it will mean that a new leader
will arise to take the place of Durham.
The city entirely to Select Councilman
Charles Seger and Common Councilman
John Hammond of the Seventh Ward, the
organization whips. The new order
of things may mean the passing of these
men.

Director Potter of the Department of
Public Safety is expected to issue orders
to the police to enforce the new order.
He will tell them that under pain
of summary dismissal they shall not coun-
tenance the old style of politics in their
districts; nor shall they regard the orders
of any ward leader as paramount to the
orders of their superiors on the force.

Director Acker will inaugurate a busi-
ness policy in the Department of Public
Works, the foundation of which will be
"fair play" in the award of municipal
contracts.

JOHN MITCHELL SANGUINE.

Expects No Trouble in Coal Regions—
Seeks New Agreements.

President John Mitchell of the United
Mine Workers has reached this city, and
was at the Ashland House yesterday.
Though the agreements with the coal
companies at Wilkesbarre and through the
anthracite regions generally do not
expire until next year, it is known that
his chief mission here is to see repre-
sentatives of the coal-carrying companies
in reference to future agreements.
"It is too soon to talk of agreements,"
he said. "It will be a good while before
the present agreements expire. I can say
this, however: There is absolutely no
trouble of any kind at present among the
anthracite miners. Everything is going
along harmoniously, and I see no reason
at present to anticipate any trouble."

Kaiser Closes the Reichstag.

BERLIN, May 30.—Emperor William
closed the Reichstag to-day. Vice Chan-
cellor von Fossdick-Wagner reading
the imperial communication to that effect.
All the Socialist members left the House
as usual, thus showing their disregard
for the Crown. All business of impor-
tance had been disposed of, and the House
probably will not be called together again
until October.

KING ALFONSO IN PARIS.

Young Spanish Monarch Cordially
Greeted by the People.

PARIS, May 30.—The royal train bring-
ing King Alfonso of Spain for a week's
visit arrived at the Porte Dauphine sta-
tion at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Presi-
dent Loubet, accompanied by the Cabinet,
greeted the King as he descended, while
batteries of artillery thundered a royal
salute of 101 guns.

A large force of troops rendered mili-
tary honors and the vast assemblage
gave an enthusiastic greeting to the
young monarch, who was dressed in the
full uniform of a Spanish Captain Gen-
eral. He entered a State coach with M.
Loubet, and was escorted by a regiment
of cuirassiers to the d'Orsay Palace,
where sumptuous apartments had been
prepared for him.

The drive through the Avenue du Bois
de Boulogne and the Champs Elysees pre-
sented a brilliant spectacle. Double lines
of troops were stretched from end to end
of the avenues holding back the cheering
crowds. The King acknowledged the
ovation by waving his hand in a boyish
manner. Everywhere the street decora-
tions were strikingly beautiful, with red
and yellow flowers and flags symbolizing
the colors of Spain.

A slight incident occurred in the Avenue
du Bois de Boulogne, when an individual
shouted "Long live anarchy!" A squad
of police immediately pounced on the man
and carried him off.

Later the King exchanged visits with
President Loubet. To-night M. Loubet
gave a gala dinner at the Elysee Pal-
ace in honor of the royal visitor, at which
cordial toasts were exchanged.
For the moment the officials here are
absorbed in the visit of King Alfonso,
which affects French policy in Morocco,
and therefore is of more immediate con-
cern to France than Russia's dilemma.

CANADIAN WATERWAY DISPUTE

We've Spent Millions in Dominion Wa-
ters, Says Official.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, May 30.—Assistant Sec-
retary Loomis of the American State De-
partment has communicated, through
Thomas C. Mabee, P. Mabee, Chair-
man of Canadian section of International
Waterways Commission, the information
that the department will probably concede
to the Canadian Commissioners the wider
interpretation of the act of Congress de-
fining scope of inquiry, so that all wa-
terway matters in dispute will be dis-
cussed. President Roosevelt also informed
Mr. Mabee in Washington that it was his
desire that this should be agreed to.

While in Washington Mr. Mabee looked
over some of the maps prepared by the
United States showing some parts of the
boundary. In the Detroit River, he said,
the maps showed the American boundary
at least nearly 400 feet in Canadian ter-
ritory, and in one place within 50 feet of
Canadian shore. Within these Canadian
waters the American Government had
spent millions of dollars in public works, he
said.

LAUDS OUR PATRIOTISM.

Sir George White Cites Americans as
Examples to British.

LONDON, May 30.—The text of a speech
delivered by Sir George Stewart White,
Governor of Gibraltar, at Gibraltar on
Empire Day (May 24th, the anniversary
of the birth of Queen Victoria), has just
reached London. Sir George based his
speech on a recent address by Mr. Choate
on the subject of patriotism.

The Governor said that England was
sadly lacking in education in regard to
patriotism compared with the United
States, where a vast and increasing pop-
ulation enjoyed the blessings of peace
and unequalled wealth, which meant the
sins of war and where statesmen
headed by the far-seeing President Roose-
velt neglected no opportunity of educa-
ting the children of the Nation to honor
the flag above all else.

MRS. POTTER'S DENIAL.

No Truth in Statement That Lawyer
Lent Her Money, She Says.

LONDON, May 30.—Counsel represent-
ing Mrs. James Brown Potter sent a let-
ter to the newspapers to-day, saying there
is no truth whatever in the statement
that Alfred Fossick had lent her any
money.

Fossick is a lawyer of Maidenhead,
Berkshire, who is charged with misap-
propriating \$60,000, and who, according
to a statement made in court yesterday by
counsel for the plaintiff in the case, in-
formed plaintiff's counsel that he had
lent the money Mrs. Potter.

COLOR LINE AGAINST WHITES.

Hawaiian Governor Says Legislature
Draws It—Denial of Legislators.

HONOLULU, May 30.—Gov. Carter, in
a message vetoing portions of the ap-
propriation bill, has called attention to the
fact that in a majority of instances the
salaries of white employees of the Gov-
ernment of the Territory were reduced,
while the salaries of the Hawaiian em-
ployees were increased.

ARCTIC SHIPS AT TROMSOE.

Orleans and Fiala-Ziegler Relief Ex-
peditions Reach the Norwegian Port.

TROMSOE, Norway, May 30.—The ar-
ctic steamer Terra Nova arrived here to-
day from London, and will proceed next
week to the relief of the Fiala-Ziegler
expedition on the America, which is sup-
posed to be at Franz Josef Land.
The members of the Duke of Orleans
expedition arrived here last night. His
steamer, the Belgica, is coaling, prepara-
tory to sailing for the island of Novaya
Zemlya, where she will take on board
sledges dogs, &c.

Senor Garcia Merou Dies in Berlin.

BERLIN, May 30.—Senor Garcia Merou,
the Argentine Minister to Germany, died
of heart disease to-day. He was trans-
ferred here from Washington at the be-
ginning of the year, and became so ill
immediately after reaching Berlin that
he was unable to present his credentials
to the Emperor.

Hunyadi Janos

Natural Laxative
Water, the surest, safe-
est, best.

REMEDY
for Constipation and
all Bowel ailments.
You cannot afford to
suffer when relief is
so easy. Begin now.
Go to the drugist to-
day and say distinctly
"HUNYADI JANOS"

Take half a glass on
arising. A positive cure
FOR
CONSTIPATION

CATSKILL THEATRE PANIC.

Smoke Stampedes Audience at G. A. R.
Memorial Exercises.

CATSKILL, N. Y., May 30.—Smoke from
some burning paper in a coal hod stand-
ing in the entrance to the gallery of the
Nellie Theatre here tonight started a
panic in the audience of over one thou-

sand, gathered to hear the memorial
exercises of Watson Post, G. A. R.
A moment after Pastor Knapp arose to
read Lincoln's address at Gettysburg the
entire gallery was on its feet in a mad
rush for the one exit, and this stampede
started a scene of wild excitement
throughout the auditorium.

Women fainted in the rush on the gal-
lery stairs, but no one was seriously hurt,
and quiet was restored, although several
hundred persons left the theatre.

Published This Day

May Margaret
By S. R. Crockett
Author of "Strong Mac," "Cinderella," etc.
A new novel by S. R. Crockett is assured a hearty welcome.
"May Margaret," as good a book as he has written, is characterized
by the same charm of style and narration which has popularized this
author's work.
Illustrated. 12mo. \$1.50

Motors and Motoring
By Henry J. Spooner, C. E.
A thoroughly practical book for automobilists. It is particularly
valuable to every prospective purchaser of a motor car.
Illustrated. 16mo. Net, 50c.

Radium Explained
By Dr. W. Hampson, M. A.
A popular account of the relations of Radium to the natural
world, the scientific thought, and to human life.
Illustrated. 16mo. Net, 50c.

**Balloons, Air-Ships and Flying
Machines**
By Gertrude Bacon
A new work containing accurate accounts of the latest discoveries
and inventions in these interesting fields. An up-to-date book which
may be relied upon for information.
Illustrated. 16mo. Net, 50c.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY
PUBLISHERS :: 372 FIFTH AVENUE :: NEW YORK

Cowperthwait & Sons
Established Chatham Square 1860

**On the Deck
of a Broad Porch**

In the cool shade of a bamboo tussard-
with bungalow chairs, settees, and tea-
tables scattered about—
One could imagine "rickshaws" flying past
and the spicy indolence of a "Simla" after-
noon.

The porch may be in the environs of
Greater New York—we have the bungalow
pieces, cheap and luxurious, as everything
is in the Orient.

Each piece is a gem of the cabinetmaker's
art.
Back, wings, and sides are made of se-
lected rattan.
Heavy bungalow cloth cushions in green,
blue, and tan shades.

Every Requisite for the Refined Home.
Cowperthwait & Sons,
121st Street and Third Avenue.

Ricca & Son PIANOS

UNEXCELLED for tone, touch, finish and durability.
UNEQUALLED for the Price.
Buy Direct from the Manufacturer. Save the Retailer's Profit.
QUITE A SAVING, WE ASSURE YOU.

Our Price \$225.00 Upward
In exquisite designed cases. All natural wood finish.
SOLD ON EASY PAYMENTS.

THE REGAL PIANO PLAYER.

A Piano Player that for ease of operation, precision of expres-
sion, beauty of design, perfection of control, stands without a rival.
The Regal is properly named King of Piano Players.

Price, \$200.00.

The Famous **Dodworth Piano**,
a marvel for tone, beauty and workmanship.

Price, \$165. On Payments of \$5 Per Month.
Be convinced by a personal examination before
purchasing elsewhere.

Ricca & Son 19 and 21 West 125th
All surface cars transfer. Lenox Subway, 125th Street.

EVERY-DAY!

From May 23 to September 30

Low Round Trip Rates
TO THE
Lewis & Clark Exposition
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"THE COMFORTABLE WAY."
For Rates and Detailed Information Call on or Address
W. M. Lowrie, General Eastern
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**GREAT
NORTHERN
RAILWAY**

SEND THIS COUPON AND 2 CENTS FOR HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED
BOOKLET, "A CAMERA JOURNEY TO THE LEWIS AND CLARK EX-
POSITION" TO
F. I. WHITE'S, Passy, Traffic Mgr.,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

and gathered to hear the memorial
exercises of Watson Post, G. A. R.
A moment after Pastor Knapp arose to
read Lincoln's address at Gettysburg the
entire gallery was on its feet in a mad
rush for the one exit, and this stampede
started a scene of wild excitement
throughout the auditorium.

Women fainted in the rush on the gal-
lery stairs, but no one was seriously hurt,
and quiet was restored, although several
hundred persons left the theatre.

Published This Day

May Margaret
By S. R. Crockett
Author of "Strong Mac," "Cinderella," etc.
A new novel by S. R. Crockett is assured a hearty welcome.
"May Margaret," as good a book as he has written, is characterized
by the same charm of style and narration which has popularized this
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Illustrated. 12mo. \$1.50

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By Henry J. Spooner, C. E.
A thoroughly practical book for automobilists. It is particularly
valuable to every prospective purchaser of a motor car.
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A popular account of the relations of Radium to the natural
world, the scientific thought, and to human life.
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**Balloons, Air-Ships and Flying
Machines**
By Gertrude Bacon
A new work containing accurate accounts of the latest discoveries
and inventions in these interesting fields. An up-to-date book which
may be relied upon for information.
Illustrated. 16mo. Net, 50c.

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Price, \$165. On Payments of \$5 Per Month.
Be convinced by a personal examination before
purchasing elsewhere.

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Furnishings for the COUNTRY HOUSE

CARPETS of new patterns in every
appropriate weave.
Oriental and Domestic Rugs.
Moodj, Algerian and Anjengo
Rugs for Porches.
China and Japan Matting in
new patterns.
Wall Papers, Cretonnes and Linen
Taffetas.
Lace and Muslin Curtains in
novel effects.
Hand-wrought Willow Furniture
of special designs.
BROADWAY & 19th STREET

W. L. DOUGLAS

UNION MADE \$3.50 SHOES FOR MEN

Men in every walk of life, in
all professions and trades,
the gentleman of leisure
and the workingman—all
wear W. L. Douglas \$3.50
shoes because they are the
best in the world.

**W. L. Douglas makes
and sells more Men's
\$3.50 shoes than any
other manufacturer
in the world.**

Thereason W. L. Douglas \$3.50
shoes are the greatest sellers in
the world, is
because of their excellent
style, easy fitting and superior
wearing qualities. If I could
show you the difference be-
tween the shoes made in my
factory and those of other makes and the high
grade leathers used, you would understand why
W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes cost more to make,
why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer,
and are of greater intrinsic value than any other
\$3.50 shoe on the market to-day. W. L. Douglas
guarantees their value by stamping his name
and price on the bottom. Look for it. Take no
substitute. Sold in W. L. Douglas exclusive
Men's and Boys' Shoe Stores in the principal
cities and by shoe dealers everywhere.

**Boys wear W. L. Douglas \$2.50 and \$2.00
shoes because they fit better, hold
their shape and wear longer than
other makes.**

Fast Color Epslets will not Wear Brassy.
W. L. Douglas uses Cor-
ona Coltan in his \$3.50
shoes. Corona Coltan is
everywhere conceded to
be the finest Patent
Leather produced.

Write for Illustrated Cata-
log of Spring Styles. Shoes
by mail or express prepaid
everywhere conceded to
be the finest Patent
Leather produced.

W. L. Douglas \$3.50 Shoe Stores in Greater New York:
423 Broadway, corner Howard Street.
755 Broadway, corner 8th Street.
855 Broadway, corner 14th Street.
1349 Broadway, corner 36th Street.
1447-1449 Broadway, corner 41st St.
85 Nassau Street.
250 West 125th Street.
974 Third Avenue.
3779 Third Ave., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.

BROOKLYN.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton St.
1367 Broadway, corner Gates Avenue.
421 Fulton Street, corner Pearl Street.
494 Fifth Avenue.
718 Broadway, corner New York Avenue.
NEWARK—785 Broad Street.

B. Altman & Co.

WOMEN'S GOWNS and SUITS

AT REDUCED PRICES.
THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), MAY 31st.

A SELECTION OF WALKING AND FANCY TAILOR
SUITS WILL BE PLACED ON SALE AT THE
FOLLOWING REDUCED PRICES:
\$22.00, \$28.00, \$35.00, \$45.00

ALSO A NUMBER OF HIGH-COST VISITING AND
STREET GOWNS AT DECIDEDLY LESS THAN THE
ORIGINAL PRICES.
(DEPARTMENT ON SECOND FLOOR.)

B. Altman & Co. announce that, beginning Saturday,
June Third, and continuing during the Summer months,
their establishment will be closed at 12 o'clock, noon,
on Saturdays, and at 5 P. M. on other week days.

IF YOU WANT THE REAL GOODS

INSIST UPON HAVING
OLD CROW
OR
HERMITAGE
WHISKEY
BOTTLED IN BOND

Don't be fooled with "something
just as good," but INSIST upon the
GOVERNMENT GREEN STAMP which
RECORDS and GUARANTEES AGE,
PURITY, STRENGTH and ORIGIN.

ALL GOOD DEALERS
W. A. GAINES & CO., Distillers
Frankfort, Ky.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Distributors, NEW YORK

Get the Most For Your Money.

You get the most for your
money when you buy men's
clothes at Brill's stores.
United States True Blue
Suits at \$13.50 prove it.
Last year when serges cost much
less, we could not supply the de-
mand for these suits.
This year, although they cost us
20% more, we give you the same
goods at the old price, \$13.50, and
there is a quarter of a yard more
material to every suit, because the
1905 models are fuller and the
coats are longer than last year.
Another item is the imported ma-
terial we use now for vest, sleeve
and trouser linings. Its cost is
double last year's trimming.
Consequently when you buy a
suit of United States True Blue
Serge you buy the greatest serge
suit in America under \$20.
Exclusively in
Brill's stores at **\$13.50**
Sizes 34 to 52. Double and single
breasted models.
Get the habit and be sure there
is an eagle in your serge suit this
summer.

U. S. Serge
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR
Brill Brothers
UNION SQUARE
14th Street, near Broadway.
279 Broadway, near Chambers.
47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich.
125th St., corner Third Ave.

Hunter Whiskey

Rich in Flavor
Mellowed by Age

FRANK MORA & C. H. ULRICH,
Representatives,
8 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

The American Hosiery Co

makes Knit Underwear of Pure
Silk, Merino, Cashmere, Natural
Wool, Combed Cottons, Pure
Linen, Lisle Thread, Balbriggan
and Silkoline. Each kind the
best procurable.

"No Better in the World."
Men's, Women's and Children's in all
weights. Adapted to all climates and
seasons. Every length of sleeve and
drawer. Non-shrinkable. Black,
Blue and Red Stamps show relative
quality. A size to fit every age
and figure. Retailled everywhere.

AMERICAN HOSIERY CO.
WHOLESALE ONLY
108-110 Franklin Street, New York.

W

We could get a
good many more dealers

to carry Triangle 13c. Linen collars if we would
buy back their cotton collar stock to replace
with our Linen ones, the same as the cotton
collar manufacturers do. Is this not proof that
Cotton is cheaper than Linen—We leave the
answer to you.

Demand Triangle "LINEN" Collars
at your haberdasher.
Write for "Information about Collars."

**TRIANGLE
COLLARS**

4-ply 13c. Each—Two for 25c. 3 1/2 sizes.
VAN ZANDT, JACOBS & CO. TROY, N. Y.

ALL HAIR ON FACE

CONY ISLAND CROWD HUGE, HAPPY, ORDERLY

Few Arrests, Few Accidents, and
Lots of Harmless Fun.

HUGGING BEAR IN TROUBLE

Discouraged by a Man with a Pitchfork Who Rescued Mme. Louise—
Car Window Jumpers Arrested.

Coney Island observed Decoration Day with a record-breaking crowd, quiet, orderly, but out for fun, nevertheless. It was estimated that 250,000 persons were at the city's playgrounds at one time yesterday afternoon, and last night the crowd did not seem to diminish very rapidly. While the railways and trolley lines seemed to be taking them away by the thousands, incoming specials brought more.

Among the visitors was James Hazen Hyde of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, who was the guest of John Helms, President of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad, and who with a party of friends dined with ex-Senator Reynolds at Dreamland. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Mrs. Woodruff were at the Boer War Spectacle, at Brighton Beach, while a rumor that President Roosevelt was also there set the press agents of rival shows wild to lay things at his feet. But the President was on his way back to Washington.

The police of Coney Island say that, although yesterday's crowd was very large, arrests were surprisingly few. Accidents also were infrequent. Andrew Currello, a driver for a brewer's wagon, was run down with his horse and team on the Seaboard crossing at West Sixth Street by a Brooklyn Rapid Transit express. The wagon was smashed and the horses slightly bruised, but Currello escaped with a shock. He was sent home.

Among the minor accidents of the day were two recorded by the press agents of Luna Park and the Boer War. At the former place Mme. Louise, who does an act with seventeen trained bears—count them, seventeen—had trouble with one of them, and was only rescued from the clutches of the infuriated animal by a brave employee who, seizing a pitchfork, dashed into the cage and at the risk of his own life rescued Mme. Louise from the rending claws.

At the Boer War, Hiram Shaw, one of the "Irish Brigade" in the Colenso fight, was thrown and one of his ankles broken. He was attended at the hospital tent on the field of "battle."

So great was the crowd bound for Coney that the police of the Bridge squad were kept busy yesterday preventing eager persons from jumping through the windows of trains in the Manhattan terminal. Four arrests were made for this cause, and the offenders were lodged in cells at the Oak Street Station charged with disorderly conduct.

Philadelphia Ahead in Chess Match.

Special to The New York Times.
PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—The annual chess match on fifteen boards was played at the Franklin Chess Club here this afternoon and evening between the Franklin Club and the Manhattan Chess Club. The match stood slightly in favor of the local team, and when play was given up for the day the Franklin men had won seven points to six. A. K. Robinson, Pillsbury, Reichheim, Roeske, and M. Lokowski won for the home team, while Koehler, Halpern, Devissier, Roething, and Raubitsch won for the Manhattan.

SHIP'S FLIGHT FROM BRAZIL

Sealer Marvin Went Aground, but
Eluded Vessel Pursuing Her.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 30.—The schooner C. B. Marvin of the South American fishing fleet has arrived here after an eventful trip, which, according to her Captain's story, involved a sensational flight from the Port of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

The schooner, which is owned in this city, belongs to the same fleet as the sealer Agnes Donohue, now being held by the authorities at Montevideo as the result of alleged illegal seal killing by her crew. The Marvin called at Rio Grande do Sul to land her fare of 2,350 sealskins for shipment to London. Her Captain states that the authorities at the port sealed the schooner's hatches upon her arrival.

After waiting eight days for further action he decided to leave. He cleared at the Custom House, but when he endeavored to secure the pilot he says he was informed that he could not leave until he received permission from the authorities. He then set sail and left the harbor without a pilot. A vessel gave chase.

The schooner stranded on a bar at the mouth of the harbor, but floated in time to evade her pursuer, and made the remainder of her voyage to this port without further incident.

MID SOUNDS OF REVELRY.

Firemen in Dress Suits Put Out a Fire,
Then Go on with Dance.

Special to The New York Times.
MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 30.—The members of the Hook and Ladder and Hose Company entertained their friends in the firehouse parlors last night. While the dancing was at its height the fire bell rang. The volunteers, wearing swallow-tail coats and dancing pumps, manned the separate apparatus and responded to the alarm, which was caused by a fire in a barn at the home of Edward G. Burgess. The firemen succeeded in saving four horses, but the barn was badly damaged. After the fire was out the firemen returned to the dance, and kept it going until morning.

TO TEST WARSHIPS' COLORS.

Joint Manoeuvres to Compare Usefulness of Different Shades.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 30.—One of the tests during the coming joint manoeuvres will deal with the value of warpaint as compared with the regular coatings for war vessels.

With this test in view the monitors Nevada, Arkansas, and Florida, now at the Naval Academy, have been painted the lead color used on vessels during hostilities. The other vessels of the fleet will retain their present colors.

PREDICTS COTTON FAMINE.

Supply Won't Equal Season's Demand,
Says ex-Gov. Longino.

Special to The New York Times.
MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 30.—Ex-Gov. Longino of Mississippi, who is regarded as one of the ablest and most conservative observers of cotton affairs, predicts that the present season will show the greatest cotton famine in history, and that the cotton belt will be unable to supply the demand.

Gov. Longino makes this prediction after finishing a trip through his State inspecting the crop.

FIGHT IN WILLIAMSBURG ECHOES EASTERN WAR

Battle News Intruded in Wedding
Cheer and Caused It.

TWO POLICEMEN AMONG HURT

Struggle in a Dark Hallway Follows
an Attempt to Make Arrests—
Five Wounded.

War news and bad whisky were responsible for a combination shooting-stabbing-clubbing affray which wound up a bridal reception in Williamsburg early yesterday morning. Five men were arrested on charges of felonious assault. Two of the prisoners, one mortally wounded, two policemen and another victim of the affray were sent to hospitals.

Stefano Andeudalsky and Katinka Czeno were married on Sunday. On Sunday evening they gave a wedding reception at Palm Hall, 93-95 Grand Street, Williamsburg. The wedding reception was still progressing with unabated conviviality at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Both Katinka and Stefano are Poles. Stefano is a laborer, but he had a little money in bank, and he spent the whole balance left after he had purchased furniture to give his friends a good time.

There had been such an abundance of good cheer that the company knew nothing of the historic events in the Far East until 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when Stanislaus Millim, a Russian, after a brief absence rushed into the hall and told the company that Rojevsky had been defeated and that it was a shame. "Good for the Japsky," shouted John Andeudalsky, brother of the groom, and best man at the wedding. The fight began at once.

Half an hour later Andeudalsky staggered into the Bedford Avenue Police Station bleeding from three wounds.

Sergeant Brennan sent Detective William McDonald and Policeman Felix Rasch to the hall. The entire company had fled. Guided by Andeudalsky the two policemen then went to 148 Grand Street, where there is a saloon and a boarding house where a majority of the Polish and Russian guests live.

Three members of the party were found in the doorway at this address. One of them proved to be Millim, whom the Pole pointed out as the man who had stabbed him. Detective McDonald made for the Russian, who backed into the hallway. The policemen followed him and found themselves confronted by about a dozen Poles and Russians, all frenzied with bad whisky and ready to fight. The hallway was pitch dark.

McDonald was hit on his head with a shovel. He pulled his revolver and fired into the mob. There came in response a howl of pain from Stanislaus Volingutsky. Policeman Rasch had dropped to the floor with several stab wounds.

By this time word had reached the police station of what was going on. Capt. Gallagher turned out with the reserves and arrived just in time to save his men from being killed. McDonald and Rasch were both unconscious on the floor of the dark hallway. Volingutsky lay on the floor also.

Andeudalsky, Volingutsky and Detective McDonald were sent to the Eastern District Hospital. McDonald had been struck on his head seven times, but probably will recover. Volingutsky probably will die. Policeman Rasch was sent to the Williamsburg Hospital. Millim and Joseph Kupolski, another of the wedding guests, went in the same ambulance.

Millim was held in \$2,000 bail on two charges of felonious assault.

ONE WOMAN IN TWO DIVORCES

Mrs. Fletcher Loses Her Husband and
Pains His Wife.

Special to The New York Times.
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 30.—An interlocutory decree signed by Supreme Court Justice Keogh in favor of Mrs. Janie Fletcher, divorcing her from her husband, James H. Fletcher, a contractor of Croton-on-the-Hudson, and awarding to her the custody of her two children, was filed in the Westchester County Clerk's office to-day. A similar decree of divorce was also granted to William H. Paine of Peekskill from his wife, Eda Paine, who was named as co-respondent by Mrs. Fletcher. Both suits were tried simultaneously before Justice Keogh. Paine in his suit named Fletcher as co-respondent.

Mrs. Fletcher recently obtained a verdict from a Sheriff's jury for \$10,000 against Mrs. Paine for the alienation of her husband's affection, and an execution has been placed in the hands of the Sheriff.

Mrs. Paine made no defense to the two actions against her. In support of Mrs. Fletcher's motion for alimony, her lawyer, N. P. Bushnell, filed in court two love letters which were written, she alleges, by Mrs. Paine to Mr. Fletcher, and which she intercepted.

ROBBED AT PARK WALL.

Musicalian Dragged into Shrubbery and
Beaten—Loses \$300 and Watch.

John J. Hughes, a musician of 323 West Eighty-third Street, was assaulted and robbed, he says, of \$300 and a gold watch just after he left an Eighth Avenue car at Central Park West and Eighty-third Street at 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

He had hardly left the car when two men, he says, leaped over the Park wall and dragged him back to the shrubbery on the east side of the wall. Then, he told the police, one man clubbed him nearly unconscious with the butt of a revolver. After they had robbed him, the two rangers then shouted for help. Two policemen soon arrived, and they summoned an ambulance surgeon, who attended Hughes. The musician went home, but was said to be very ill yesterday.

The police were unable to find the robbers. There have been many such robberies recently in the neighborhood, particularly near Manhattan Square.

TWO CAN WED ON \$2,100.

Thrifty Pair from Hungary Sets a
Precedent to Others.

Annie Present of 451 East Houston Street and Solomon Frank of 100 Lewis Street were sweethearts years ago in Hungary. Four years ago they came to America with their parents. All the time they saved up to be married.

About a week ago, comparing bank accounts, they found they had \$2,100 between them. They compared ages. He found himself twenty-four years old; she is twenty-one. They decided that youth and poverty, the two obstacles to their marriage, had been sufficiently overcome. So yesterday afternoon Joseph Levy, "The Duke of Essex Street," made them man and wife in the presence of their relatives and friends assembled. A diamond ring was a surprise present from the bridegroom to the bride.

Gift in Phillips Brooks' Memory.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Graduates and undergraduates of Harvard University to-day united in presenting to the Virginia Theological Seminary, near Alexandria, Va., a handsomely inscribed tablet in memory of Bishop Phillips Brooks of Massachusetts, who was once a student at the seminary. The address of presentation was delivered by Rev. Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins, pastor of Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia, and the tablet was accepted on behalf of the seminary by Dr. Carl Grammar.

THE LETTER CARRIERS HAD THEIR PARADE

Willcox Reviewing, and It Made
Him Feel Proud.

IN HONOR OF "SUNSET" COX

2,000 in Line and Great Crowds Out
to See the Boys in Gray—
Speeches at Cox Status.

For the first time in many years the letter carriers paraded yesterday. Some 2,000 men turned out to honor the memory of Samuel Sullivan Cox—"Sunset" Cox—who in his lifetime did so much to better the conditions of letter carriers throughout the country.

The parade started from Fifty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue just after 2:30 o'clock, and marched down Fifth Avenue to Seventeenth Street, where, turning into Union Square, the procession filed past a reviewing stand, in which were Police Commissioner McAdoo, Postmaster Willcox, Assistant Postmaster Morgan, and the heads of the postal departments.

The carriers made a fine showing. The men of each station marched in separate bodies, the end man of each double line carrying a flag with the station letter stamped on it. After every two or three stations there came brass bands composed of the musical members of various branches of the Letter Carriers' Association. Only the Manhattan carriers were represented, but the men of Empire Branch No. 36 made a parade that Postmaster Willcox afterward said made him feel proud of his post as the head of the Post Office in this city.

The parade was watched by great crowds all along the line of march. At the reviewing stand a sight-seeing automobile filled with wives of the carriers jostled through the police lines and waved handkerchiefs to their boys in gray.

A company from Station E bore a flag with the odd device, "From the Tenderloin." At the head of it marched a handsome woman dressed in a white waist, a blue skirt, and wearing a letter carrier's slouch hat. Her appearance made Postmaster Willcox look puzzled. She was Mrs. T. F. Norton, the wife of a letter carrier.

The procession was brought up in the rear by six mail wagons. When these had gone past the reviewing stand and the drivers had saluted with their whips Commissioner McAdoo, Postmaster Willcox, and other guests of the occasion were introduced to a "rubber-neck" automobile which bore them to the Cox statue at Eighth Street and Lafayette Place, where speeches were delivered by the Commissioner, Postmaster Willcox, M. A. Fitzgerald, President of the local association, and John M. Parsons, ex-President of the National Letter Carriers' Association.

Commissioner McAdoo in receiving into his care the statue of S. S. Cox, which the building of the Subway had displaced, spoke of the many qualities of that excellent man and of his labors for the benefit of the letter carriers and the city generally. After all this the letter carriers dined together luxuriously.

Two Murder Convictions Sustained.

ALBANY, May 30.—The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the judgment of the lower courts convicting of murder in the first degree Charles Jackson, colored, and James Breen, both of New York City. Jackson was charged with assaulting and robbing Charles W. Roxbury, who subsequently died of his injuries, on July 10, 1903. Breen was convicted for killing William H. Keyes on Sept. 16, 1903, in Keyes's saloon.

GIRL WHO GRIEVED IS DEAD.

Took Acid While Family Was at Mother's Grave.

Helen O'Connor, a girl of nineteen years, remained at the home of her brother-in-law, Michael Bennett, 235 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, yesterday while the rest of the family went to Calvary Cemetery to put flowers on Mrs. O'Connor's grave. While alone the daughter took acid and died soon afterward in the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

About a year ago the mother died, and Helen O'Connor became ill, grieving over her death. When the rest of the family were preparing yesterday to go to the cemetery the daughter, who had been crying in her room, begged to be allowed to remain at home.

When the members of the family returned at 4 o'clock they found her dying. Her brother-in-law said that she had taken an overdose of carbolic acid by mistake, as she used the drug for a toothache.

AUTO THROWN DOWN BANK.

Chauffeur of the Brandts of Trenton
Breaks Both Kneecaps.

D. H. Brandt of Trenton, N. J., and Mrs. Brandt went visiting by automobile in Manhattan yesterday. They were being driven across Staten Island to New Jersey, when at Oakwood, while they were travelling fast, an automobile approached from the other direction.

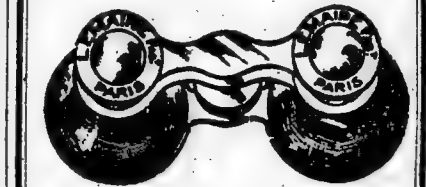
There was not room in the roadway for the two machines to pass, so Purcell turned to the right and up an embankment, wrecking his machine to avoid a collision. The other machine passed on. Mr. and Mrs. Brandt were thrown out, but not seriously hurt. Their chauffeur, Vincent J. Purcell, had both kneecaps fractured. Dr. Devlin of New Dorp attended him, and he was taken by Mr. Brandt in a coach to Perth Amboy and thence by train to Trenton.

Ride Through Egg Harbor City Costs \$50.

Special to The New York Times.
EGG HARBOR CITY, May 30.—A party of New Yorkers on their way to Atlantic City in an automobile, were arrested here to-day by Chief of Police Senflet for exceeding the legal speed limit. The occupants of the car refused to give their names, but when the Magistrate threatened to send them to jail the chauffeur gave his name as Albert Falvoe of New York, and was fined \$50.

LEMAIRE ET PARIS

The Judges of the St. Louis
Exposition acknowledged the superiority of our goods by placing them beyond competition.



It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations. For sale by all responsible dealers.

Harper's Book News

The Ultimate Passion

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JOHN HAY IN PARIS.

We observe that the Washington correspondents do not seem to attach much importance to the disclaimer of Secretary HAY that he is in Paris on any National or international business, preferring to treat it as a diplomatic "dementi," rather than as a real denial.

They ascribe much too much foresight to the Secretary of State, more than any human being could really possess. In his capacity of convalescent tourist nothing would be more natural than that Mr. HAY should desire to make some brief sojourn in the most attractive city in the world without having his motives impugned, or any international "game" attributed to him. On the other hand, how could he possibly foresee that his arrival in Paris would synchronize with the abolition of Russia's sea power which renders her incapable of continuing the war with Japan with any prospect of success?

There is no reason whatever to suspect the sincerity or the candor of the Secretary's statement. On the other hand, there is no reason whatever to suppose that if any properly accredited representative of any great nation can show Mr. HAY any opportunity, during his sojourn in Paris, for rendering a service to civilization by helping to arrest the war in the Far East in its progress to a foregone conclusion, Mr. HAY would not hear gladly what such a person might have to say.

THE PITY OF IT.

As the reports from the great naval battle in the Far East multiply and grow more definite the feature that strikes the reader most is the one-sidedness of the fight. Here is a great and distinctly a military empire, of which the international standing and the place in civilization depend upon its prowess in war. The

dered untenable, sunk or driven ashore, while all the loss they could inflict upon their victors was one man killed! And so in Korea Strait, the contest was so unequal that twenty Russian ships were destroyed—without being able to inflict the reprisal of destroying a single Japanese vessel.

What is the explanation? We are tempted to recur to Lord Salisbury's words, spoken at the outset of the war of 1893, which gave so much umbrage to poor Spain, and to say that the explanation is the contrast between living and dying nations. And yet, at least in the later case, not between nations but between Governments. It is not the brave, patient Russian people which has been undergoing these defeats. It is not the Russian people, which in spite of its Government has carried off so many trophies in the arts of peace, which is here implicated. It is the Russian autocracy, in spite of which these trophies have been won, and which in its own special boast and business of the conduct of war has been shown to be so abysmally incompetent. What a depth of judicial blindness will be required for that autocracy to continue to refuse the recognition of accomplished facts until every peasant in Russia has had forced upon him the knowledge why his country has been so uniformly beaten by Japan.

JUDGE HOOKER.

Justice WARREN B. HOOKER of the Supreme Court would put the bench, the bar, Gov. HIGGINS, ex-Gov. ODELL, the Members of the Legislature, and the people of the State under considerable obligations if he would be good enough to resign his office. The calling of the Legislature in extraordinary session to remove him from the bench would be a costly proceeding. That is one good reason why his resignation is desired. Then the ejection of a Judge forcibly, as it were, with every circumstance of scandal and publicity, is so unseemly compared to the little formality of dropping a note to the Governor that those who respect the bench and are jealous of its good name would learn with great pleasure that Judge HOOKER had been persuaded to choose the quieter course. There is another and a graver reason.

No Judge has ever been removed in this State by the process chosen in the case of Judge HOOKER. Many serious-minded men have hoped the occasion never would arise for getting a Judge off the bench by that method. The charges against Judge HOOKER, it will be remembered, were heard and inquired into by a committee of the Assembly. The committee reported unanimously that he ought to be removed, and there the matter rests. Nothing further was done at the regular session, but Gov. HIGGINS has declared that he will call an extra session to dispose of the HOOKER case. These proceedings have been taken under Section 11, Article VI, of the Constitution, which declares: "Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court may be removed by concurrent resolution of both houses of the Legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concur therein."

The removal of a Judge under this section of the Constitution, it will be observed, is purely a legislative act.

mining, and of lumbering, upon which main industries dependa the welfare of the State of Idaho, will be solved, it is believed, when the energies of trained men shall be directed to conserve its forest areas.

The welcoming of this measure by the enlightened business interests in Idaho is significant of the work and methods of Chief GIFFORD PINCKNEY of the National Bureau of Forestry. Senator DUBOIS of Idaho, the strong champion of the new reserve against the ignorant and defeated opposition headed by Senator HEYBURN, was himself the bitterest opponent of the lax methods formerly obtaining in the creation, maintenance, and control of National reserves. In his letter of advocacy to the President, Senator DUBOIS notes that during the first years of National experimentation reserves were created without proper investigation, and there were "not sufficient safeguards to protect stock raisers, miners, lumbermen, agriculturists, and people of our section generally."

Ample protection is now given to all classes, with the intent of fostering and making permanent the various industries concerned. The prime dependence of the State upon its timber and water supply is recognized. Almost two-thirds of its agriculture requires irrigation farming. Near the newly reserved forests, whose roots on the mountains are a vast sponge that feeds with almost metered regularity the sources of Camas Creek and Henry's Fork of Snake River, lie 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 acres of reclaimable land. Here the most extensive irrigation project, in the judgment of Senator DUBOIS, that will be undertaken anywhere in the United States, contemplating the storage of the headwaters of the Snake River, demands the protection of the forests as a prime factor in the design to reclaim this area and to insure a permanent water supply to the lands in the Snake River Valley which are already cultivated.

Fire in the forests and overgrazing on the unwounded slopes are of constant danger to the ranges and water flow; the large mining interests, especially, welcome a system that will yield to them without discrimination a sustained supply of timber and water, and protection against forest fires. The forests are not to be devastated under authority of the Government, but all the timber that can properly be spared will be sold to the highest bidder. Private enterprises upon the reserve, like reservoirs, ditches, roads, telephone lines, stores, and summer resorts, will be allowed under a regulative system intended to develop most highly its possibilities. Altogether, the problems attendant upon a scheme of this scope and nature will be sufficient to absorb the attention of the most capable graduates in forestry.

WALL STREET PRAYER MEETINGS.

We desire to speak with the greatest respect of the effort to evangelize the market place which has found expression in the Wall Street prayer meetings. Next Monday, we are told, the attacks upon this stronghold of worldliness are to be begun in force, those hitherto undertaken being scarcely more than reconnaissance. One hundred more or less eminent clergymen

will come and continue coming through the like agency.

But it is not easy to see what new fields are left for it to conquer or what new wonders it still has in store for us. WHITMAN's man-of-war's bird, "at dusk that look'st on Senegal, at morn America," is a slow coach beside "the light-inspreading telegraph" that "bears nothing on its beam" and "doesn't even call for a wire to travel on. In tropic seas the ship's yard and mast and rigging are sometimes hung with electric fireballs of a radiance to dim all the constellations. From a spectacular point of view such a display would exceed anything which took place on the Campana the other day when the two continents poured in their invisible messages upon her. But in real interest the latter was much the greater, and perhaps it has nowhere a parallel. It showed what can be done and what will be done hereafter as a common incident of marine travel the world over.

THE SUMMER BREAKFAST.

In New York a man may lunch satisfactorily in any one of numberless places, according to his standard and his means. He may also dine to his liking through an embarrassing latitude of choice. But when he goes out to hunt for a breakfast his troubles begin. No doubt this is well enough for birds, which are almost the only wild things without nocturnal habits, if we except nighthawks, owls, bats, and a few ornithological freaks; but civilized man is peculiarly a nocturnal creature, and the machinery of city life is largely adjusted to this fact. When he rises he wants to find his breakfast awaiting him as he emerges from his morning toilet. He wants it dainty and appetizing. Of course he knows that the cruder operations of housekeeping, such as sweeping, dusting, scrubbing, and the like, are disagreeable necessities, but he is not unreasonable in asking that they be postponed until he has established a more stable equilibrium between his nervous and his muscular systems than that with which he usually rises. Unless this desire is respected his home life is likely to be a failure.

For one who has to seek a breakfast under conditions which he cannot control the task is wholly without attractions. It may be there are places where a neat and dainty breakfast is served without the accompaniment of floor cleaning, mirror polishing, and like mental functions, but if so they are infrequent and well-concealed. The average restaurant subordinates everything to whichever meal represents for the "peak of the load." For some it is luncheon, for more it is dinner. For few, if any, is it breakfast. The usual experience of the breakfast seeker is that the service he gets is perfunctory. His waiter is a probationer not deemed equal to the requirements of a more responsible assignment, and when not taking orders is "cleaning up." The kitchen is relaxed. An assistant to the chef, as low in the numerical scale as the size of the establishment permits, presides at the range, short-handed. The waits are tedious, the cooking dubious to distinctly bad, the coffee doubtful to intolerable, and the fruit warm and wilted. Meanwhile, whatever needs to be done, to make the place

veils to come and continue coming through the like agency. But it is not easy to see what new fields are left for it to conquer or what new wonders it still has in store for us. WHITMAN's man-of-war's bird, "at dusk that look'st on Senegal, at morn America," is a slow coach beside "the light-inspreading telegraph" that "bears nothing on its beam" and "doesn't even call for a wire to travel on. In tropic seas the ship's yard and mast and rigging are sometimes hung with electric fireballs of a radiance to dim all the constellations. From a spectacular point of view such a display would exceed anything which took place on the Campana the other day when the two continents poured in their invisible messages upon her. But in real interest the latter was much the greater, and perhaps it has nowhere a parallel. It showed what can be done and what will be done hereafter as a common incident of marine travel the world over.

It is suggested to us, in reference to the lower-class Britisher's habit of "dropping his h's," that it is his inheritance from Norman French just as is the customary or frequent use by educated Englishmen and Americans when speaking, though not when writing, of the "h" in words like "homage," "humble," and "humor." It is asked if the dropping of "h's" may not have been general at some time in England, and attention is called to the use, unaccountable British use of "an" instead of "a," before words beginning with an aspirated "h." As this is done not only when the next syllable is accented, but also when it is not—in "an historical" and in "an history"—the theory of determination by emphasis falls. In answer to the question why the cockneys put in superfluous "h's" as well as drop those that are orthodox, the suggestion is made that the uneducated, in imitating the more or less limited usage of the lettered-always illogical, then—became confused in their efforts to pronounce politely, with the result that when they finally settled the matter to their satisfaction and the dialect became fixed on this point the "h's" were used and dropped without discrimination, just as the American dandy, becoming confused in somewhat the same manner when in company, says "chickening" instead of "chicken," and "Mr. Johnning" instead of "Mr. Johnson." All these problems have been answered more or less satisfactorily by modern philologists in books easily accessible, and this is hardly the place to paraphrase what Prof. LOWNBURY, perhaps the sanest and wisest as well as the best informed of the lot, has said about them. A question that yet awaits any sort of a settlement, so far as we know, is why the cockney dialect of DICKENS is wholly unlike that of today as presented in books and newspapers.

As to "Cures." Assorted admirers of quacks have been most unduly delighted by the appearance in THE TIMES Monday morning of a tale about the restoration of an imbecile to mental soundness by an "osteopath," and they are sending in to us exultant letters and postal cards—chiefly postal cards—asking what we have to say about that remarkable achievement by a practitioner of the class which we have hitherto treated with alternating derision and denunciation. If these correspondents had read the tale in question with a little more care—and intelligence—they would have seen that the news we presented was, not the cure of an imbecile by an "osteopath," but the fact that a well-known and notable New Yorker thought such a cure had been so effected—a very different thing and a really interesting phenomenon. Certainly THE TIMES has not abandoned its long-established policy of hitting a quack's head whenever it shows in sight, and it has no intention of doing so. Enlightened readers, we are sure, noted instantly the ludicrous weakness of the claim made in behalf of the bone man. The case was one that required the most skilled judgment to decide the past or the present condition of the boy. And it was decided by whom? Why, by a coachman living in a tenement house and by a clergyman who, however estimable and learned, has hardly a right to speak as an alienist! Presumably the boy has been in a bad state and is now in a better, and possibly the change was coincident with the manipulations to which he was subjected. That comes very far indeed from proving that the manipulations worked the change, and if by some marvelous chance they did it is safe enough to say that the cure was a pure accident, much like those said on much but rather poor authority to have been effected in similar cases by blows or falls that undid the work of previous blows or falls. Arrest of mental development may be caused in many ways, and for it various treatments are tried by real doctors, some—

about the social level of the barkeeper, Sp-taking becomes impossible, and if Mr. SMITH thinks the gratitude he can buy with small change in the lower depths is having his judgment needs revising.

More About the Use of "H."

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TRADES UNION PERSECUTIONS.

Methods of Organized Labor Compared with Those of the Inquisition.

To the Editor of The New York Times: The arrogance and intolerance of organized labor has once more been exemplified in the Chicago strike. The same old brutalities, the same disregard for the rights of the individual, the same characteristically every strike in greater or lesser degree have been the weapons used by these trades unionists to stifle individual liberty and to coerce those who may not be in agreement with them in their propaganda of "Go with the gang or get off the earth." The compulsory methods adopted by organized labor are so well known as to need no recapitulation.

So fertile in malice, and so comprehensive has the scheme of barbarity gone that murders and maimings are incidents to strikes. Demagogues blatantly mouth about the "majority," but are silent on the fact that non-working workers are in the vast majority in every country in the world. In the meantime the general public appears to be more concerned in the fate of a dissolute woman charged with murdering her paramour than with the fact that men are beaten to death in the great centres of civilization (!) because they have the temerity to be satisfied with wages and conditions that other men reject. In former times men were burned at the stake and otherwise tortured for heresy. In these days there is the bludge, dynamite, or minor cruelties for the non-union heretic.

If it were proposed to compel men to their religion or political beliefs

OVERWORKED RAILROAD MEN.

Conditions That Help Cause Accidents on American Systems.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A remarkable statement appeared in THE TIMES some time since, and I have been greatly surprised that it seems to have excited no attention. This was that in one year, 1903, there had been no less than 10,000 deaths by railroad collisions in the United States, (with, of course, numberless injuries), and none on English railways. A letter received from a friend just at the time this statement appeared may supply some clue to the reasons for this amazing difference.

My friend's husband is an English gentleman, who emigrated to the South some years since, and, being in reduced circumstances, got work on a railway, and at the time she wrote was acting as baggage master. She writes thus: "Once installed, he found he was to be a porter, Freight Inspector, warehouseman, and a few other trifles too numerous to mention. He has to be at the train by 7 every morning, (means getting up at 5), takes sandwiches, and works without a break till 7 P. M. (twelve solid hours) comes home, has supper, returns to the treadmill till 12:30 and Sundays the same as weekdays. A fiendish job."

"Sometimes two or three freight trains come in at night. Next day he has to check each article of sixty or seventy cars into the warehouse, also load up a train or two, besides checking all baggage for the passenger trains. So night comes and he has not had a moment to look at the books or make reports. So he has to sit up all hours to get it done. Enough work keeps three men busy, and not leave the inevitable accumulation of unfinished reports for Sundays."

The remuneration for the above work is \$60 per month. Feeling that death or madness must result, he has now resigned this position. A man of remarkable energy and perseverance, who can work long without food or rest and his brain-forever strained to its utmost capacity of endurance. With a dazed and bewildered brain, a memory fitful and unreliable from exhaustion, eyes so weakened by the strain of constant attention, so that the sense of color cannot be relied on, what wonder that blunders are ever being made and these incessant and tremendous accidents occur. SAXON.

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Methods of Organized Labor Compared with Those of the Inquisition.

To the Editor of The New York Times: The arrogance and intolerance of organized labor has once more been exemplified in the Chicago strike. The same old brutalities, the same disregard for the rights of the individual, the same characteristically every strike in greater or lesser degree have been the weapons used by these trades unionists to stifle individual liberty and to coerce those who may not be in agreement with them in their propaganda of "Go with the gang or get off the earth." The compulsory methods adopted by organized labor are so well known as to need no recapitulation.

So fertile in malice, and so comprehensive has the scheme of barbarity gone that murders and maimings are incidents to strikes. Demagogues blatantly mouth about the "majority," but are silent on the fact that non-working workers are in the vast majority in every country in the world. In the meantime the general public appears to be more concerned in the fate of a dissolute woman charged with murdering her paramour than with the fact that men are beaten to death in the great centres of civilization (!) because they have the temerity to be satisfied with wages and conditions that other men reject. In former times men were burned at the stake and otherwise tortured for heresy. In these days there is the bludge, dynamite, or minor cruelties for the non-union heretic.

If it were proposed to compel men to their religion or political beliefs

MUNICIPAL FAITH CURE.

Where the Line Should Be Drawn Between Public and Private Business.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your to-day's very interesting editorial entitled "Municipal Faith Cures" you speak of municipal ownership advocates as teaching that "any function that 'the municipality can perform better than the individual or the corporation' ought to be turned over to the city."

Do not those who so teach begin at the wrong end of the lesson? Does not the question of municipal or public ownership depend upon the inherent difference between what is public and what is private? Whatever can be done by individuals, natural persons, without permission or special aid of government or the public is clearly private, but those necessary undertakings which require such permission or aid are no less clearly public. The question is not whether the city can do the thing better than the individual, but whether the latter can do it at all. If he can, it is private business; if not, it must be public.

Question then arises as to whether the public Government, shall mind its own business or farm it out to the private persons, not natural, but of its own creation, known as corporations.

JOHN SHEERWIN CROSBY.
New York, May 24, 1905.

To the Editor of The New York Times: In to-day's issue of THE TIMES the faith that article of municipal ownership is said to be that "any function that the municipality can perform better than the individual ought to be turned over to the city." While in one sense this is true, it is not a clear definition, misleading, and to many persons would seem to include the entire gospel of Socialism.

A fairer statement of our belief is that any function requiring a public franchise grant is public business, and as such should not be farmed out to private individuals or corporations. The consideration is to make money, and second to give the people as little as possible in return for the privileges enjoyed. The Municipal, State, or National Governments should not engage in private business; neither should public business be intrusted to an individual or a corporation, however amicable or well intentioned they may be. If, as THE TIMES contends, municipal ownership would be such a source of "graft" and increased power for corrupt public officials, why do not they declare in its favor instead of strenuously trying to perpetuate the present system? Is it not true that a well-organized body of latter-day legislators can make more money by the sale of one good, fat derivative of a favorite than the emoluments of office for an entire year would net these same individuals? And, lastly, Mr. Editor, don't call us names. THE TIMES has brains enough on its brilliant editorial staff to debate calmly the writer's thesis that the press of New York will meet the failure they deserve; but if, on the contrary, they are in accordance with sound public policy, THE TIMES should be the first to welcome our delivery from a municipal system of government which a distinguished public man styles "the failure of a self-governing people." THOMAS J. CLINER.

Plea for Sunday Baseball.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Again the mass of the people are reminded that they will be deprived of a favorite amusement on Sunday—viz., baseball. This continual oppression hits the working people hardest, as Sunday is their only time of freedom. What are we coming to if we are to be thus treated? The writer thinks that if the press of New York will side with the people's wishes it will get such rights for them that will insure personal liberty when no harm is being done. If our young men are not allowed to play ball on Sunday, what will be the result? The press is easily answered—they will go just where the police will hunt them down and take them to the stations in patrol wagons. The wrong that is being done here with the people's liberties being trampled under the heels of oppressors can only be righted by the press. Will anything be done? That is the question. A LOVER OF LIBERTY.

New York, May 23, 1905.

HAMBURG'S SECOND YACHT AT LIZARD

Reaches the Finish 22 Hours After the Atlantic Crosses.

BOTH BOATS ARE BECALMED

Atlantic Unable to Reach Needles to Beat Record, but Has Hours to Spare.

LONDON, May 30.—The Hamburg representative of Germany in the international race for the Kaiser's Cup, is second of the yachts to reach the finish line. She passed the Lizard at 7:19 P. M., and signalled her arrival to the Lizard light just thirteen days and two hours and four minutes after the starting gun sounded off Sandy Hook. Her time is twenty-two hours three minutes slower than that made by the Atlantic, though in effect she was really twenty-three hours behind the American schooner. She was abeam of the Scilly Islands at 8:30 o'clock this morning when the Atlantic passed. The light station there at 9:37 the previous day. The Hamburg was becalmed as the Atlantic had been, and took ten hours to make the finish line.

The German was sighted at 5 o'clock in the morning practically becalmed. She reached the station five hours later, making less than four knots an hour. A southerly wind was blowing at the time, but it was scarcely more than a zephyr. The same conditions had met the Atlantic the previous day immediately after she passed the Atlantic coast. The Hamburg's arrival, and the whereabouts of Commodore George Lauder's Endeavour occupied their full share of attention. The race was discussed from the hour of her departure at noon until the fleet anchored at sundown.

All the yachts enfolded except the flagship participated in the commissioning ceremonies. In the flotilla were Onida, E. C. Benedict; Grapes, L. D. Armstrong; Kestrel, E. Hart, Jr.; M. G. Watts; Betty, Dr. J. S. Tanner; Acusha, E. H. Kay; Katrina, W. S. Gilman; Quik, A. Bailey; and Robin Hood, L. P. Lyle, and the famous Robin Hood, George Lauder.

The afternoon was devoted to a race for the raceboat class and a club handicap. Four yachts and received an unprecedented salute to congratulate the American in his Majesty's name. A personal congratulatory cable awaits Wilson Marshall at Southampton from the Kaiser.

The Atlantic continues to be beset by the feathery winds in her efforts to reach the Needles within the Endeavour's time. She was still ninety miles off at 3:45 P. M., Greenwich time, this afternoon, waiting for a freshening breeze. She then had twenty-six hours to make the point within the record, and over drifting she was could do it. She had not arrived at a late hour.

When Capt. Edward Peters of the Hamburg was informed at the finish line by telephone of the time made by the Atlantic he expressed the greatest amazement at the achievement. He had not believed it possible that any of the yachts could make so remarkable a showing in the trip across. He knew when he reached the Scilly Islands that the Atlantic had beaten him, but supposed that she had arrived there four or five hours of his own record. The yachts which reached the Germans, knowing only their own unusual showing, supposed that they were in the van and would succeed in lifting the coveted trophy.

Hier Feilgen of the Hamburg's managing owner, said he had expressed the belief that the Atlantic would win before the start. Our boat, he said, was built with equal conditions. I realize that we have a very fleet boat, but can't see how we can compete successfully with a vessel of that type with anything like the same kind of winds. She only beat us a knot an hour," which is just about what she did.

Endymion Reported by Wireless.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived off Nantucket yesterday, reported by wireless that she had passed the Endeavour 10 P. M. on May 23 in longitude 20° 22' west and in latitude 47° north. This is about the position that the Atlantic had reached twenty-four hours before, showing that Commodore Lauder's boat ought to be sighted off the Scilly Islands in a few hours. The boat, has not been becalmed as the two leaders have.

BEDOUIN WINS TIME CUP.

Makes Speediest Run Over Course in Harlem Yacht Club Races.

Twenty-five yachts representing five different clubs competed in the twenty-third annual regatta of the Harlem Yacht Club yesterday off City Island and completed a programme of interesting races. J. W. Alker's Alert and W. Strauss's Anna were the winners in the thirty-three-foot classes for sloops and yawls, while the Firefly, Minerva, Wabnetta, Vaquero, and Ace were the other victors.

The start was made in a fresh breeze from the eastward at 12:15. The yawl Anna was first away, close hauled on the port tack and to windward of her only competitor, H. M. Raborn's Memory. J. W. Alker's crack sloop Alert led the way in the thirty-three-foot class, with the Bedouin second and Kathryn third. The yawls and the sloops in the thirty-three and twenty-seven foot classes had a mark a mile went to Mattinlock Point for their windward run. From there they turned at Bedouin's Point. It was a broad reach with balooner sails set, and the wind came from the southeast. The Bedouin, a 35-foot class, was a very pretty sight the fleet made as it sailed down the coast. W. J. Fowler's Bedouin won the Williams Cup for the fastest time for club boats over the course.

Summary:

YAWLS—33-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:30. Course, 15 miles.

Yacht and Owner. Finish. Elapsed Time.

Alert, J. W. Alker. 1:10:30 3:45:00

Bedouin, W. J. Fowler. 1:13:30 3:48:30

Kathryn, F. F. Froctor. 1:13:30 3:48:30

SLOOPS—27-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:30. Course, 15 miles.

Wabnetta, N. B. B. 1:10:30 3:45:00

Firefly, J. P. Gruber. 1:13:30 3:48:30

Minerva, J. P. Gruber. 1:13:30 3:48:30

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HOLIDAY GOLF CUPS KEEP PLAYERS BUSY

Public Links Crowded, and Club Members Out in Force.

WOMEN MEET AT ENGLEWOOD

John Reid, St. Andrew's Veteran Golfer, Wins a Prize—Double Event at Baltusrol.

Every golf course in the metropolitan district was thronged with players yesterday, and scores of special matches and club handicaps were held. The public links were also crowded, the number of eager players at Van Cortlandt Park being so great that during the afternoon there was a waiting list of over one hundred young men and women patiently standing in line for their turn to drive off.

Nine new holes were opened on the public course at Forest Park, Brooklyn, which added to the old nine holes, gave the golf links a new and splendid appearance. The greens were in admirable condition. The first match played over the enlarged course was a mixed foursome between Mr. E. H. Hoxie and Samuel Stark, members of the Brooklyn Golf Club. The latter put in an excellent stroke, but they were defeated by two holes.

The Forest Park Club held a series of matches for both men and women. Mrs. E. F. Lefferts won the putting contest, and Miss E. H. Hoxie won the long shot. The Forest Park Club held a series of matches for both men and women. Mrs. E. F. Lefferts won the putting contest, and Miss E. H. Hoxie won the long shot.

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SET A NAPHTHA LAUNCH AFIRE

Then Jumped Overboard and Swam. Act of a Bad 14-Year-Old.

On a charge of setting fire to a fifty-foot naphtha launch, George Abachi, fourteen years old, was taken to the Westchester station last night. Early in the evening the boy went to the pier owned by Mrs. Charles Angus, in Pelham Bay, where there were the naphtha launch.

Abachi, who was taken to the Westchester station last night, was charged with the crime of setting fire to a fifty-foot naphtha launch, George Abachi, fourteen years old, was taken to the Westchester station last night. Early in the evening the boy went to the pier owned by Mrs. Charles Angus, in Pelham Bay, where there were the naphtha launch.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

[illegible][illegible]

The approximate amount of the lien or to satisfy which the above-described property to be sold in \$14,152.50, with interest thereon from 1st day of May, 1905, together with costs and allowances amounting to \$362.25, making a total of \$14,514.75.

[illegible]

Map Number Two Hundred and Sixty-three (273) "Map of One Hundred and Thirty-five Acres of Land Situated in the Town of Westchester, New York," map entitled "Map of 167 Acre Nine (9) Rods and Four (4) Perches of Land Situated in North New York, Westchester County, New York," was filed by Clarence S. Brown, January 10, 1886, in the Office of the Register of the County of Westchester, White Plains, New York, as shown by the day of February, 1886, as Map Number Two Hundred and Sixty-three (273). The premises hereby conveyed being the same premises described in the foregoing deed and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the easterly side of Lincoln Avenue twenty-four (24) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel to the easterly side of Lincoln Avenue one hundred (100) feet; thence southwesterly along the westerly side of Lincoln Avenue twenty-four (24) feet; thence southeasterly and parallel to the easterly side of Lincoln Avenue one hundred (100) feet; thence southwesterly along the westerly side of Lincoln Avenue twenty-four (24) feet; thence northerly to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth (135) Street.

wardly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth (135) Street one (100) feet to the point or place of beginning. Dated New York, May 8th, 1906.

MAX ALTMAYER, Receiver.

W. STEBBINS SMITH, Plaintiff's Receiver.

Number 720 East 167th Street, Bronx, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises sold as above described, the street being 164 Lincoln Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, in said City of New York:

Lincoln

| | | |
|-----|----------|-----|
| 25' | 100' | 25' |
| | Lot 273. | |
| | 100' | |

135th Street.

The approximate amount of the charge to satisfy which the above-described premises is to be sold is \$2,823.17, with interest thereon from the sixth day of July, 1911.

together with costs and allowance amounting to \$310.80, with interest thereon from the date of May, 1905, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of assessments, and water rates or other charges which are to be allowed to the purchaser of the purchase money, or paid by the purchaser is \$1,334.31 and interest.—Dated New May 8th, 1905. **MAX ALTMAYER, Receiver.**

the southerly side of East One Hundred Eighty-second (182) Street, formerly Bridge Road, running thence easterly along southerly side of said East One Hundred Eighty-second (182) Street two hundred seventy-one and twenty-three, one hundred (271.23) feet; thence southerly along the line of land formerly of Scofield one hundred seventy-nine and thirty-seven one hundred (179.37) feet to the northerly side of East One Hundred and Eighty-first (181) Street

thence westerly along the northerly East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street two hundred and eighty-three and three one hundredths (283.63) feet to the easterly side of Vyse Street, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Vyse Street two hundred and seven and seventy-eight hundredths (207.75) feet to the point or place beginning. Be the said several dimensions or less.

The following is a diagram of the proposed

be sold:
Park.
82d St.

| | | | |
|----|----|----|-------|
| 25 | 25 | 25 | 21.23 |
| 25 | 25 | 25 | 21.23 |

| | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |

| | | | | |
|----------|----|------|----|----|
| 5 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 89.57 | 87 | 84.1 | 81 | 80 |
| 51st St. | | | | |

Dated New York, May 27, 1905.

CHARLES P. HALLOCK, Attorney for
ants William F. Miller and others
Boston Road, Bronx Borough, New
City.
FRANK W. ARNOLD, Attorney for
M. HOES, 119 Nassau Street, Man
Borough, New York City.

